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AFFAIRS OF THE NATION

THE HOUSE VOTES TO ADJOURN ON MAY 31.

THE DEMOCRATS ABANDON THEIR OPPOSITION TO A VOTE—FIFTEEN MINUTES OF SPEECH-MAKING ON EACH SIDE—THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 121 TO 90.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House to-day, after a brief struggle, passed the resolution providing for a final adjournment on May 31 by yeas 121, nays 90. Those Democrats who opposed the consideration of the resolution determined yesterday to resort to filibustering in order to defeat its passage to-day, the main purpose of this proposed action being to drive the question over until Monday, that it might be considered in a caucus which was to have been held to-night, as a majority of the Democrats were known to be opposed to final adjournment until something could be done with the pending Tariff bills. It was believed that if a caucus could be held, a decision against adjournment could be obtained, which decision would bind the action of the Democratic members in the House. For some reason, however, the purpose to hold a caucus was abandoned, and, recognizing the fact that nothing practical could be accomplished by filibustering, all captious opposition was withdrawn. When Mr. Gibson called up the resolution to-day a question of consideration was raised by Mr. Goode, of Virginia, who proposed to take up the Chinese Immigration bill. This measure was brought forward in the hope that it would capture the votes of the Pacific coast members, but the roll-call dispelled this hope and showed 125 to 85 votes in favor of considering the resolution for adjournment. Mr. Tucker then moved to lay the resolution on the table, and another roll-call was ordered, resulting—yeas 89, nays 126.

This ended the opposition to the consideration of the adjournment resolution, and, the previous question being ordered on its passage, 15 minutes were allowed each side for debate. Messrs. Tucker, Weaver, Singleton, of Illinois, Townshend, and Dunnell spoke earnestly against final adjournment before any effort was made to consider the Tariff bills, the Refunding bill, and other public measures now on the calendar. Messrs. Garfield, O'Connor, and Sparks spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Garfield favored early adjournment mainly because he did not want the political cyclone which would sweep over the country in June to find Congress in session; no legislation could be obtained after that event, and Congress would simply become two political debating clubs for the manufacture of campaign material with which to disturb the business interests of the country. Mr. O'Connor was in favor of tariff reform, but was convinced that nothing could be accomplished in that direction during the present session, and therefore favored adjournment. He attributed the failure of tariff reform to the incapacity or indifference of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Sparks spoke in a similar vein, after which the resolution was passed by the following vote: [Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics, Greenbackers in SMALL CAPITALS.]

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Aldrich of Illinois, Atherton, Bachman, Bailey, Baker, Ballou, Barber, Beltzhoover, Blake, Bland, Bouck, Bowman, Boyd, Bragg, Briggs, Browne, Buckner, Burrows, Butterworth, Carpenter, Caswell, Chittenden, Claflin, Clardy, Clymer, Conger, Cook, Cowgill, Crapo, Davis of Illinois, Davis of California, Deering, Dickey, Einstein, Errett, Evins, Farr, Field, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Geddes, Gibson, Godshalk, Hall, Harmer, Hawk, Hawley, Hazelton, Heilman, Hiscock, Horr, Houk, Hull, Jorgensen, Joyce, Keifer, Kelley, Kenna, Ketcham, King, Klotz, LADD, Le Fevre, Lindsey, Lounsbery, Marsh, Martin of North Carolina, Martin of Delaware, Mason, McCoid, McCook, McGowan, McKinley, Miller, Mitchell, Monroe, Neal, Newberry, Norcross, O'Connor, O'Neill, Orth, Pacheco, Page, Phelps, Pierce, Poehler, Pound, Price, Reed, Richardson of South Carolina, Richmond, Robinson, Ross, RUSSELL of North Carolina, Ryon of Pennsylvania, Sapp, Sherwin, Smith of New-Jersey, Sparks, Stone, Tillman, Townsend of Ohio, Tyler, Updegraff, Valentine, Van Aernam, Voorhis, Van Voorhis, Ward, Warner, Washburn, White, Wilber, Williams of Wisconsin, Willits, Wright, Young of Ohio—121.

NAYS—Messrs. Acklen, Anderson, Armfield, Atkins, Belford, Berry, Bicknell, Bright, Cabell, Caldwell, Calkins, Cannon, Carlisle, Chalmers, Clark of Missouri, Cobb, Colerick, Converse, Cox, Cravens, Culberson, Daggett, Davis of North Carolina, Davis of Missouri, DE LA MATYR, Deuster, Dibrell, Dunnell, Elam, Ellis, Ewing, Felton, FORD, Forney, GILLETTE, Goode, Gunter, Harris of Virginia, Haskell, Hatch, Henry, Herbert, Hooker, Hostetler, House, Hunton, Hurd, Hutchins, JONES, Kitchin, Knott, Lewis, LOWE, Martin of West Virginia, McKenzie, McMillin, Mills, Money, New, Persons, Philips, Phister, Reagan, Robertson, Rothwell, Ryon of Kansas, Samford, Sawyer, Scales, Simonton, Singleton of Mississippi, Slemons, Smith of Georgia, Springer, Steele, Stevenson, Townshend of Illinois, Tucker, O. Turner, T. Turner, Upson, Vance, Waddell, WEAVER, Wellborn, Whitaker, Whitthorne, Williams of Alabama, Willis, Wilson—90.

A caucus of Democratic members of the House was held this evening, in the hall of the House, for the purpose of interchanging views upon the adjournment question. Representative Steele, of North Carolina, presided, and Representatives Springer, Hutchins, and others took part in the discussion. Upon motion of Mr. Springer, it was resolved that, in the opinion of those present, the vote by which the House to-day decided in favor of adjournment on May 31 should be reconsidered; that the question of adjournment should be postponed until the important legislation now pending and the necessary business of Congress has been disposed of. It was also resolved that the Political Assessment bill be called up in the House at an early day and pressed to a vote.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

AN OFFICER DISMISSED—ASSIGNMENTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The court-martial sentence of dismissal recently found against Lieut. J. Granville Gates, of the Twentieth Infantry, has been approved and the officer dismissed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named medical officers will represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held in New-York City, June 1: Surgeons J. B. Brown, J. H. Bill, C. H. Alden, and J. S. Billings. Surgeon Billings will proceed to New-York City in time to attend the meeting of the association, and will return to his proper station after its adjournment.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Assistant Surgeon Louis S. Tesson will report in person to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service for temporary duty at the cavalry depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, relieving Surgeon E. P. Vollum; Surgeon Vollum, on being relieved by Assistant Surgeon Tesson, will report in person to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty; Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett is relieved from duty in the Department of the East and will report in person to the commanding General, Department of Texas, for assignment to duty. Surgeon C. C. Byrne is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will report in person to the commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, and Department of California, for assignment to duty in the Department of California. Assistant Surgeon J. V. Dehanne is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will report by letter to the Surgeon-General. Assistant Surgeon W. Matthews is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to New-York City and report by letter upon his arrival there to the Surgeon-General. Assistant Surgeon C. B. Byrne, now on leave of absence, will report, in person, May 30, 1880, to the commanding General, Department of the South, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon W. R. Hall will report, in person, to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence to Aug. [illegible], 1880, with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect from such date as the commanding General, Department of West Point, may determine, is granted First Lieut. Willard Young, Corps of Engineers.

GRANT WAY AHEAD IN ILLINOIS.

HIS OPPONENTS CONCEDE HIM A MAJORITY IN THE STATE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Special dispatches to the Times give the following results of the county conventions held to-day, leaving only three more small counties to be heard from—Woodford County, 5 delegates to the Springfield Convention, for Grant, instructed; Grundy County, 5 for Grant, instructed; Washington County, 3 for Grant and 3 for Washburne; McHenry County, 9 for Blaine, instructed. Of 693 delegates in the State Convention, 688 have been chosen, and according to the figures of the Times, which are midway between those of Grant and anti-Grant advocates, the convention, omitting Cook County, stands Grant 380, Blaine 214, and Washburne 47, giving Grant a majority over both of 69. If the Blaine and Washburne delegates from Cook County are admitted, the figures stand: Grant, 380; Blaine, 248, and Washburne 105, leaving Grant in the minority by 28, and giving the anti-Grant party a clear majority of 7 in the convention, however the remaining counties go. Should the Grant delegation from Cook County be admitted, it would give him 422 delegates in the convention, or a clear majority of 76 over all rivals.

REPORTS OF INDIAN MURDERS.

MANY PROSPECTORS IN THE UTE RESERVATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Times this morning publishes a story from Leadville, told by John Allendorf to a reporter of that city, regarding a terrible massacre of white prospectors in the Ute Reservation. Allendorf says he left his home in Linn County, Kan., seven weeks ago, with 17 others, on an equipped expedition in search of mineral, which they found on the head-waters of the Gunnison River, in rich placers, which yielded from $2,000 to $4,000 a day. On May 3, while the party was widely scattered, Indians, strongly mounted, galloped down upon the camp and murdered the whole party, cutting their bodies into pieces. Allendorf witnessed the affair from the mountain, whither he had gone hunting. The Utes carried off all the gold and the whole outfit. Allendorf escaped, and walked for several days until he reached a settlement. He gives the following as the names of the murdered men: Charles and John Andrews, Ellis Merlap, James Henderson, John and Isaac Dittmore, Martin Fleming, Peter Amberg, Fred and Louis Snell, Edward Maron, Philip Jackson, Josiah Warner, Jesse, Jerry and Adam Homar, and Julius Terry. Mr. Allendorf confesses that his story had been discredited by the settlers to whom he told it, and who attributed it to a disordered brain.

Telegrams received from Leadville, yesterday, report that men coming from the reservation to Salt Lake City, state that a party of 25 prospectors was corralled on Gunnison, and 12 men were killed. This is supposed to be Bradbury's party, which left Del Norte three weeks ago. Gen. McKenzie's column is on its way to the scene. A letter from Saguache says: "The Utes are reported to have killed 12 miners 40 miles west of that place, and troops from Fort Garland are on the way thither."

All these stories are subject to doubt, and cannot be verified soon, as the roads are in a terrible condition, but it is believed that the Indians are making preparations for the war-path, and stirring news is expected soon.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 15.—A dispatch to the News from Fort Davis says 50 Indians attacked an emigrant party going West yesterday. One man and one woman were killed; two men were wounded and two are missing, and are supposed to have been killed. The El Paso stage picked up one of the wounded. All the stock was captured.

BILLINGS FOUND NOT GUILTY.

THE JURY OUT ONLY ABOUT THREE HOURS—THE PRISONER'S FRIENDS REJOICING.

BALLSTON, N. Y., May 15.—Judge Potter delivered a strong charge to the jury in the Billings case this morning. He said the case was one of fact, not of law. The crime was murder in the first degree, and the prisoner was guilty of that if guilty at all. The jury should disregard the former trial, and decide upon the evidence presented at this. The employment of special counsel was proper in so important a case. Reasonable doubt was serious and substantial doubt. Verdicts should depend upon probabilities, not possibilities. The theories were reviewed and questions of the sufficiency of the evidence were considered. The different branches of the case—tracks, gun, bullet, alibi, motive, &c.—were touched upon briefly. The jury retired, and the Court-house was cleared before noon. At 3:45 o'clock the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. There is much rejoicing among his friends.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, May 15.—The American ship H. L. Richardson, Capt. Palmer, from Lobos de Afuera, has arrived at Queenstown leaky.

The British bark Souvenir, Capt. Brown, before reported as having been ashore on Kentish Knock, is anchored at Gravesend. She is making much water.

The British bark Burmah, Capt. Whitehead, from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, for Aquadilla and the Channel, put a prize crew aboard the Norwegian bark Abel, Capt. Beruldsen, from Newport, England, for the United States, (before reported abandoned in a sinking condition,) who brought her safely into Crookhaven.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Signal Corps Officer at Key West, Fla., reports to the Chief Signal Officer, at 7:30 P. M., as follows: "The schooner Lea McKay, with cattle, from Punta Rassa, was struck by a squall while entering this harbor, and capsized. A steamer is alongside now."

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15.—The steam-ship E. B. Ward, Jr., hence for Truxillo, went ashore, at daylight this morning, in Wilder's Bayou. Assistance has been sent.

MADEIRA, May 15.—Three of the five missing boats of the mail steamer American, which foundered on the passage from the Cape of Good Hope for Southampton, were picked up on April 24 and 25, by the American bark Emma F. Herriman, Capt. Upton, from Accra for Winnebah, in latitude 3° 30' north, and longitude 9° west. The bark transferred the occupants of the boats on April 27 to the steamer Coanza, which landed them at Grand Bassam. There the British steamer Senegal took them aboard for the Grand Canary Island, on reaching which, the Senegal struck on a sunken rock, and was run ashore in order to save life, and the weather being fine all on board were saved, except the Hon. John Paterson, who was drowned by a boat capsizing. News of the missing boats has been awaited with intense anxiety in London and at the cape.

COLORED BISHOPS ELECTED.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—The African Methodist Conference has appointed the following committee to call an Ecumenical Council to unite all the colored branches of the Methodist Church in the world: The Rev. Messrs. A. A. Williams, T. H. Jackson, H. M. Turner, C. T. Shaffer, R. H. Cain, B. W. Arnett, and W. H. Hunter. This afternoon the session was consumed in electing three additional Bishops. On the first ballot, the Rev. H. M. Turner, of Georgia, received 136 out of 205 votes cast. On the second ballot, the Rev. William F. Dickerson, of New-York, received 112 out of 195 votes cast. On the third ballot, there was no election. On the fourth ballot, the Rev. R. H. Cain, of South Carolina, received 113 out of 183 votes cast.

THE ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians adjourned finally to-day to meet at St. Louis on the second Tuesday of May, 1881. The closing session, apart from private business, was devoted to an election of officers, the following being chosen: National Delegate—Peter Kernan, New-Orleans; Vice-National Delegate—Patrick McGuire, Delaware; National Secretary—Thaddeus Flanagan, San Francisco; National Treasurer—Bernard Doyle, Providence; National Directory, John Nash, Jersey City; Matthew Curran, Louisville; P. H. McNelis, Indianapolis; John Kennerty, Cincinnati; P. McGinnis, New-Haven. The [illegible]

FOREIGN STATE METHODS.

QUESTIONS BEFORE EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

ENGLAND AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—THE PUBLIC MEETINGS BILL IN FRANCE—GERMANY AND THE CATHOLICS—PARTIES IN SPAIN.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—A correspondent states that Sir Henry Bartle Frere has tendered his resignation as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE TOWN, May 15.—In the Assembly, a motion has been introduced involving a vote of censure on the Government for proclaiming the Peace Preservation act in Basutoland and ordering the disarmament of the natives.

LONDON, May 15.—A correspondent says he learns that the Government intend to remove the restrictions on the native press of India, imposed by the Vernacular Press law under the late Government.

Sir John Lubbock, who sat for Maidstone in the last Parliament, remains as the only Liberal candidate for London University, as all the other Liberal candidates have retired, owing to the result of an inquiry into the views of the Liberal graduates, showing a large majority for Sir John Lubbock.

A Berlin correspondent, commenting on the Church question, says: "Hundreds of parishes are without priests, and no new ones can be nominated until the Bishops are willing to submit the names of candidates to the Government. It is, therefore, believed in Government circles that the Pope is inclined to give in, as he fears the power of the Papacy in Europe might be shaken by longer delay. To re-establish this power, the Pope is said to be willing to make, for the moment, some sacrifices, and also some important concessions. In this policy, however, the Pope will encounter resistance from the Jesuits."

A Paris correspondent says: "The action of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the Public Meetings bill in withdrawing clause 9—authorizing the Government's representative to dissolve any meeting in certain cases—was a compromise, attributed to M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber. Whether or not the Cabinet will accept it is uncertain, but they probably will, as their only [illegible] ing defeat is by going from [illegible] another, thus gaining time [illegible] wish and duty to continue in office until the next elections.

"The Chamber consists of about 530 acting members, of which number 140 belong to the Right, 140 to the Left Centre and Pure Left, 160 to the Advanced Left, and 40 to the Extreme Left. Half the Advanced Left consistently support the Government, while the other half are led by MM. Floquet, Brisson, and Bert, (Republicans,) who want office, and are willing to overturn the Cabinet even by a coalition with the Right. The Bonapartists and Monarchists are always willing to overthrow the Cabinet, believing that constant changes and turmoil will disgust the people with the Republic, and the Extreme Left is ready to use any means to exhaust the Moderates. Hence the danger of an adverse coalition vote." The correspondent believes, however, that Premier De Freycinet will be able to hold out either until the legal term for the elections or until the plainly irreconcilable attitude of the Chamber renders dissolution inevitable.

PARIS, May 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, debate was resumed on the Public Meetings bill. M. Cazot, Minister of Justice, proposed a compromise, settling the difficulty about the right to dissolve meetings thus: A Commissary of Police shall have the right to attend meetings and warn those present, but not to dissolve meetings. This proposal was adopted by a vote of 263 to 204, and the whole bill was passed.

M. Lepère, Minister of the Interior and of Worship, yesterday, intimated to Premier De Freycinet his intention to resign.

Private advices from Madrid state that a fusion has been effected between the Liberal and Dynastic Parties for the purpose of overthrowing Premier Canovas Del Castillo's Cabinet. The Radicals and Democrats will henceforth be isolated. This Parliamentary evolution renders possible an early accession of the Dynastic Liberals to power.

AN ENGLISH LIBEL SUIT.

THE EDITOR OF TRUTH SUCCESSFUL IN THE LAMBRI SUIT.

LONDON, May 15.—The criminal prosecution for libel instituted by M. Lambri against Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of Truth, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Chief-Justice Cockburn and a special jury, has been the social sensation of the week. The trial was begun on May 10. The defense called many witnesses to prove M. Lambri's previous career as a card-sharper and associate of low and fast people, and that he had fallen under the notice of the French Police. At the close of this evidence, M. Lambri was recalled to the witness stand, and denied all the specific statements of previous witnesses, but his own admissions showed that he had no settled occupation, that for years he had been a frequenter of watering-places and Summer and Winter resorts where opportunities for private play are found. Parts of the evidence showing the habits and customs of a certain element of London society seem to have produced much impression on the public mind.

Chief-Justice Cockburn, in summing up the defense to the jury, charged strongly against the prosecutor, pointing out the failure of M. Lambri to call witnesses that were easily accessible to rebut the evidence of the defendant's witnesses, which made out a prima facie case against him. Either these witnesses or M. Lambri, he said, committed willful perjury, and the jury must decide which they would believe. The jury was out half an hour. It found that the prosecutor had played foully, and won money in the specific case proved by the defendant; that he conspired with Belliard and Guagni to come to England and win money by card sharping, and that he falsely assumed the title of Pasha to gain access to the clubs. The jury awarded costs against the prosecutor. This is equivalent to saying that M. Lambri's entire testimony was false.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Morning Post* says: "At Blackburn to-day the strike of the cotton operatives will be fully developed. The spinning and carding department, in which about 7,000 operatives are engaged, will be closed, and upward of 30,000 operatives in all will be rendered idle. With four exceptions, the masters are unanimous in the lock-out, and will not reopen the mills until they see the operatives as a body prepared to resume work. There is no doubt that a majority of the operatives from the beginning have been opposed to a strike, and whenever the masters open their mills, which it is expected they will do in the course of a week, the weavers, judging from their present demeanor, will return in large numbers."

Gertrude Kellogg made her first public appearance at Willis's Rooms here yesterday, reciting selections from Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Trowbridge, Holmes, and other authors. She produced a highly favorable impression.

The Hon. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister to England, and Mrs. Lowell arrived at Southampton from Havre on Thursday last. They will come to London on Monday next. The health of Mrs. Lowell is improving.

A boiler explosion occurred this afternoon at the Birchill's Hall iron works, near Walsall. Fifteen persons were instantly killed and 25 others were taken to the hospital, some of whom are in a dying condition.

The ninth of the fallen girders of the Tay bridge was lifted from the water yesterday and beached. This girder, which is the last of the set of three spans of the bridge, has been raised at the instance of the court of inquiry, with a view to ascertain the direction in which the bridge fell. There was an expansion joint at the north end of this girder, and the condition of the iron-work, together with the fact that a part of the permanent roadway on an adjoining span was torn away, indicates that the bridge first gave way at the south end.

The Economist of this week says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 2¼ to 3 per cent., and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, 3 to 3½ per cent. On the Stock Exchange, home funds were buoyant, and many foreign stocks have improved. The position of Continental securities indicates an almost universal return of confidence. Even the threatened break-up of Turkey scarcely checks the movement. Passenger railways have risen on the prospect of improved traffic. In water stocks, on the continued agitation for the purchase of the property by the Government, there was a heavy fall. American railways would seem to indicate that the inevitable reaction from the excessive inflation of the past year had at length set in."

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHURCH'S DEATH.

PREPARATION FOR THE FUNERAL—LOOKING TO THE VACANT PLACE.

ALBION, N. Y., May 15.—The funeral of the late Chief-Justice Church will be held at Christ Church, in this village, Tuesday afternoon. The services will be conducted by Bishop Coxe and the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Barnard. Judges Folger and Andrews arrived on the noon train, and when conducted to the room in which lay the body of their late associate, their emotion was beyond control. Mrs. Church was completely prostrated by the blow, and passed a restless night. This morning she was somewhat better. The bearers at the funeral will be chosen from the Chief-Justice's friends here. The natural appearance of the body is generally remarked. The attending physician states that Judge Church died in a fit of apoplexy, and that life was extinct within 10 minutes after the attack. Telegrams are constantly being received from all parts of the country tendering sympathy to the bereaved family. The Bar of this and the adjoining counties will attend the funeral in a body. The callers at the family residence are numbered by thousands.

ROCHESTER, May 15.—The name of William F. Cogswell, of this city, will be pressed for appointment to the vacancy in the Court of Appeals caused by the death of Chief-Justice Church. Mr. Cogswell is about 60 years of age, and holds a high place in the esteem of the members of his profession in Western New-York. He never sought office—in fact he constantly refused it—but it is believed he would accept the appointment if tendered him.

At the opening of the various branches of the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine Courts to-morrow morning, motions to adjourn, out of respect for the memory of Chief-Justice Church, will be made, and supported in eulogistic addresses. The same proceedings will take place in the criminal courts. A meeting of the Bar will be held in the Supreme Court, General Term room, to-morrow afternoon. Appropriate expression will then be given in speeches and resolutions to the esteem in which Chief-Justice Church's character, abilities, and services to the State and the legal profession are held by the lawyers of this City, and to their regret for his sudden and unexpected death. The Court of Special Sessions was adjourned yesterday upon being informed of Judge Church's death. At a meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization last night, resolutions of regret were adopted, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral of the dead jurist.

A POLITICAL BULLY'S TRIAL.

A DEMOCRATIC RUFFIAN HOPES TO ESCAPE JUSTICE AFTER A COWARDLY MURDER.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—A murder trial which presents some very peculiar features, and will attract much attention, has been assigned for trial here in the Criminal Court on Monday next. It is the trial of George Trust, a prominent Democratic politician of the Fifteenth Ward, an ex-Sergeant on the Police force, and for several years holding the appointment of cook in the City Jail, for the wanton murder of a highly respected colored farmer of Anne Arundel County, W. A. Robinson, in this city, on Nov. 11, 1879. The evidence at the inquest was very direct and convincing. The murder was most deliberate and unprovoked. Robinson had come to the city with his stepfather and mother. He was walking some distance ahead of them, in Light-street, when Trust placed his hand on his shoulder and said: "Is you a Democrat or a Republican?" It is not positively known whether or not Robinson replied, but it is believed he said he was a Republican, which he was. Robinson made a movement to pass to one side, when, without further warning, Trust pulled out his pistol, with the words "Baltimore City Jail" engraved on the handle, and, aiming at Robinson's head, fired, killing his unoffending victim instantly. Trust put his pistol back in his pocket and walked off at a rapid rate, as if nothing had happened. The witnesses agreed that Trust did not stagger or appear to be under the influence of liquor at the time. Robinson and Trust had never met before, and there was no cause for the brutal act, except that the deceased man was a Republican. The indictment under which Trust is to be tried charges him with willful and premeditated murder. As Robinson was a stranger to him, there could hardly have been any premeditation or malice toward him individually, and the interesting question will arise whether malice against "nigger Republicans" generally constitutes legal premeditation when that malice leads to the killing of a person of that class. Trust's record is not an enviable one. On the election day the week previous to the murder, he was at work with the Democratic ward "rounders" in the southern part of the city, until he became so obstreperous and violent that the Police had to arrest him, and he was cared for at the station until next day, when he was discharged. In the election of 1876, as is shown by evidence, he took an active part in intimidating voters that did not belong to the Democratic Party. His political influence has saved him from his just deserts in several cases. In this case the trial has been postponed on one pretext and another since January, when it was expected to come up, and his friends express great hope that he will get off with a very light sentence. Attempts will be made, it is said, to establish a plea of insanity. His counsel are United States Senator W. Pinkney Whyte and John Carson.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15.—The seventh annual meeting of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, of the United States, was opened at Masonic Hall, in this city, on Tuesday. The attendance was unexpectedly large. Most of the delegates, especially those from the Pacific coast and far-off Northern and Eastern States, were accompanied by their families, who were most agreeably entertained during their brief visit. Of the reports submitted to the meeting, that of the Supreme Treasurer showed that the total receipts during the past year amounted to $1,141,494 57; disbursements, $1,080,000; balances, $61,494 57. Thirty two-thousand-dollar orders already drawn, when paid, will reduce the actual amount in the treasury to $1,494 57. The general fund reached $55,667 32, of which $39,866 15 was disbursed during the fiscal year, leaving a balance of $14,[illegible]01 57. The widows' and orphans' benefit fund showed an expenditure of $1,101,000—paid in 566 benefits and derived from 17 assessments. A special call for the relief of Memphis, during the epidemic, produced $21,748 10. The death-rate in 1875, and each year since successively, has been 2, 20, 72, 130, 468, 526—among the latter were 29 yellow fever deaths. The Supreme Reporter's report showed a steady increase in membership during the past year; two grand lodges in California and Montana, and 310 subordinate lodges, aggregating 25,000 new members, were chartered and organized. After a brief, unimportant session, the Supreme Lodge adjourned, on Thursday, to participate in an excursion on the steamer Sappho, under the auspices of the Charleston Knights, whose careful and considerate attention on the occasion elicited high encomiums. The main feature in the proceedings yesterday was the adoption of a committee report to revise the ritual, which provides for the condensing of the ceremonies in subordinate lodges into one degree, which shall be brief, chaste, and impressive, a separate degree for grand lodges, and the abrogation of special ceremonies for opening and closing the Supreme Lodge. No new paraphernalia will be introduced. A committee was appointed to prepare a new ritual. A resolution was also adopted, providing for the appointment of three attorneys to defend the order against suits instituted by life insurance companies. The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was approved. To-day's session was devoted chiefly to routine business. Slight changes were made in the medical examination, and a resolution was adopted to elect officers for the ensuing year on Monday.

EXPERTS AFTER THE CADET.

A DRAMATIC DAY IN THE WHITTAKER INVESTIGATION.

THE COURT REVEALS ITS CASE—WHAT AN EXPERT DISCOVERED—THE NOTE OF WARNING AND ITS CONNECTION WITH A LETTER OF WHITTAKER TO HIS MOTHER.

WEST POINT, May 15.—That something out of the usual course of events was expected to happen in the Whittaker trial was evident early this morning by the unusual number of spectators that thronged to the court-room. The ladies came with their work-boxes and embroidery, as they have been accustomed to do, and their anticipations of a long session were not disappointed. Gen. Schofield and nearly every officer of the post were present, and the library was fairly packed with people. It proved the most important day in the trial of Cadet Whittaker, and the developments amply explained the satisfied look which the court has worn for several days. It is probable that most people who have read or heard of the evidence in the case were prepared to see a decision rendered against the colored Cadet by this court; but very few could have foreseen the dramatic developments which were made in open court to-day. In fact, they came like a thunder-clap on Whittaker and everybody, except the members of the court, and even Prof. Greener seemed dumfounded at the revelations of the work of the experts. Whittaker himself bore the ordeal through which he was forced to pass with a nerve and coolness which were remarkable. He never flinched once, and though some of the questions addressed to him were most skillfully worded with a design to entrap him into compromising admissions, he clung to his original story of the outrage without varying, except in one or two minor and comparatively unimportant details.

Joseph E. Paine, the expert, was the first witness. He concluded that Set No. 1 contained enough resemblances to the note of warning to justify him in assuming that one writer was the author of both. In answer to Recorder Sears he said that his experience as an expert was very great. He was engaged in the Howard will case, in Boston; the Taylor will case, in New-York, and several other more or less important law cases which he mentioned. He had not been called to advocate any particular side or theory in this case. He had only sought to bring out the facts in the matter.

At the conclusion of this testimony there was a break in the proceedings for some 10 minutes, at the close of which Cadet Johnson C. Whittaker took the witness stand. He was dressed in his regulation uniform, and wore white gloves. He was calm and collected, and sat with his hands crossed during the entire time of the long examination which followed. As he stepped to the chair Prof. Greener moved forward to speak to him, but was gently pushed back by Lieut. Knight, Whittaker's counsel, who held quite a long conversation with his client. In answer to Recorder Sears, Whittaker said that before coming to West Point he had read and heard of the treatment to which colored Cadets were subjected there, and he naturally expected to be ostracised and left alone, the same as the others had been. In some respects he had been treated far better than he expected to be. He had never before this outrage been "deviled" or "hazed," nor asked to work for the older Cadets, but Cadet Flipper had carried water to his room frequently. Cadet Flipper's book, "Cadet Life at West Point," was shown to Whittaker, and he identified a letter contained in it, written by himself to Flipper, in which he says that he is being treated "bully," and that his officer is "O. K." "There has been nothing in the treatment to which I have been subjected here," said Whittaker, "that would induce any sensible man to mutilate himself. I have no clue to aid you in finding out who were my assailants, but I do suspect that they were Cadets. My suspicions point toward Cadets Blake and McDonald on account of some little trouble I have had with them. I put on Mr. Blake's cap one day by mistake, and he was very angry about it. One day when we were leaving the Commissary Department, he moved out of my way very angrily and displaying great scorn. I believe that there are men so debased and biased and prejudiced that they would do an act like this, even in revenge for such small troubles as these. I have suspected these men since, perhaps, the 15th of April. Before that I can't say that I suspected any particular Cadet." To President Mordecai, Whittaker said that he had not informed his counsel, Lieut. Knight, of his suspicions. He was not sure that his suspicions were strong enough to justify him in mentioning them to counsel, and he should not have mentioned them now if the court had not asked him.

Recorder Sears here presented the nine page letter captured by the detectives last Wednesday, and asked Whittaker if he wrote it. He attempted to take it to read, but Capt. Sears held it close, and repeated his question. The Cadet refused to answer until he had read it, and Lieut. Knight finally secured it and passed it to Whittaker, sheet by sheet. Having read it carefully, the boy said that it was his. It was written to a Mr. Wester, a colored man in New-York, on the day after the outrage, and related in detail the story of the assault as told by the Cadet since. In the letter Whittaker says: "I have always treated officers and Cadets with respect, and could not believe that one of the latter would some day do me an injury; yet this is the case." It was sought to show by this that Whittaker had suspected Cadets the first day after the outrage, though he had just testified that he had not begun to suspect them until after the 15th of April. The Cadet said that the letter expressed his feelings at the time when it was written, and not his suspicions.

"I don't exactly know how they mark hogs down South," said the witness, answering to another point; "I never saw them marked, but I have seen them after their ears were cut. I have read and heard of the Kuklux outrages in South Carolina; I have heard of persons being mutilated by the Kuklux, but I don't remember hearing of their ears being slit or cropped. I have read some sensational literature, but not much. I believe that I have some purpose to serve in life, and some good to do as an educated and intelligent man, but I have not supposed it to be my special mission to elevate the colored race."

With regard to the anonymous note, Whittaker said that he placed it in his drawer after reading it. He did not think it of sufficient importance to warrant him in troubling the Commandant with it. He could not say what instruments his assailants used in cutting his ears. He had no eyes in the side of his head, and therefore could not see. The man who first sprang upon him in bed was the one who struck him in the nose, and he began to bleed at once. He was very weak from the bleeding and tying, and fright. "I was really frightened," said Whittaker, "badly frightened, but not so much that I did not try to defend myself. When I asked for the pillow to rest my head on, I supposed they had tied me so tightly that I could not escape before morning, and I dared not call out loud for fear they would execute their threat and kill me."

"How did you expect them to make a dead man of you?" asked Recorder Sears.

"I don't know that I had any particular idea about it. They might shoot me or stab me. They had threatened me, and I had good reason to believe that they meant to carry out their threats after what they had already done."

"Don't you know that a single loud yell would have brought you assistance, and led to the capture of your assailants?"

"I thought it more likely to bring back my assailants than to bring me any relief. I think now that if I had called out they would probably have returned and taken my life."

"Have you received from any person any suggestions which have pointed your suspicions to the two Cadets you have mentioned?"

"I have received suggestions in regard to one Cadet only. I received a telegram from Lieut. Flipper, who suggested that Cadet McDonald was open to suspicion. I don't remember that anybody else has made any suggestion to me in regard to any Cadet to whom suspicion might attach. I have told several persons of the trouble which I have had with Cadets Blake and McDonald. I have spoken about it to Detectives Fisher and Sampson and to Prof. Greener."

"If you felt that you had not grounds of suspicion strong enough to warrant your telling your counsel about Cadets Blake and McDonald, do you not think it unjust now to bring these young men's names into such publicity?"

"It would have been unjust in me if this court had not asked me a direct question, to which I was bound in honor to answer truly."

At this point, Recorder Sears for the first time intimated the nature of the bearing of the experts' testimony. It was precisely what has been expected by everybody here, but it nevertheless created a temporary excitement in the crowded court-room. Cadet Whittaker was the only person, except the members of the court, who showed no appreciation of the dramatic features of the scene. His face was as calm and his answers as natural as though he were attending an ordinary recitation in the section-room. Fixing his eyes sternly upon Whittaker, who returned the gaze without flinching, the Recorder said:

"Do you still deny having ever seen the anonymous note of warning before the day on which you have professed to receive it?"

"I still deny it," was the prompt answer.

"How, then, do you account for the fact that out of over 300 specimens of writing submitted for their examination five experts have settled upon your handwriting as that of the author of the note of warning?"

"I account for it by stating that that note must have been forged and made to imitate my writing."

"How do you account for the fact that from microscopical examination the paper on which the anonymous note is written is found to be precisely the same, in texture and manufacture, as that on which one of your specimens is written?"

"I cannot account for that fact at all," said Whittaker.

Capt. Raymond at this point informed the witness that expert Ames, who had found the difficulty in deciding whether the note was in a forged or disguised hand, was deceived by a slip of paper intentionally placed in the collection submitted to him by the court. Lieut. Knight then examined Whittaker, drawing from him explanations of some of his answers which might be misconstrued. By sensational literature, which he admitted having read, he meant novels, and mentioned, as specimens, Mrs. Stowe's works and some of Charles Reade's. He was confident that the men who assaulted him said, "Then he will leave," meaning, he thought, that he would leave the Academy. During the assault, he thought he was in complete control of all his faculties, but he could not reason so naturally as he might under other circumstances. The present investigation was begun at his demand, because an imputation had been made on his character. He made the demand immediately on hearing that he was accused of having mutilated himself.

"At the request of the Recorder," continued the witness, "I have allowed all my private papers and other articles to be thoroughly examined. I gave up every scrap of paper in my possession. Even my trunk and valise I turned over to the custody of the court. I did not think that I was obliged to do this."

Major Mordecai—What object could any man have in forging your hand?

Cadet Whittaker—Only to cast the blame of their own deeds on me.

Lieut. Knight—You would not consider it at all inconsistent for the men who assaulted you to add this to their crime?

Cadet Whittaker—Not at all.

Recorder Sears—The slips which you wrote in pencil are much larger than your ordinary writing. Why did you make them so?

Cadet Whittaker—I don't know, Sir, unless they were written in haste.

Recorder Sears—How, then, were the pages from your story which were submitted written?

Cadet Whittaker—They were written carelessly, Sir, but not in haste.

Recorder Sears—You did not try to change the general character of your writing in these slips?

Cadet Whittaker—I did not.

The Recorder here exhibited to Whittaker a glass frame inclosing the unfinished letter to his mother, which was found in his room on the morning of the alleged outrage, and the anonymous note, and asked him if the letter was in his handwriting. The witness said that it was. From that moment till the close of the session not a single word more was addressed to the Cadet. The Recorder proceeded to make public the results of the labors of the experts. Set No. 1, upon which all had fixed as having been written by the author of the note of warning, he declared to be composed of letters, notes, and fragments written by Whittaker. The No. 8 of Mr. Gayler, and the Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 of Mr. Hagen, who was introduced into the case by Martin I. Townsend, were also specimens of Whittaker's handwriting. The secret report of Mr. Southworth, the Boston expert, was then read, and it proved a thunderbolt, Whittaker alone sitting apparently unmoved during the reading. It was no more nor less than a declaration that the anonymous note was written on a piece of paper torn from the sheet on which the unfinished letter to the Cadet's mother was written. Messrs. Gayler and Pain were furnished with Mr. Southworth's conclusion on this matter, and both indorsed it, after making microscopical examinations of the two papers in juxtaposition in the glass frame. It is said that Mr. Southworth was so excited in making the discovery that he could not sleep the entire night after. Following is the important part of his report:

"You will, doubtless, be surprised when I tell you that I have a sheet, which I have marked A in two places, out of set 1, from which the paper upon which the anonymous note was written was torn. The fact is easily discernible to ordinary vision, with the naked eye. This paper out of set 1, marked by me A twice with blue pencil, has subject-matter connected with another sheet, which I have marked B twice, in blue. The sheet B is torn from another sheet, which I have marked C twice. Thus, by a fact mathematically demonstrable, the anonymous note is one of four links, three of which are papers of set 1. I have great satisfaction in discovering this point, which discovery will do much toward settling this whole affair as far as the authorship of this anonymous note is concerned. * * * The truth stands forth to all interested, friends and foes, if there be any, beyond doubt or cavil, that this most perplexing and annoying question has been solved. * * * I have to the best of my ability arranged two frames of glass so as to exhibit my discovery to any one who may properly examine it. No. 1 is the questioned note placed in juxtaposition with the part of the sheet from set 1 marked A in two places. We first notice the cut of the paper on the top as arranged, cut at the paper-mill, next, the ruling, and then the ragged edge in juxtaposition, where it was separated, perhaps with a paper-cutter, no matter in what way, so long as an indented spot upon one edge has its corresponding tooth opposite. So of No. 2, which is out of set 1, and marked as above described, and placed as I have described heretofore in No. 1."

Having made this extraordinary announcement, Recorder Sears asked for an adjournment until Monday, which was granted. Cadet Whittaker walked from the room erect and firm, and the spectators gathered around to see the note and letter in the glass case. Capt. Sears refused to show it, however, saying that it was to be photographed, so that all interested may have a copy. He says that he has but one or two more witnesses to examine on Monday, when the case will be argued and submitted to the court. Lieut. Knight declined to give any opinion in regard to the new evidence against his client, but said he was not prepared to admit Whittaker's guilt yet. Prof. Greener was also reticent, contenting himself with saying that it was "a strong case of circumstantial evidence." The findings of the court will probably be made on Tuesday or Wednesday, but whether they will be given to the public then is a question for Gen. Schofield to determine.

A DIVIDED DELEGATION.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyoming, May 15.—The Republican Convention here to-day elected W. A. Carter and M. C. Brown delegates to the Chicago Convention. They are uninstructed; but one is known to be for Blaine, and the other for Grant.

GOLDSMITH MAID.

TRENTON, N. J., May 15.—The famous trotter Goldsmith Maid was to-day delivered of a fine large colt at the Fashion Stud Farm, where she has been for the last two years.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15.—Gov. Van Zandt has nominated, for appointment by the President as Commissioners for this State of the World's Fair, Henry W. Gardner, of Providence, and Rowland Hazard, of South Kingstown; alternates, Jonathan Chace, of Lincoln, and Augustus O. Brown, of Bristol.

MAY-DAY IN OLD ENGLAND.

DISAPPEARANCE OF OLD OBSERVANCES.

THE MAY QUEENS OF YORE—CUSTOMS OF THE LONDON SWEEPS AND MILKMAIDS—THE ART GALLERIES.

LONDON, May 1.—It was on the banks of the Dee, near the old City of Chester, that Washington Irving first saw a May-pole. Who cannot sympathise with his delight on the occasion! His fancy at once adorned it with wreaths of flowers and peopled the green banks with the traditional revelry of the past. In this age of revivals it is a pity the May Queen is not resuscitated. Blue china, Chippendale chairs, corner cupboards, brass fenders, and tall clocks have been hunted up to furnish new-old English houses. Twenty years ago we reinstated the festival of harvest home. The florid account thereof which appeared in the *Morning Post* was from the then youthful pen of the present writer. Archdeacon Denison was the hero of the event. I saw him lead off the sports and pastimes in a Somersetshire village. Why do not some of the rural clergy re-erect the May-pole. Here and there once in a way the beautiful symbol of peace and flowers is raised, but the May-day festival is a thing of the past. We have relics of it to-day in London, it is true, for London has a notable way of trying to neutralize the hardness and ugliness of her bricks; but, singularly enough, it is the chimney-sweeps who maintain the last relics of May-day. As far back as the sixteenth century it was customary for the English in towns and villages to sally forth on May morning to gather flowers and hawthorns. They brought home their floral spoils to the accompaniment of horns and tabors. They decorated their houses with the first blossoms of the season, but more particularly with the white hawthorn blossoms. Thus it was that the hawthorn came to be called "May." It was a poetic inspiration, the creation of the May Queen. She was selected for her beauty from among the maidens of the village. Crowned with hawthorn, she was supreme for the day—Queen of Flowers, Queen of the May. Behold her on the village green, accepting the homage of her subjects! It is her coronation. They have placed the diadem on her head, the sceptre in her hand. Sweet, simple, innocent, beaming with health, the rural belle might well excite the envy of Empresses decked in royal state and surrounded with imperial pomp. Behold the May Queen's court, her maids of honor, her court officers, the crowd of happy villagers outside the magic circle! Could real established European splendors eclipse that picture of glowing faces, bright eyes, simple toilets? Presently they will break up into dance and song, and the Vicar, (whose parsonage house keeps in proper check the village inn,) himself will lead off the old-fashioned quadrille with the Arcadian monarch. One gets additional color into the picture by looking back and filling in the lights and shadows from imagination. Yet I have seen May-day sports in English villages that recalled glimpses of the "good old days."

THE LONDON SWEEPS.

A year or two ago there was evidence of an effort to revive May-day, and so far as my humble pen could help it, I was on the side of the revivalists; but the festival seems uncongenial to the practical workers of the time. Seven years since, the May-pole was raised at a little place called Kantsford, and I recorded the event with pleasure, keeping my eye upon Washington Irving's open pages. The floral pole had a crown upon its summit, and at the base was a dais supporting a throne of evergreens and hawthorn flowers, surrounding the letters "M. Q." Among the village celebrants were representatives of "the merrie men of Sherwood" in Lincoln Green, Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Little John, and Will Scarlet, with jesters and shepherds and shepherdesses. It was thought that this festival would give a great impetus to the revival, but it is only here and there that an attempt is made to keep it up, though the chimney-sweeps of London still regularly celebrate this day. Dressed in their best, with every semblance of soot removed from face and clothes, they meet at some convenient place, and having previously elected their chiefs, they make tours through the suburban streets. They separate in small parties, each with its "Jack-in-the-Green," a sweep in a sort of portable temple of foliage. Besides this leading attraction there are men in motley, one dressed as a columbine, in showy petticoats and spangles, and a clown, who dances with Mademoiselle. One fellow beats a drum, and they invite and obtain largesse from passers-by. There used to be a rival demonstration on the part of the milkmaids of London, and not many years ago it was as general as the sweeps' show is still. Early in the morning the milkmaids would go about with a milch cow garlanded with flowers and led by dairywomen similarly decorated. Now and then during their perambulations they would pause to dance round the cow. At an earlier time there was the addition to this troupe of a man framed in an enormous bower or mitre from which dangled flagons and dishes and bells among flowers and leaves. Only the milkman's legs could be seen, and they were in the constant activity of a jig, so that the strange tower which he supported was seen tossing above the heads of the people in a wild, curious fashion.

MAY-POLES AND MAY FLOWERS.

The gutter children of the London streets, as if they had some dim recollections of a previous existence, celebrate May-day to this hour. You may see them this morning and until late at night straggling about in the pale sunshine, with tawdry ribbons in their hair, and fading flowers—bluebells and primroses—in their hands. Poor little dirty queens, down at heel, with shabby retainers out at elbow, will salute one at street corners, inviting you to "remember the Queen." It is a pathetic picture, this remnant of village life struggling for existence in the stony streets of the great metropolis—pathetic if you are in a serious mood, satirical should you be out of humor. In the reign of Henry VIII. the "great and powerful" corporation of the City of London used, on May-day, to go out in the highlands of Kent to gather the hawthorn, and the festival was right royally celebrated by the King and his Queen—Catherine of Arragon, who were wont to meet the Council in state at Shooter's Hill. At that period, and much later, London abounded with May-poles. They were called "shafts," and they link the present days of the telephone and the electric light with the Roman festivals of Flora, and probably go back to the earliest pagan celebrations. Chaucer, (whose bad spelling was so much lamented by Artemus Ward,) writing of a braggart, finds a simile in the May-pole or shaft that stood near to "the Church of St. Andrew, Undershaft, Cornhill." The historian tells us that this shaft was kept in an alley in the vicinity, called Shaft-alley, and on the 1st of May was brought out, dressed with flowers and birds' eggs, and reared up near the church, amid shoutings and rejoicings. Stowe mentions another at Gisor's Hall, (Genardi,) which was supposed by the ignorant to be the staff of one Geraldus, a giant. An old processional engraving among the prints of the Antiquarian Society, represents a May-pole at a door or two westward beyond "where Catharine-street descends into the Strand." "One can readily imagine," says Irving, "what a gay scene it must have been in jolly old London when the doors were decorated with flowering branches, when every hat was decked with hawthorn; and Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, the Morris dancers, and all the other fantastic masks and revelers were performing their antics about the May-pole in every part of the city." William Howitt, (who was so recently carried to his grave,) while he could not bring himself to grieve over the extinction of many popular customs, chiefly lamented the growing decay of what he called the popular use of flowers. He speaks of the Continent as making greater displays of flowers than England, in which he must have been mistaken. Quite recently I have visited several strict Roman Catholic districts of France and Germany. I have been present at several church festivals and seen troops of little ones making their first communions. There were flowers in plenty to be seen on these occasions, but hardly a single posy was real. The blossoms were arti-

ficial, emblematical, it seemed to me, of the hollowness of the entire business. There is nothing more significant, I fancy, in these Roman Catholic countries than the show of candles which are not real, the display of flowers that are false, the glitter of gold which is tinsel, and the tawdry tributes on the tawdry altars of saints and martyrs. In the beautiful City of Antwerp there is a shrine at nearly every street corner, and the only lamps in the historic town that are dim and dirty are those which hang before the figures of Mary. It must be admitted that we inherit some of our sentiments in regard to flowers from our Roman Catholic ancestors, who pressed, as they do now, into the service of the Church all things that appeal to the senses and the imagination. But London of to-day uses up more flowers for decorative purposes, I should say, than any six Continental cities. Without her floral window-boxes, her many-hued flower-beds, her shrubs, her button-holes, her street flower-carts, London would be a dark city, indeed. Howitt himself is fain to admit that "in reality the love of flowers never was stronger in any age or nation than ours. We have perhaps less love of showy festivity than our ancestors; but we have more poetry and sentiment among the people at large. We have conveyed from every region its most curious and splendid plants; and such is the poetical perception of natural beauty in the general mind that, wherever our wild flowers spring up, in the grass, on the overhanging banks of the wild brook, or in the mossy shade of the forest, there are shining eyes to behold them." It is fittingly announced to-day, on official authority, that Hyde Park is to be decorated this season with American plants, which will be renewed as occasion and our climate requires. Last week I was in Holland. Rotterdam and Amsterdam had displays of the national bulb in their public and private gardens; but you may see more tulips in one of the London parks than in all the gardens of these great and picturesque cities of Dutchland put together. A black, grimy, hard, dirty city, London presents itself at most points as you enter it from the Continent; but at the West End and in the suburbs it has flower-beds and green grass and umbrageous trees such as eclipse everything that France or Germany can show. If we could only get rid of our smoke, London might even raise her head architecturally among the show cities of the Continent; but as long as there is a cloud of soot from the fires of four million people hanging over us, so long must we have black streets, sombre trees, dirty blinds, and grimy people.

OUT OF JOURNALISM.

The London season may be said to be fairly opened on the 1st of May. This year it obtains additional éclat from the fact that the new Parliament begins its sittings with the opening of the picture exhibitions, the religious meetings, and the opera. The Grosvenor Gallery "press view" was yesterday, and the exhibition will convert not a few to the Sir Coutts Lindsay institution. I walked through the galleries myself with peculiar satisfaction. The eccentricities of the fantastic school which tried to make a home here are less noticeable than ever. There is really not a bad work in the exhibition; and the disposition of the pictures is admirable. The galleries are not crowded as are those of the Royal Academy. Sir Coutts Lindsay has secured examples of the leading studios, and judged all round the exhibition is eminently creditable to all concerned. A. Legros is represented by several striking portraits, notably one of Prof. Huxley. G. F. Watts, R. A., contributes six magnificent works, chief among them being "Daphne," and "Psyche," two life-size studies of the nude. Millais's remarkable portraits of Mr. Jopling and Mrs. Caird are here. J. D. Linton's "Victorious," exhibiting an incident in the life of a soldier of the sixteenth century, is an impressive picture. J. R. Weguelin successfully illustrates the lines:

"And in the vats of Luna
This year the must shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing girls
Whose sires have march'd to Rome."

W. T. Muckley has an appropriate study of white and red May—

"Spring's parting gift to Summer days."

J. W. North, inspired, no doubt, by Doré's famous prairie flowers, has executed a brilliant and most truthful delineation of "The Grass of the Field." Albert Moore is a trifle eccentric in two female figures called by floral names. There is a charming "Portrait Study" by Sir Coutts Lindsay. "Coast Pastures" shows Mr. Mark Fisher at his best. Burne-Jones's "Golden Stairs" is a masterly work. Boughton's "Omnia Vincit Amor" has an important place on the line. R. C. Minor will be remembered for his rich, deep, warm effects in a striking landscape called "Sundown." "The Bathers" is a careful bit of flesh, drapery, and landscape by Mr. Anderson. Richmond's "Song of Miriam" is a grand decorative work. It is a capital idea of H. Cook to put his Lago Maggiore in a gorgeous frame of black and gold. They would not permit this at the Academy, but at the Grosvenor there is special sympathy for artistic effect, no matter how obtained. I must return to this and other exhibitions in a future letter. In a shady corner of the gallery I was regaled with the latest literary and art gossip of the day, for there were many press men in the rooms. The *Athenæum* is to have a rival in a new journal to be called the *Pen*. Americans should be glad of this, for the *Athenæum* is studiously unfair to American authors. John Oldcastle (a *nom de plume*) is writing a book on "Journals and Journalists," to be published by Field & Tuer. It will contain autographs of leading writers and a guide to press and literary work. Her Majesty the Queen has allowed the editor of the art publication issued monthly by Cassells to select some drawings from her portfolio to be published in his next number. James Sutherland, of the Madras *Times*, has been two years in London engaged in trying to establish a city paper called the *Citizen*. On the point of apparent success, he is sick, and goes back to India, minus $25,000; the *City Press* is the *Citizen's* chief rival, and the conductors have "spread" themselves considerably in their competition with the new paper. Lord Beaconsfield has gone out of office amid a shower of decorations and titles. Wealth and favoritism have come in for no end of honors. But while the noble Earl made his private secretary a peer of the realm, he simply chucked a Knighthood at the press. Mr. Bathwick, of the *Morning Post*, is now Sir Algernon Bathwick. Mrs. Feake has given her tableau entertainments to royalty and Mayfair. The illustrations were devoted to the Waverly novels, and very few of the great people present knew the meaning of them. The proceeds are to be given to the Irish famine fund. Each scene was arranged by a famous artist, and Mrs. Langtry as Effie Deans was the success of the night.

WOMEN AT THE CONVENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A letter has been sent to Senator Don Cameron, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, signed by 118 Republicans of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, asking that seats be provided at the Chicago Presidential Convention for 76 women delegates of State and National Woman Suffrage Associations. A similar letter to the National Democratic Committee is in circulation on the Democratic side of the House, and it has been signed by J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, Frank Hurd, of Ohio, Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi, and others.

MR. STARIN'S LIBERALITY.

The veteran soldiers and sailors of the late war who reside in this City and its vicinity with their families, were taken upon a very pleasant excursion last Summer at the expense of Congressman John H. Starin. It is proposed by Mr. Starin to repeat his entertainment this Summer. He has requested Police Justice Bankson T. Morgan, who is prominent among the veterans, to take charge of the arrangements for the excursion, and that gentleman has consented to do so. The excursion will take place on Saturday, June 19. Mr. Starin will provide steamers, barges, music, a picnic ground, and every other necessity for the enjoyment of the excursionists.

A DEPUTY SHERIFF FOILED.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening, Deputy Sheriff David Gideon went to the box-office of the Windsor Theatre, in the Bowery, to attach the receipts, on an attachment issued by Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, in a suit against Maude Forrester, who is playing "Mazeppa" there, for $1,680. At the box-office the Deputy Sheriff was met by Frank B. Murtha, the lessee of the theatre, who claimed the money as his own, and would not permit the levy to be made. A disturbance occurred, and Murtha caused the arrest of the Deputy Sheriff on a charge of disorderly conduct. Patrolman Flynn took him to the Eldridge-Street Police Station, where Sergt. Christie discharged him. As Gideon threatened to obtain a reinforcement of Deputy Sheriffs and storm the box-office later in the evening, Sergt. Christie sent a squad of Police to the theatre to preserve the peace. Deputy Gideon did return later in the evening with three or four Deputies, but made no further attempt to levy on the receipts, and the play went on as usual.

THE SUMMER'S FASHIONS.

NEW COSTUMES AND MATERIALS FOR THE SEASON.

HOW THE VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BLACK GOODS MAY BE MADE UP—MATCHING DIFFERENT ARTICLES OF DRESS—DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW COSTUMES—BONNETS, SHOES, AND GLOVES.

A great variety of black materials is to be seen this Spring, and it is more than probable that all will play a prominent part in the fashions. There are grenadines with moire antique stripes, with large damassé designs on their grounds, and very fine dots on the same. There is, also, a fine canvas material, which is soft, and something like the old-fashioned double barege; it is called "voile." These light fabrics are used both for short walking-dresses and elegant evening toilets. They are trimmed with jet, beaded embroidery, lace plaitings, and ribbon loops. The loops are generally of double-faced moire antique, with faille satin, made long and sewed perfectly flat to the dress. Black and white trimmings are very suitable for this style of toilet, such as white and black lace mixed, or with fringe under the lace, or even with only black and white double-faced ribbon. Some ladies who have unusually fine figures, wear princess-cut dresses, trimmed around the lower border with plaitings, fringes, or ruchings, which extend up the middle in front, where there are also ribbon loops. This style, with the addition of a Valenciennes ruching around the neck, is Sara Bernhardt's favorite style of dress; her attire is of velvet, satin, or pekin, but always black or white. The black and white fabrics, made of light tissues, which are worn by this famous actress have draperies and trimmings replacing the bands of feathers and fur, and made of lace, fringe, or woven marabout. The dress is always cut princess style. All tastes can be satisfied with the present fashions, and if short toilets are preferred to the above-described long ones, there is an endless variety of the latter to be selected from. Many of the long skirts are now draped in puffs, and in different ways, so as to make short skirts without cutting them. Square trains are best suited to this purpose; they are raised by means of a few stitches or buttons.

The bright-colored plaitings which are placed under black or white dresses are of red, blue, pink, or mauve-colored satin. They must be placed so as to show very little, only, in fact, when walking. The color generally corresponds with that of the Lisle-thread or silk hose worn with all dressy suits. It is still the fashion for every article of dress to correspond with the suit worn. For instance, with a mauve-colored toilet the trimmings are in a darker shade; passementeries and fringes are shaded from light mauve to dark purple. The stockings are purple, the sun-shade or parasol has a mauve ground, with violet stripes. The straw bonnet is trimmed with pansy-colored plumes and mauve-colored ribbons. The bright-colored foulards and percales in red and yellow, with broad stripes and cachemire designs, are more suitable for colored underskirts, to be covered with black or dark tuniques of various woolen fabrics, than for any other purpose. Only very experienced dress-makers succeed with these materials; dresses made by an unskilled hand are failures. The fancy materials, such as Oriental designs on sapphire or "Titian" groundings, or pompadour pekins, are at present only used for skirts and trimmings, with plain gray or beige cachemire. Many of the fabrics now used are employed in this manner. The whole beauty of these fancy articles depends on the style in which they are made. If a toilet is peculiar it must be handsome, becoming, and of perfect cut.

Almost all Parisian bonnets have mauve or purple trimmings. Nearly all capotes are trimmed with flowers. Plumes will be more used for round hats. Among the flowers most in use are velvet and silk pansies, violets, cowslips, gillyflowers, and bunches of lilacs. Very few roses are used. These flowers are arranged in very flat garlands, and placed around the brims of the bonnets. There are few other colors worn besides mauve. The most favored, however, are brass, sulphur, fire, and caroubier. The ribbon and flowers match in color. Many shaded plumes are used. Some commence with garnet and end in orange fire color, all the different shades coming between. A small black straw capote worthy of mention sits lightly, and is placed rather back on the head, showing the flat bandeaux of hair; it is trimmed with fine golden lace. Placed very flat on the left side are two branches of lilacs, which fall very low on the neck. Another shape is a kind of pointed capote, with the crown covered with many-colored beads and the brim trimmed with old-gold-colored "surah satine." On the side are old-gold-colored plumes and broad strings of the same surah. A very becoming style worn this season is the Fanchon, made of some light fabric, such as gauze or blonde. The coiffure is trimmed with a natural flower or a small bird with reddish-brown feathers, or even with a butterfly bow. One of these may be of black gauze, embroidered with gold and trimmed with red camellias in two shades.

Small confections will probably be worn all Summer. They are too small to be uncomfortable in warm weather, as they scarcely fall below the waist, and do not cover the arms. Grenadine mantles, and the small style called margrave, are both very pretty. The latter consists of a pelerine, made of jet beads, and placed on the edge of a kind of satin tippet, forming a collar which extends down the front. Small satin visites are also worn; they are very short, and taken in to the figure. The large mandarin sleeves are covered with rich passementerie of gold or electric beads and lace. These confections are made of silk broché grenadine, Spanish lace, and many other light tissues. Fringes, passementerie, and lace, are all used together on "visite mantilles," and made in black and colors. Some scarfs are to be seen—worn by very young ladies—but they do not match well with the masculine style of dress now popular. Many coachman's capes, with several capes, are worn. Fichus and scarfs are draped around the neck "à l'alsacienne," and made of gauze, lace, and light draperies. These replace confections, and are always worn with tight-fitting waists. A casaque, with a hood, which is suitable for traveling wear, may be of "cochet"-colored cloth, with a hood of the same lined with striped satin. Although this garment has no side pieces, it is made to sit tight to the figure by means of two gores. It crosses in front.

A walking-suit may be of heliotrope-colored satin and surah. The surah skirt is trimmed around with a plaited flounce of the same. On the right side, where the tunique opens, is a panel-shaped piece composed of plaited flounces and heliotrope-colored marabout fringe, in two shades. The tunique is of surah. On the right side the apron is cut open, and above this is shirring. The open part, which turns over, is trimmed with a satin revers. On the lower border of the left side of the apron there is also a satin revers. On the back are a puff and ribbon loops. The surah waist has a habit basque and a large satin collar. The visite garment worn over this is also of satin. Each half is composed of two parts. There is a seam on the shoulder and another down the middle of the back. The upper part of the sleeve forms a part of the back. The garment is trimmed around with blonde plaitings and passementerie. It opens in a point in front, where there is a full trimming of ribbon loops. Loops of the same are on the sleeves. The lingerie is of ruched lace. The "cabriolet"-shaped hat worn with this suit is of gold-colored straw, lined and trimmed with old-gold-colored satin. On the side of the crown are old-gold-colored poppies, shading off brown.

Another suit may be of dove-colored cachemire de l'Inde, and of the same goods worked with dots. The false skirt is of "mousseline caoutchouc" bordered with a satin plaiting. On this skirt, placed at regular intervals, are plain inserted cachemire plaitings, the centre one being rather larger than the others, and forming the apron. Between the inserted plaitings are four quilles of embroidered cachemire. Five of these are on the skirt. On the upper part of the skirt are six broad bias cachemire pieces, which are lined with foulard in the same shade. These form sashes, which are fastened one to the other on the sides and in the middle of the back. The plain waist is of embroidered cachemire, cut in the back tailleur shape. It has a long, plaited basque of the plain cachemire. Down the front are small flat buttons. Around the neck is a large plain cachemire ruching. The large "mousseline de soie" necktie is trimmed with lace. The small, turban-shaped hat worn with this suit is of dove-colored straw, trimmed with brown, dove-colored feathers, and a bird.

A dress for house wear may be of strawberry-colored "mousseline de laine" and garnet-colored "bengaline." The "bengaline" skirt is gathered at the waist and divided through the middle by means of two large puffs. On the sides of the apron are "mousseline de laine" panels, with bengaline revers. The skirt is covered in the back with a "mousseline de laine" overdress, forming a puff. The waist is of the same goods, with a single gore in front. The revers are of "bengaline." The back forms two long coat-tails, bound with the garnet-colored goods. These are trimmed with two fan-shaped plaitings. The double collar is of "bengaline" and cachemire. The long sleeves have cachemire cuffs, below which fall two plaitings. The buttons closing the waist down the front are ball-shaped and enameled. The lingerie worn with this dress is of plaited crape.

A "robe de chambre" may be of sky-blue cachemire and pearl-colored satin. The dress opens in front and forms revers of gray satin down either side. Down the side seam of the skirt is a plaiting forming a jabot of the woolen goods, lined with satin and bordered with lace. This joins the side seam to the train, which is trimmed with a box-plaited flounce, and surmounted by a gray satin plaiting. Above are narrow cachemire box-plaited ruffles. Under the flounce, on the border, is a narrow lace plaiting. The front of the dress is of gray satin; the upper part forms a false vest. The lower part is trimmed with a blue cachemire, box-plaited flounce, rather narrower than the one in the back, surmounted by three narrow plaitings of the same. The cachemire sleeves are half long; on the inside are bands of satin fastened to the cachemire under buttons. The lower part consists of a deep satin plaiting, bordered with narrow white lace. The white lace cap matching this dressing-gown forms a Marie Stuart point, and is trimmed with a full and narrow lace ruching and light blue ribbon.

A suitable traveling dress is made of two kinds of woolen goods, one plain, the other figured on a claret-colored ground. The waist and back breadth, which is slightly draped, are of broché goods. The skirt is of stiff muslin, covered with plain goods, plaited up to the knees. On the border of the skirt is a ruching 4 inches deep, which falls below the plaiting of the dress. The lower part of the waist is cut open on the side of the basque, forming points, which are longer than the other part of the basque. The upper part of the waist is covered with a triple "carrick" collar.

Kid shoes continue to be more worn than any other kind. Shoes worked with arabesque designs in white embroidery are not likely to meet with much favor, as this fashion is not in good taste. The stockings most worn under open shoes are in dark plain shades of Lisle thread and silk, generally in the color of the dress. The fashion for gloves is to have insertions of Chantilly or Valenciennes lace let in at the wrists of black or white gloves.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 15.—Enoch Lippincott and Samuel Dangler, both citizens of Long Branch, who last Summer were arrested by Mayor James A. Bradley, of Asbury Park, on the charge of selling liquor from a wagon in the park and around the camp-meeting grounds of the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association, after two trials, have been found not guilty.

KEYPORT, N. J., May 15.—The Monmouth County Grand Inquest has failed to find a bill of indictment against Isaiah Hoff, 70 years old, charged with firing the dwelling and barns of his son-in-law, Joseph Van Mater, all of which were destroyed. Hoff, who was in jail in default of $10,000 bail, was discharged.

NEWCASTLE, Del., May 15.—Two whites and five negroes were publicly whipped here to-day. A colored burglar received 40 very heavy lashes, which brought the blood freely; another one was a boy of 10 years, who received five light lashes for larceny.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A dispatch has been received at the Post Office Department from Special Agent Hall, at Eureka, Kan., stating that he has arrested I. J. Whitson, a mail-carrier, for embezzling a registered package containing $667, in September, 1879. The amount of $588 and a gold watch were recovered from Whitson.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 15.—The case of T. W. Frech, indicted for embezzling the funds of the Somerset County Bank, has been set down for next Wednesday. J. C. Shaw, of New-York, Frech's leading counsel, asked for an order to compel the Bank Directors to allow an examination of all the itemized account-books in the presence of the Prosecutor and one of the counsel. The court said they had no authority to grant such an order; that the only power they had was to permit an examination of the books now in the Prosecutor's custody, and that was granted.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15.—Twelve of the leading strikers—colored—in Plaquemines Parish have been arrested and brought to the city by the military, charged with disturbing the peace and interfering with laborers.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 15.—In the Circuit Court of Surry County, yesterday, Amos Taylor was arraigned for the murder of William Noble. After hearing the testimony of witnesses and the arguments of counsel on both sides the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, fixing the punishment at 18 years in the Penitentiary. While burning brush in his field, Noble was shot and instantly killed by Taylor. The murder resulted from Taylor's alleged illegal intimacy with Noble's wife.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 15.—Charles Gardella, an Italian organ-grinder, was arrested at Ashley, near here, to-day, charged by his daughter, 15 years old, with having shot and killed another daughter 5 years old, about two years ago. Detectives will go to-morrow with the girl to the spot where the body is said to be buried. At the hearing Gardella threatened to kill the girl if she testified. He was sent to jail.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., May 15.—George Finch, son of Charles Finch, hotel proprietor at Eagle Bridge, N. Y., and a sub-contractor on the New-Hampshire and New-Haven Extension Railroad, now being built near Greenfield, is a defaulter to the amount of $2,000. It is not known where he now is. The workmen will lose nothing, as Smith & Ripley, head contractors, will make good the loss. The cause which led to the embezzlement is a mystery.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES FITCH WETMORE.

Mr. Charles Fitch Wetmore died at his residence in this City, No. 256 West Forty-third-street, on the 11th inst., of neuralgia, after an illness of six weeks. Mr. Wetmore was born at Winchester Centre, Litchfield County, Conn., on Aug. 21, 1818. He finished his preparatory studies under the instruction of the late Rev. Dr. Morgan, of Cheshire, Conn. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, in 1837, and graduated A. B. in 1841. He immediately commenced the study of law with the Hon. I. Livingston, of New-York, and was admitted to the Bar in 1845. He practiced law in this City continuously since that time, and had many warm friends in the profession. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet and the Rev. Alfred B. Beach, of this City, were college classmates of Mr. Wetmore, and they highly respected his character and abilities. He was distinguished for his integrity and gentleness of character, as well as for his ability as a lawyer.

THOMAS W. GALE.

An old New-York gentleman passed away on Friday in the person of Thomas W. Gale. For 50 years prior to 1877, Mr. Gale and his twin brother, the late Benjamin C. Gale, lived together in this City. Neither ever married. Mr. Thomas Gale was a veteran of 1812, for 15 years served in the Board of Directors of the Erie Road, and for a long period was also Director of the Phenix National Bank and Howard Fire Insurance Company. The older merchants of New-York will remember him as a member of the firm of Wisner & Gale, wholesale grocers. Mr. Gale gave up active business life in 1847, upon the death of his partner. It is understood that the ample fortune which he then had was largely increased in after-life by successful investment. He was born in Goshen, and the remains will be taken there for burial after service in Trinity Chapel, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch says: "From a most trustworthy source it is reported that Gen. Marquez, with 150 Mexican revolutionists, recruited in the neighborhood of Yuma, is now stationed around the old Town of Senorita, on the line about 150 miles from Yuma and the same distance from Tucson. The troops go from one side of the line to the other as occasion requires. They were being closely watched by Mexican troops. A Mexican gun-boat, with six guns and 400 troops, is at the North Colorado River, watching the revolutionists. Gov. Serna has organized 600 troops, who are stationed at Altar and Hermosillo. Col. Cotta and two other revolutionists arrived here this morning from Yuma, and in conjunction with Col. Mackons, a revolutionist from Chihuahua, are to-day secretly endeavoring to recruit a force in Tucson for Gen. Marquez. M. E. Prieto, the Mexican Consul stationed here, has called on the United States military authorities to assist him in suppressing the movement on American soil and maintaining international relations between the two Governments."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, is at the St. James Hotel.

F. S. Asta-Buruaga, Chilian Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Attorney-General Hamilton Ward, of Albany; Judge George A. Hardin, of the New-York Supreme Court; Capt. Boys, of the British Navy, and Lieut. A. M. Thackara, United States Navy, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

DEATH OF AN EX-JUSTICE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 15.—Leroy Morgan, for 16 years a Justice of the Supreme Court, died here this morning at the age of 70 years.

THE DESTROYED VILLAGE.

THE RUINS AND GREAT DISTRESS AT MILTON.

SCENES AT THE BURNED VILLAGE—AID COMING TO THE DESTITUTE INHABITANTS—LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $3,600,000—THE LOSERS AND THEIR INSURANCE.

MILTON, Penn., May 15.—The scene at Milton this morning beggars description. Nothing remains except the black and desolate ruins of the once prosperous town. The people spent last night in the remaining houses—the nail works and the planing mill. The entire number of buildings destroyed was 635, and only two places of business escaped destruction. The vaults and books of the banks were uninjured. The body of the strange man who was burned last night was identified this morning as a Mr. Angery. He was 85 years old, and was attempting to save the stable of the Poor-house. Several other persons were slightly injured. Mrs. Sticker died during the night from fright. The fire originated from sparks from the saw mill attached to the car works.

The village has been crowded with people all day. The scene at noon was heartrending. Hundreds gathered around the planing mill, where food was distributed by the relief committees. Several car-loads of provisions arrived during the day from Harrisburg, Williamsport, and other places. A telegraphic order was received from the Treasurer of the Philadelphia relief committee for $5,000 and promising more, and another one from Col. McClure authorizing the proper persons here to draw on the *Times* for $750. Two hundred and fifty tents were sent here by Gov. Hoyt this afternoon. They were erected in the fields adjoining the town. Four car-loads of people went to Watsontown to spend the night. Food was again distributed at the planing mill this evening, and persons who were worth thousands of dollars yesterday morning appeared to accept charitable relief this evening. The next distribution of food will take place at 9 A. M. to-morrow. Along with the other relief coming here, there arrived on the noon train 30 kegs of beer. Remonstrance was made against its delivery, and finally it was returned to the shipping point. To guard against accidents, a gang of men has been set to work tearing down the crumbling ruins.

At 5 o'clock this evening intense excitement was caused by two deliberate attempts to rekindle the fire. Some one placed a bundle of rags, saturated with coal-oil, at the back door of the Green House, a wooden hotel, and the only remaining one in town, and when discovered it had already set fire to the house. Another attempt was made to fire the old Catawissa depot, in the southern part of the town. As soon as these discoveries were made, the people were in a frenzy. A reward of $500 was offered immediately for the apprehension of the incendiaries. Much confusion ensued, the people seeming to become wild from fear and excitement, and many whose property was saved yesterday packed up their goods again, prepared for flight in case of another outbreak of the flames. Col. Stead, of Williamsport, with two companies of the Twelfth Regiment, will arrive here to-night. A temporary Post Office has been erected, and mail deliveries will be resumed in the morning. Some of the leading business men of the town have secured rooms, and others will commence rebuilding on Monday.

The local relief committee has issued an appeal to the public which says:

"After a careful personal inspection of the situation, we submit to the people of Pennsylvania, and the benevolent everywhere, the following statement of the extent of the losses, the condition of the inhabitants, and aid that is necessary for the proper relief of the town:

"*First*—The losses. The fire swept, with total destruction, in the brief space of 5 hours, an area of 1 mile long and half a mile in width, compactly built, covering the entire business and best built portion of the town, and including, with a very few and minor exceptions, all the churches, stores, banks and manufactories, involving a loss of about $3,000,000, insured only to the extent of about $700,000, as nearly as we can ascertain.

"*Second*—The condition. The immediate necessities of the inhabitants for food have been met by prompt and generous contributions of provisions from the country and towns near at hand. Still more supplies of food will be necessary before the people can relieve themselves. Hundreds and hundreds of people—men, women, and children—are houseless and penniless, having nothing left but the clothes on their backs.

"*Third*—The needs. At the present time contributions of medical supplies, clothing for males and females of all ages are much needed.

"In five short hours this beautiful and flourishing town has been laid in ashes. The accumulations and established business of generations have been totally consumed. Those who arose in the morning from the beds in elegant and comfortable homes, as well as more humble dwellings, found themselves at night without homes, without property, and without business or occupation. Everybody is looking anxiously in the dark and uncertain future, and while in one thought they bewail the loss of everything dear to them, in the next they are asking themselves how it will ever be possible for them to retrieve their ruined fortunes. To a generous-hearted public we would say that, in our opinion the mere supply of food, medicine, and clothing will come far short of the measure of relief required of you. These are much needed and highly appreciated by this stricken community. If, however, this prosperous town, with its enterprising and labor-employing industries, is not to sit in ashes desolate and despairing, large contributions of money are much needed to enable the people by their own industry, economy, and enterprise, to re-establish themselves. All contributions of money, or whatever else, will go into the hands of reliable and discreet men, and be dispensed in the fairest and most efficient manner. All contributions of money will be sent either to E. H. Frick, Cashier of the Milton National Bank, or John M. Caldwell, of the First National Bank. All contributions of food and clothing will be sent to the relief committee. Let your contributions be large and free."

The principal losses are as follows:

Wm. Raber, tanner	$125,000	Independent office	6,000
Heinen, Schroher & Co.	75,000	Insurance, $700.	
Academy of Music	30,000	J. F. Gauger & Son, clothiers	30,000
B. Krouser & Bro.	5,000	Insurance, $5,000.	
Insurance, $2,000.		Hoag, hardware	5,000
J. H. Smith, furniture	3,500	Insurance, $1,500.	
Insurance, $1,500.		S. Driefuss, clothing	6,000
Car shops	200,000	Insurance, $3,000.	
Insurance, $70,000.		Phil. Henry, clothier	4,000
United States Hotel	10,000	Insurance, $2,000.	
Broadway House	20,000	Oppenheimer, notions	6,000
Cyrus Brown, druggist	20,000	Insurance, $3,000.	
A. L. Wagner	30,000	Rice, clothing	4,000
Insurance, $40,000.		Insurance, $3,000.	
Schwartz Marble-yard	15,000	G. Brown, butcher	20,000
Insurance, $10,000.		No insurance.	
Miltonian office	5,000	Ex-Senator Bound, loss on his residence	10,000
Insurance, $2,500.			

The churches destroyed and the losses thereon were as follows:

Reformed	$15,000	Covenanters'	$5,000
Catholic	10,000	Evangelical	6,000
Baptist	15,000	Presbyterian	10,000
Methodist	15,000	Insurance, $4,000.	

The insurance companies, represented by two agents, lose as follows:

American, of Philadelphia	$100,000	Farmers', of York	$25,000
Girard	75,000	Franklin	40,000
Phenix, of London	50,000	North America	10,000
Lycoming	100,000	Ætna	125,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia	30,000	Two Danville companies	15,000

SUNBURY, Penn., May 15.—A meeting for the relief of Milton was held here to-night. Dr. Logan, of the First Presbyterian Church, presided. On motion of Representative Barrett, an immediate relief committee was appointed to obtain a car-load of provisions to-night, and take it at once to the sufferers. The committee is now actively at work, and will reach Milton with the relief train in the morning. Speeches describing the distress of the people of Milton were delivered by Messrs. Tomlinson, Lynott, Hopewell, and Dr. Beebe, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. A motion was adopted calling on all the Pastors of Scranton to take up collections in their churches to-morrow in aid of the stricken people. A general committee of the leading business men of the city was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 15.—At a public meeting held at the Mayor's office at noon to-day, the subscriptions received amounted to $8,500.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad announce that the road will receive and transport free of charge to Milton, Penn., any contributions for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of that town.

FIRES IN THE FORESTS.

STILL BURNING IN PENNSYLVANIA, BUT CHECKED IN NEW-JERSEY.

MILFORD, Penn., May 15.—The fires that have been sweeping over the forests of Northern Pennsylvania for the past four days still continue, notwithstanding hundreds of persons have been fighting day and night to extinguish them. Last night there were strong indications of rain, but the signs have since disappeared, and, with a high wind to-day, the forests continue to disappear rapidly. In Porter Township, Pike County, a fire broke out last night, and it is reported that 5,000 acres of valuable timber is now in flames. The large fires that were raging fiercely within a mile and a half of Milford yesterday, at one time assuming a threatening aspect, were gotten under control late last night, and no danger from this source is longer feared. In Dingman Township many hundred acres are in flames, and a vast amount of valuable young timber and other property is being destroyed. Many saw mills have been burned. In the north-western districts of Pike County the fires are dying out for want of fuel to feed upon. In Monroe County, along the Pocono Mountain, large fires continue, and nothing short of a heavy rain will extinguish them. The fires in the Shawangunk Mountains, in New-Jersey, have been extinguished.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., May 15.—This morning the reports received from Millville, Great Egg Harbor, and other scenes of the forest fire along the Cape May and Millville Railroad, say that last night the wind veered around to the east, and that a stiff breeze set in from the sea. This drove back the flames, which were pushing south-east toward the ocean, and, having only the charred woods and vineyards just burned over to feed upon, the progress of the fire was staid. The showers have been slight, and the skies are clear to-day, but if the wind holds out from this quarter, all danger of the spread of the conflagration is over.

BRICKSBURG, N. J., May 15.—Reports from the scene of the recent forest fires this morning say that the flames are staid for the want of material to feed on. South of Manchester scarcely a parcel of green woods can be found. No rain of any account has fallen.

ATSION, N. J., May 15.—The woods which have been burning here for several days are now a smouldering mass, the conflagration having exhausted itself. Railroad men report that from Winslow Junction five distinct fires can be seen burning, but they are not supposed to be of any great magnitude. No rain has fallen, but there is little fear of a fresh outbreak of the fire, as there is nothing left to burn. Reports received here by wire and train say the fires in Cumberland and Atlantic Counties and the southern part of Burlington County are still burning fiercely.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., May 15.—The wood fire south and east of this place is out. It was reported that the conflagration was caused from a spark of a locomotive on the Southern Railroad, but now there is undoubted evidence that the fire was the work of incendiaries. Two men, strangers, were seen by children living near Squankum deliberately fire the woods, and then escape toward Shark River. It is impossible to tell the extent of the fire or to say whether the destruction was not caused by two or more fires which met. The principal or heaviest loss is to the cranberry bogs, which are very valuable ones in this portion of the country. Two small frame houses were destroyed. The report that Tarry's brick-yard, near Manchester, was destroyed, is not true. No damage was done at Farmingdale Village.

WHEATLAND, N. J., May 15.—George Aumack was arrested to-day, charged with causing the forest fire in this region on Monday night, through his carelessness in burning brush on his farm. There is an old law making the penalty for this offense imprisonment for a period of from three months to one year. It is seldom that the law is enforced against these careless brush-burners, but one instance being on record—that of the arrest and imprisonment of a man named Boyd, two years ago, for setting fire to the woods about Whitings through leaving his brush burning all night without watching it. Boyd served the county for six months for his carelessness.

FOUR PERSONS FATALLY BURNED.

ANGOLA, Ind., May 15.—At an early hour this morning the dwelling owned by G. W. McConnell and occupied by Mrs. Smith was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Smith was absent at the time, attending a dance several miles distant. She left three children at home, a boy 14 years old, and two girls of the ages of 9 and 5 years, who perished in the flames. A man named David Fry, a cigar maker, who was sleeping in the cellar, also perished. He had gone there late last night in an intoxicated condition. He was unmarried and 25 years old. The fire originated in the chimney. The roof of the building fell in before the fire was discovered. The charred remains of the children were gathered together this afternoon, and will be buried to-morrow. The loss on the building is $1,000; no insurance.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

Mrs. Toomey's store and goods, and also her residence, at Colton, N. Y., were destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $4,300, in the Western Insurance Company of Toronto, the Prescott of Boston, and the Fire Association of Philadelphia. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

WHITSUNDAY SERVICES.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED IN THE CHURCHES AND BY THE GERMANS.

To-day, Whitsunday or Pentecost, will be duly observed by Christians and Hebrews. The most imposing services will be held in the Catholic churches. At the cathedral, on Fifth-avenue, Cardinal McCloskey will celebrate solemn Pontifical high mass at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. The chancel choir will take its usual part in the service, and the grand choir will be supplemented by the large chorus of the church, numbering 50 persons, under the direction of the organist, Mr. Pecher. At St. Stephen's Church mass will be celebrated at 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock high mass will be said. In addition to the organ there will be a full choir and a string band. The altar will be brilliantly illuminated and decorated with smilax and flowers. Vespers will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 in the evening.

In the Protestant Episcopal churches services appropriate to the day will be held. No special preparations have been made for the festival in the churches belonging to Trinity Parish. The Reformed Hebrews will celebrate the feast of Pentecost, or Shevuoth, the day on which the law was given on Mount Sinai, by special services in their synagogues, which will be handsomely decorated for the occasion, and a large number of children will be confirmed. The synagogues in which these services will be held are the Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, Rabbi; the Synagogue Ahawath Chesed, at No. 652 Lexington-avenue, the Rev. Dr. Adolph Huebsch, Rabbi; the Synagogue B'nai Jeshurun, at No. 145 West Thirty-fourth-street, the Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, Rabbi. At the othodox synagogues, only a slight deviation will be made from the usual services.

Pfingsten, as the Germans call Whitsuntide, is regarded by them as the first day of Summer. Many of those who do not attend church regularly will go to-day to houses of worship, and in the afternoon they will go out of the City to drink beer. To-morrow, however, is the opening of the picnic season, and many German societies with the families of their members will spend the day in the different parks in the vicinity of the City. The Deutsche Schuetzen Bund, accompanied by the Uhland Bund Singing Society, and the Excelsior Quartet Club, will picnic to-morrow in Bender's Schuetzen Park, at the foot of East Sixty-third-street, where there will be shooting for prizes. The German Order Harugari will go to Harting's Southern Boulevard Park, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and the Loreley Maennerchor will spend the day at Fritz Kasegang's National Park, at Tenth-avenue and Sixty-first-street.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 16—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States and New-England, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and, in the interior, possibly local rains.*

For the Pacific coast, increasing cloudiness and numerous light local rains.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary, possibly followed by falling barometer, north-east veering to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, rising followed in the West Gulf by falling barometer, north-east veer to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and in the West Gulf numerous rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, south-east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, stationary, possibly followed by falling barometer, possibly local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary, followed by falling barometer, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, south and east winds.

For the lake region, southerly winds, falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

The rivers will continue slowly falling.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, and Port Eads.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	61°	43°	3:30 P. M.	79°	64°
6 A. M.	60°	44°	6 P. M.	76°	63°
9 A. M.	67°	50°	9 P. M.	67°	57°
12 M.	75°	55°	12 P. M.	64°	53°

Average temperature yesterday .... 55 5/8°
Average temperature for same date last year .... 67 1/4°

	1879.	1880.
Average for the week	63°	61 4-7°

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In a recently-published technical work a table is quoted from Prof. Stürmer, of Bromberg, which shows the length of railway in several of the chief countries in the world, and its proportion to the population. The original table gives the length of line in kilometres, and it may be as well to preserve this, as the proportion is the most interesting point in the table. In Europe, it appears that, on the average, there are 4.9 kilometres of railway to every 10,000 inhabitants. Greece has the least proportion to the population, having only 0.08 kilometre to every 10,000 of the population. Next comes Turkey, with 1.6; Portugal, 2.3; Roumania, 2.4; Russia, 2.8; Italy, 2.9, and so upward in the scale, France having 6.3; Germany, 7.1; Great Britain, 8.1, and Sweden heading the list with 10.8, though its total mileage is not a fifth of that of Great Britain. In Asia it appears that only 0.15 kilometre is averaged to every 10,000 inhabitants; and in Africa the proportion is only 0.17. In the United States the proportion is heavy—23.9 to every 10,000 of the people; while the whole of America has the average of 17.2, and in Australia the proportion is already 10.6. The thinly-peopled countries necessarily come to the front in this instance; but the table is of some interest, as showing the effect of a large or small length of line in affording comparisons of this nature, and also of indicating the comparative density of population to that of the facilities for its conveyance by rail.

THE OYSTERS OF THE JAMES.

CHINCOTEAGUE BAY'S GREAT INDUSTRY.

AMONG THE OYSTER-PLANTERS OF GREENBACK AND FRANKLIN—THE NATURAL BEDS OF THE JAMES—AN OYSTER-SCHOONER'S VOYAGE UP THE RIVER AND BACK.

GREENBACK, Va., May 14.—The bottom of the James River is one enormous oyster-bed. A TIMES correspondent has just returned from a trip in an oystering schooner up the James and back to the Chincoteague Bay with a load of oyster plants. The schooner Dennis carries 4,000 bushels of corn, which gives her an oyster-carrying capacity of upward of 2,500 bushels. She was chartered for the planting season by a firm of oyster-growers doing business here in Greenback, near Franklin, on the Chincoteague Bay. Franklin is the southern terminus of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company's railroads, on the Peninsula. Greenback is situated a half mile to the south of Franklin. Nearly every man living in Franklin, and every one living in Greenback, depends on the oyster business for his support. Both of these villages have grown up since the war, Greenback being the older place. It was so named by an old oysterman, one of three or four who first planted in the bay in front of the place, and was so named because the first season's shipment of oysters returned to the oystermen such a rich reward in greenbacks. This was in 1865, and since then the quality of the oysters produced in this part of Chincoteague Bay has been so generally good that they have made a favorable impression on European shippers. A firm is now located at Franklin to select and pack the oysters just as they come from the waters of the bay and ship them from Franklin to Europe. Several shipping firms have their oysters laid out in the bay on enormous sieves, each holding hundreds of bushels of oysters, and they lift them up and down by means of windlasses, so that the oysters, when shipped, possess all the life and vigor they have when first lifted from their native beds. But to the Dennis and to the "natural beds" of the James. Availing herself of the first favorable wind, the Dennis sailed from the port of Chincoteague about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and by daylight of the next day was entering the mouth of the James River. The bottom of the river, from its mouth for 20 miles up it, is nothing more or less than a natural oyster-bed. Go anywhere in it you may and push to the bottom a pair of oyster-tongs, bring them together, and lift them out of the water, and you will catch oysters. These are the oysters selected by the growers for planting. The men who are engaged in catching plants, as all oysters from the natural beds are called, are principally colored, and they work with tongs having handles from 14 to 16 feet long. Dredging is prohibited in the James by the laws of Virginia. They are usually worked from small boats or canoes carrying from two to three men, and capable of holding from 20 to 30 bushels of oysters. These oystermen will each, when they work with their usual energy, catch from eight to ten bushels of "rough" oysters in an hour, which they sell to the planters, who come there for them from all oyster-planting points along the coast. The Fair Haven, the Blue Point, the Shrewsbury, the Saddle Rock oysters, all so popular in our markets, are, in most cases, natives of the Virginia waters, transported from the natural beds in the rough and planted at the points enumerated above, where they are left to remain from eighteen months to two years, to drink the waters and enjoy the beds of those celebrated places, when they are lifted from their repose grown to three and four times the size they were when planted, and partaking of the peculiar flavor imparted by water of the bays and coves in which they have been planted. The New-York oyster-eater fails to recognize in them anything akin to their brethren of the waters of the Old Dominion, and declares them to be Blue Points beyond a doubt.

While the bottom of the James River is one enormous oyster-bed, yet, as dredging is not permitted, and as men cannot work the oystering tongs in water more than 10 or 12 feet deep, the amount of acreage of oyster-beds available to the oystermen of the James is somewhat limited, as the shores are all taken up as planting-grounds, and the river in most places is too deep to be worked; and so the oystermen are confined to the shoals, or what are known in the river as oyster rocks. The shoal from which the Dennis was loaded extended over about 500 acres. And from off this shoal, on the day that she was loaded, not less than 10,000 bushels of plants were taken. To do this about 250 oystermen were employed, with about 100 boats. And this business of gathering plants had been going on from off the same shoal for upward of two months, with the probability that between 300,000 and 400,000 bushels of oysters have been gathered, and fully 200,000 bushels more will be taken away before the season ends, on May 31. This gives a yield of 1,000 bushels to the acre, and yet nowhere on all this shoal would it be possible to find a spot as large as a set of tongs will cover without oysters on it. The tongs are never pushed down and pulled back without bringing with them a number of oysters. In September, the oystermen will begin work again on the same shoals and work for three or four months catching plants; then during the Winter until the 1st of April they are engaged in taking up, assorting, and selling the products of these plants. It seems as if the supply of oyster plants in the James River could never be exhausted, yet the oystermen say they are growing less and less each year; but if they are correct in this assertion, it is difficult to conjecture in what abundance these oysters must have been when they were plenty.

To see the oystermen balancing themselves in one of their canoes, and working with so much energy at the same time, was quite a novelty. Many of these canoes are so narrow that should a novice step into one it would most probably be overturned; yet the oystermen work in them all day long in smooth weather, and sometimes in pretty stormy weather, and apparently keep them properly balanced without any effort. To propel them through the water they use a long paddle, and, balancing it over the stern, (the canoes, of course, are sharp at both ends,) having no row-locks, and no indentation to aid them in keeping their paddle in place, they move them swiftly.

When the Dennis had secured 2,500 baskets—called by the courtesy of the oystermen half-bushel baskets, but really holding over two-thirds of a bushel—the Captain pronounced her loaded, and then all energy was used in getting under way, because the sooner the plants are returned to the water after they are removed from their natural beds the less will be the mortality among them. In 36 hours after leaving the James the Dennis let go her anchor on the planting-grounds off Greenback, and one day sufficed to place all her cargo on the beds staked out, and, by Virginia laws, made the private property of those who so marked them. They will be left to remain on these beds for upward of 18 months, and, although many of those planted will die before the gathering time, yet it will be a poor return that will not give to the planter a bushel and a half for each bushel planted, and sometimes as high as three and four bushels have been gathered from each bushel of plants. These plants cost the planter in Virginia 10 cents per bushel and about 6 cents to freight and, perhaps 2 cents to plant, making 2,500 bushels of plants cost but about $450.

The cost of taking these oysters up and preparing them for the market is about 30 cents per bushel, and as 2,500 bushels will almost always return 4,000 bushels, it will be seen at once that those planters who have favorable planting grounds have it always in their power to make their energy pay them a good profit. At no time for the past 15 years have Chincoteague Bay oysters sold, delivered on board of vessels in the bay, for less than 50 cents per bushel, and mostly for 60 cents. At the lower rate it will be seen that any one at Greenback possessed of a working capital of about $1,000 can realize a profit (if he owns share privileges) of $800 a year from it, with a chance of doing much better. Doubtless such also is the case in all the bays and coves celebrated for their fine oysters, yet many places along the James and in the Chesapeake Bay grow as fine-looking oysters as can be produced anywhere, and quite popular at home, that will not sell for enough to warrant the expense of planting.

A NEW DIVING APPARATUS.

A London paper says that a young German of the name of Fleuss has invented an apparatus realizing almost the wildest of the conceptions put before us by Jules Verne in the "Cruise of the Nautilus." Hitherto the diver has either had to work within the narrow compass of a diving-bell, or else to move about as best he could hampered by a length of hose through which fresh air is pumped down to him from the surface. M. Fleuss has devised a means by which he takes down with him supplies of condensed air, and so can dispense with any other connection between himself and the surface than such as is absolutely necessary to insure his being hauled up again to the light of day. The air which he expires is passed through a filter of caustic alkali, which robs it of its carbonic acid, and is thus fitted again for the ordinary purposes of breathing by the admixture of oxygen, which is carried down in a condensed form. The diver, in short, moves through the water much as a fireman with an extincteur strapped to his shoulders moves through a conflagration, and with an equal sense of safety. The mechanism, if not already perfect, can easily be made so, and its results upon the future of marine engineering will be almost incalculable. The difficulty experienced by the divers employed upon the Tay Bridge would have been almost entirely removed had they been able to use the apparatus of M. Fleuss.

A CONCEITED SET.

From the Parisian.

We live in an age of exaggeration, in the palmy days of mediocrity, when, thanks to the infinite multiplicity of the press, charlatanism is successful in art, literature, science, and society. Writers do not wait for celebrity; they create it for themselves by raising an altar to their own genius and officiating in person. The most remarkable instance of this immense egoism is M. Emile Zola and the group of asteroids which flit around him. M. Zola is, as we have always admitted, a writer of great talent. Personally he is insupportable; he cannot open his lips without talking about himself. His egoism is simply phenomenal. Nevertheless, both as a man and as a writer, he is worthy of respect. Generally he acts with great good sense; in giving the support of his name to the book called "Les Soirées de Médan" he has given proof of thoughtless vanity. It is a series of tales without any importance. But why choose such a pretentious title? "Les Soirées de Médan" seems to imply that Médan is a place of European celebrity, whereas in reality it is simply a little village on the borders of the forest of St. Germain, where Zola has had built a country house. During eight months of the year he lives at Médan, surrounded by his flatterers; he passes the other four months of the year at Paris in the company of the same flatterers. The artlessness of these flatterers is only equaled by their presumption.

DECORATING THE GRAVES.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN IMPOSING PARADE ON MEMORIAL DAY.

The anniversary of Decoration Day will be observed on Monday, May 31, in this State, it having been provided by statute that when May 30 falls on Sunday, the ensuing Monday shall be kept as a public holiday. Notwithstanding the remoteness of the anniversary, preparations for its observance are already in progress, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and arrangements are being made to render the procession the largest and most imposing that has been seen on Decoration Day for many years. The head-quarters of the Memorial Committee are at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth-street, Adjt.-Gen. Joseph Forbes being in attendance from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. to confer with parties willing to take part in the procession, which is under the special direction of Grand Marshal Gen. John Cochrane, and to answer letters and assign military and civic bodies places in the formation. Taking into account only the organizations that have been assigned, the procession will be four miles in length. The column will move at 9:45 A. M., in order to give the various organizations time to repair to the cemeteries committed to their care, and decorate the graves, and return in season to be present at the evening celebration at the Academy of Music. It has not yet been decided who will speak at the Academy, but that feature will be provided for from among the many applicants in a day or two. Gen. Sheridan, if not ordered elsewhere before the celebration takes place, has promised to be present, and Gen. Hancock and staff will also participate.

The following gentlemen have accepted invitations to serve on the Finance Committee: Henry Clews, G. R. Blanchard, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, A. G. Pierson, Gen. Charles Roome, H. J. Scudder, the Hon. William Waldorf Astor, the Hon. Silas W. Burt, Edwin Booth, John B. Lawson, Henry Bergh, John H. Reed, the Hon. George Shea, the Hon. Frederick Smyth, the Hon. J. C. Howard, Gen. E. A. Merritt, Col. Charles E. Coster, the Hon. S. B. French, Horace Russell, the Hon. Salem H. Wales, the Hon. Levi P. Morton, the Hon. C. Van Cott, Le Grand B. Cannon, the Hon. Thomas L. James, J. W. Britton, E. Bayles, Theodore Moss, Julien T. Davies, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, A. N. Beadleston.

The arrangements for the parade come first in order, as that is intended to eclipse all former demonstrations. The National Guard, under the command of Gen. Alexander Shaler, will be its main feature, but it will be enlarged by the presence of various regiments and posts from out of town and of many civic societies. The Veteran Zouaves, from Elizabeth, N. J., with a battery of Gatling guns, a company of infantry, and a famous Revolutionary piece, will participate, in full uniform, as they did two years ago. Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Madison Drake will command them. The First Regiment of the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Association of Reserves, and the State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, 300 strong, have already been assigned positions in the parade. They will all appear in full uniform, with white trousers. The Philadelphia organizations number 1,500 men. Post No. 2, of the Grand Army, of Philadelphia, accompanied by a band and drum corps, will also appear in the procession. The members will be in full uniform, carrying about 30 battle-flags. Ross Post, No. 24, of Philadelphia, 250 men; the Troy Citizens Corps, the Marine Corps, and a detail from the Navy-yard, in Brooklyn, as well as the boys from the training-ship Minnesota, who have been ordered to prepare for the day by Secretary Thompson, will also participate in the memorial parade. Among other organizations that will participate may be mentioned Bragg's Rebels, O. Vosburgh Post, No. 95, from Peekskill; some 25 of the Grand Army Posts from this City and vicinity, Duryee's Zouaves, the Ninth New-York Volunteers, the Tenth New-York, the Lincoln Zouaves, the Veteran Zouaves' Association, the Veteran Volunteer Association of the Sixty-ninth New-York, the Veteran Association of the Mexican War, the Veterans of 1812, the Guard Lafayette, and the Italian Guard, besides about 400 American District Telegraph boys in uniform, the Veteran Guard, the Skidmore Guards, and the Lincoln Guards—the last three being associations of colored veterans.

An effort will be made to render the floral decorations more profuse and magnificent than on any preceding anniversary. Washington's statue on Union-square has been assigned to a committee from Washington Market. The Lafayette Guard and the Morton Commandery, by whom Lafayette was knighted, will perform the same grateful office for the statue of that brilliant patriot. The Blossom Club will decorate the Seward monument; the Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, F. and A. M., that of Montgomery, and the veterans of the Sixty-ninth, the monument of the lamented Emmet and Dr. Nevins. No. Phil Kearney Post, No. 8, have been assigned the tombs of Gen. Kearney and Alexander Hamilton, and the monuments of Gen. Shields and the soldiers of the Revolution in Trinity Cemetery. Farragut's monument in Woodlawn Cemetery has been committed to Oliver Tilden Post, No. 96, and Rawlins Post, No. 80. There will be appropriate ceremonies at Cypress Hills Cemetery, with decorations, by Posts Nos. 24, 29, 79, of New-York, and No. 35, of Brooklyn. At Green-Wood Cemetery the decoration will be conducted by Baker Post, No. 8, and Kimball Post, No. 100. At the Lutheran Cemetery Post No. 89 and Hooker Post, No. 128, will attend to the decoration, the latter also sending floral pieces to Dayton, Ohio, to adorn the graves of Gen. Hooker. Shields Post, No. 4, will bestow flowers on the graves of the Union dead in Calvary Cemetery, while Farragut Post, No. [illegible] and John A. Dix Post, No. 135, will attend to the ceremonies of the day in the upper Trinity grave-yard.

The procession will form at Forty-second-street at 9 o'clock A. M. and pass down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, across Fourteenth-street to Union-square, around Union-square, saluting the monuments, then down Broadway to Bond-street, where the various posts and organizations will leave the main body and repair to the cemeteries assigned them. Letters have been received from Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and others regretting their inability to be present.

The Floral Committee—consisting of Messrs. Jastrow Alexander, James H. Stevens, William F. Phelps, C. L. W. Brenner, Thomas C. Miles, Alonzo Howell, and John P. Lonergan—have issued a circular announcing that flowers will be received at the cottage in Union-square on Friday and Saturday, May 28 and 29. Flowers in pots may be sent earlier.

A meeting of the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee of the Memorial Committee to provide for the proper observance of the day was held at Delmonico's last evening. Mr. John H. Reed presided, and among the gentlemen present were Mr. Henry Bergh, Mr. John D. Lawson, Major Joseph Forbes, and others. Major Forbes stated the object of the meeting to be the discussion of means to raise funds to defray the expenses of the parade and other ceremonies, which have averaged about $1,800 a year, and have been partly defrayed heretofore by the sale of tickets. He advocated the circulation of a subscription paper for the purpose of obtaining contributions, and it was finally resolved to issue a circular of appeal, to be sent to leading citizens, and to appoint a committee to solicit contributions to the memorial fund. The meeting was then adjourned, with the understanding that the Finance Committee will assemble at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth-street, at 3 P. M. to-morrow, to complete further measures. It was announced last evening that the Fire Department will take part in the parade, as will also the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment. Among the historic battle-flags to be borne in the procession will be those of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Gen. Sickles's Third Corps; the Twenty-third, Sixty-first, and Eighty-second Pennsylvania, of Gen. Shaler's old brigade, Sixth Corps; the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-second Pennsylvania, of the Philadelphia Brigade, which bore the brunt of Gen. Trimble's assault at Gettysburg; the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, the Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania, and the Thirty-third New-Jersey, of the White Star Division; the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Sheridan's corps; Gregg's cavalry, the Third Brigade of the Second Division, Sixth Corps; the Third Brigade of the Second Division, Fifth Corps; the head-quarter flag of the Sixth Corps, and other tattered relics of the national struggle.

THE FREE GERMAN CITIES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A very fair idea of the issues involved in Prince Bismarck's latest raid upon the German free ports may be gathered from an inquiry into the relative prosperity of those places which are still enjoying the advantages of free trade and those which are included in the German Zollverein. Taking Bremen for an example, it will be found that, whereas in that contented little place the prices for foreign products rule at pretty nearly the same rate as they do in England, the inhabitants of Oldenburg, scarcely half an hour distant, are almost strangers to the advantage of enjoying articles not produced in Germany at anything approaching a reasonable price. Cotton goods, sugar, tea, and coffee are there charged at nearly three times the amount asked for them in the free town; such fruits as raisins, figs, and almonds—the latter a very important ingredient in many a German confection—are almost too dear for common people to purchase; while tobacco, almost a necessary to the Teuton, is quadrupled in value directly it enters the Customs Union. As a result, the inhabitants of Oldenburg are almost uniformly poor, while their brethren of Bremen are rich. Operatic performances and other expensive delights, unknown in the first-named place, are common in the latter. The unhappy people who have the misfortune to be under Imperial taxation regard their more lucky neighbors with the profoundest envy, and sorrowfully compare their superior lot with their own. Very naturally, those who boast the advantages, therefore, of living in a free town are anxious that no step should be taken toward depriving them of their good fortune.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE ELVES.

With the noiseless feet of fairy folk,
Merrily race, without a trace,
The lays always the green;
While overhead the moon rose red,
Showers the light of moonlike night
The charmed boughs between.

The bird may sleep in slumber deep
Upon its spray when fairies play,
Nor wake before the dawn,
For Zephyrs' sigh were tempest high
Amid the trance of elfish dance
Across the moonlit lawn.

Now in and out the joyous rout
Their mazes weave at shut of eve,
When pipes the nightingale;
Or hollow note from the owl's pied throat
May music be for their wild glee,
When softer tunings fail.

Their drink the dew, a merry crew!
From acorn cup they drink it up,
And wild with that draught made,
They dance amain till all are fain
To hide ere close, in soft repose,
On beds of clover laid.

But Chanticleer, the morn now near,
Prelides the song of feathered throng
Through all the country side:
Away they go!—like falling snow
Upon a stream, or winged dream,
They vanish unespied.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

TO CLEMANCE.

FROM THEOPHILE GAUTIER.

Thou sleepest at the foot of the green hill
In the last row;
And o'er thy tomb a willow bends its head
And weepeth low.

No monument on thy beloved dust
Frames thee down,
Ill-starred Clémence! blighted in thy young dawn
By Death's cold frown.

Thy name already through the snow and rain
Cannot be read,
Upon the black wood of the cross that guards
Thy frozen bed.

But faithful Friendship keeps thy memory,
And comes with flowers
Unto the spot unknown to all but her,
And weeps for hours.

—*Temple Bar.*

MARIUS BOUGEARD'S AMNESTY.

THE STORY OF ONE GOOD TURN AND ANOTHER.

I.

Master Pascal Ledoux, barrister in the Town of Ville-Aubry, sat one morning in his study and reflected on all that Providence had done for him. He was healthy, good-looking—at least no girl had ever shown him that she thought the contrary—he had a personable figure, and knew how to clothe it in shapely garments; he had money in the bank, a good practice, and he had lately been elected by his fellow-townsmen to a seat in their Municipal Council. To crown all, Master Pascal was betrothed to Mlle. Rosalie Marsault, the only child of the richest notary in the town—a pretty girl whose small hands were to hold a dowry of three hundred thousand francs, to say nothing of those promissory notes on the future, which we call "expectations."

"Well, now, really!" exclaimed Master Ledoux, as he mused upon these blessings; "I can't say that fortune has frowned upon me." And he smiled. When a man indulges in such a grateful train of thought before he has accomplished half the journey of life, he may reasonably apprehend that the second half of his pilgrimage will not be so happy as the first. But our friend Ledoux was troubled with no misgivings of the kind. Sitting back in his chair and stroking his fresh-shaven chin, he thought complacently of all that he was going to do; and the while his honest round face—for he was plump and ruddy—beamed with an air of intense satisfaction.

"Let us see," said he, spreading out the fat fingers of his left hand and checking off his calculations upon them. "With a hundred thousand francs of Rosalie's dower I'll buy an estate and a baronial chateau; the second hundred thousand I'll invest; but with the third hundred thousand I'll buy political influence, and get elected member of Parliament. *Monsieur Pascal Ledoux, Deputé;* that will look well on my letters; then by and by, when I am forty, I'll try for the Senate. Perhaps by that time I shall be a Cabinet Minister. *Son Excellence Monsieur Ledoux!* That has a nice sound. Why shouldn't I become a Cabinet Minister, since so many other ninnies—I may even become President of the Republic. Aha-ha-ah! Everything is possible to a man whom fortune aids."

Honest Pascal Ledoux laughed broadly at the idea of coming to such high honors; but he was quite in earnest about his ambitious schemes. He had always been popular; even as a school-boy and a student he made new friends every day; and now he had reached a time of life when men begin to understand the value of being everywhere liked. Ledoux thirsted for popularity, because he had found the first tastes of it so sweet and fortifying. He rose and examined himself in the glass, just to see if he had the face of one born to august destinies. He thought he had. He glanced down his calves, and liked the shape of them. He stretched forth his hand, crying: "*Messieurs les Senateurs!*" as if he were harangung his future colleagues, and he enjoyed the sound of his own voice. He was in the act of combing his hair with his fingers, to see what style of head-dressing suited him best, when there was a ring at the door, and presently his future father-in-law, M. Marsault, the notary, walked in, hale and bluff.

"My dear Pascal," said the old gentleman, without preamble, "I've come to ask a favor of you. I want you to exert your influence to obtain the pardon of a transported Communist."

"Of half a dozen if you like," laughed Pascal, accommodating the notary with a seat near the fire.

"No, not of half a dozen; heaven forbid!" exclaimed M. Marsault, as he removed his gold spectacles and wiped them on the skirt of his coat. "The man whose pardon I want was, I think, unjustly condemned; his name is Marius Bougeard. Not expressive names I admit, but then he had no hand in choosing them. He was accused of arson, murder, shooting, &c., in the civil war, and transported almost without a trial. He had first been sentenced to death, but he escaped execution by falling ill of the jaundice at about the time fixed for his dispatch. I believe there was some question of shooting him in spite of his jaundice."

"Such savagery makes one's blood boil," ejaculated Ledoux, who had a tender heart, which boiled easily.

"Well, I don't know that society would have missed Bougeard much if he had been shot," remarked the notary; "but since he is alive, and has suffered more than six years' exile, I think it is time that he should have his innocence established. At least such is the opinion of Rosalie, who is interesting herself in the case."

"Ah! it is Mlle. Rosalie who—"

"Yes, my daughter has heard the story from Bougeard's mother, an old woman who keeps a lace-shop. Mme. Bougeard has spoken so much about her son that Rosalie feels quite touched, and this morning she said to me: 'Papa, if M. Pascal wants to make me a wedding present, let it be Marius Bougeard's pardon. There is nothing I should like better than that.'"

"Such generosity honors Mlle. Rosalie!" exclaimed Pascal Ledoux, wiping a drop of moisture from his eye; for, as above said, he was easily accessible to soft emotions.

"Well, 'come home to lunch,' said the notary, rising, "and you shall hear the story from Lilli's own lips. I confess—hi'm—that I don't understand much of it, myself."

The two men went out together. The notary's house was close at hand—a big stone mansion with offices on the ground floor and a large garden behind. In a capital, such a residence would have been called a palace; as it was, M. Marsault could boast that he had the finest house in Ville-Aubry after the Prefect's, and he used always to walk in it with his head erect, as if the consciousness of this fact gave him great satisfaction. Leaving his future son-in-law toward the garden, he called to Mlle. Rosalie, who was watering a bed of roses: "Hi, Lili, here's Pascal come to lunch with us, and he agrees to do all you wish."

Rosalie dropped her water-pot, and ran forward smiling. She was a really pretty girl, with fair hair and blue eyes, who greeted the barrister without embarrassment, quite cordially, as if they were old friends: "Good morning, M. Ledoux. It's so kind to interest yourself in my protégé; but I'll show you his photograph, and you'll see what a nice young man he must have been. He has the most lovely dark curly hair and black eyes; and it seems he used to write verses, paint, sing, play, and dance all to perfection."

"That's his mother's account of him," interrupted the notary drily.

"Oh, but, papa, it's everybody's account of him. Every one will tell you that M. Marius Bougeard would have become the pride of the town if it had not been for the malice of his enemies, who got him transported."

"Well, Mademoiselle, I promise to do my best to procure the release of this fascinating creature," said Paul Ledoux amused.

"Thanks; I'll tell you all about him at luncheon!" exclaimed the notary's daughter. "You'll see how unjustly treated he has been."

Pascal Ledoux was so desirous of being convinced that he listened with but half his usual common sense to the explanations which Rosalie presently vouchsafed. It did certainly strike him as odd that Marius Bougeard should have joined the Commune at all, and still more so that his detractors should have been able to prove before a court-martial that he had plundered certain houses, burned others, and caused hostages to be shot; but then the Commune was a mystery altogether, and nobody had yet been able to make out the rights or wrongs of it. So far as he was concerned, Pascal Ledoux was willing to take up Bougeard's cause, in the first place because Rosalie wanted him to do so; and in the next because the advocacy of a political convict's wrongs was likely to put him in excellent odor with the Liberal electors of Ville-Aubry. The "Amnesty Question" was just then beginning to agitate political circles in Paris; by making himself one of its champions in the Provinces, Pascal would make the best bid possible for Radical support at the next Parliamentary election.

Accordingly, within twenty-four hours of his luncheon with M. Marsault, our friend had drawn up the "case" of Marius Bougeard in feeling language, and had sent it in the form of a letter to the editor of the *Trompette*, the local Liberal print, just by way of firing the first shot. The letter was much read and discussed in the town; but in the course of a day or two Pascal received the wish of one M. Lesage, the oldest and wisest practitioner at the Bar, who shook his head at him and said: "My friend, you have nothing to do with getting a pardon for Marius Bougeard. The fellow was a scamp, who almost broke his mother's heart by his follies before he joined the Commune, and deserved shooting for his crimes. I am afraid you are being made the tool of some designing knaves."

"You are quite mistaken," answered Pascal, coldly. "It is my future father-in-law, M. Marsault, who has chiefly urged me to take this course."

"Well, then, just you listen to me, and beware of M. Marsault," said M. Lesage, laying a hand on Pascal's shoulder. "Oh, yes, you may start and feel furious against me for speaking against your future father-in-law, but it is as well that you should know the full truth before your marriage rather than have to discover it afterward. M. Marsault is solicitor to a very wealthy old man in this town, named Benot, and it is pretty notorious that he has been holding all his client's scrip in his hands for years. Now Benot has two nephews: one the notary Grugy, who is your uncle's rival and greatest enemy; the other this Marius Bougeard, who is in exile. Now, assuming as I do that M. Marsault has been making rather a free use of Benot's money—"

"Sir, how dare you suppose such a thing?" interrupted Pascal.

"Well, I *do* suppose it on the faith of facts that have come to my knowledge," answered old Lesage coolly; "and I add this, that it is M. Marsault's best interest to get M. Benot to leave all his property to Marius Bougeard sooner than to Grugy. The latter, when he came into old Benot's fortune, might ask M. Marsault for accounts which it would be disagreeable to furnish, whereas Marius Bougeard, if he owed his pardon to M. Marsault's intercession and a fortune into the bargain, would not be disposed to look too closely into things. Now do you understand?"

"No I don't," replied Pascal hotly.

"Well, I pity you," said M. Lesage, amicably; "for I look upon you as a rising young man, and don't want to see you shove your head into a net."

"I consider that you have shamefully traduced M. Marsault, who is an honorable man," cried Pascal Ledoux.

"Good morning then, but you will see in the end that I was right," responded M. Lesage.

II.

M. Lesage *was* in the right, and he had stated nothing untrue concerning M. Marsault, of whom circumstances had made a rogue. We say circumstances, because Nature had rather fashioned this lawyer for playing the part of an honest man than of a villain. He was grave, quiet, discreet; he loved his ease; he had no extravagant tastes, such as gambling, picture-buying, or china-fancying; he paid his taxes regularly, owed no tradesman money, and would have lived to the end of his days the most blameless life imaginable, had it not been for one ambition which he cherished—that of becoming rich.

A French notary stands in a position exceptionally favorable for speculating with other people's money. He is, in a manner, a Government officer, as the number of notaries is limited, and their letters of appointment are all signed by Government. As a consequence, a notary inspires more confidence than an English solicitor. He is member of a corporation, who, from *esprit de corps*, feel bound to make good any losses that may be incurred by one of their number, so that a client has the certainty of knowing that if he is robbed by his notary, the Chamber of Notaries will pay him all his dues. Thus, a Frenchman makes of a notary his confidant; he takes advice from him about his marriage; he gives him the title-deeds of his land, and puts into his keeping all his savings under the form of scrip. M. Marsault had in this way become possessed of all of M. Benot's fortune, and had speculated with the same as he had done with the money of other clients, hoping that he might enrich himself without doing them any harm. Unfortunately his speculations had not always been successful, insomuch that he had felt compelled to exert all his influence on M. Benot in order that the latter might bequeath his wealth to Marius Bougeard, sooner than to the notary Grugy, who would quickly have made him (Marsault) feel very uncomfortable by looking too closely into his accounts. But Bougeard was in a penal colony; and it was necessary not only to bring him back pardoned, but likewise to convince M. Benot of his innocence, before the latter could be persuaded to acknowledge him as his heir. M. Benot was a meek little man, who had picked up his wealth in selling rabbit-skins. On some questions, however, he was more stubborn than most of the men who pass for obstinate, and certainly nothing could have induced him to leave his money to a revolutionary blackguard rightfully convicted of dishonesty.

That is why M. Marsault had finessed so adroitly in order to get Mrianu's case put into good hands; that is why he now began so insidiously to urge upon Pascal Ledoux the necessity of acting and talking with energy on behalf of the ex-Communist.

It was about a week after Ledoux had commenced his operations by writing letters to newspapers and to personages in high office, that the idea occurred to him of holding a grand amnesty meeting in a public edifice. To do this it was requisite to obtain the Mayor's permission; but the Mayor would not at first give it, apprehending disorderly scenes. Pascal referred to the Minister of the Interior, and after an exchange of letters which, on being printed in the papers, served greatly to advertise his name, he got the required leave, and announced the meeting to the world by means of flaming red posters thus worded:

"AMNESTY! AMNESTY! AMNESTY!

"An address on the cruel wrongs suffered by a fellow-townsman of ours, the Citizen Marius Bougeard, will be delivered by M. Pascal Ledoux and other patriots in the Theatre of Ville-Aubry, on Sunday next, at 2 P. M. A collection will be made at the doors on behalf of the exile; and ten centimes admission money will be charged, also, for the exile's benefit.

"Fellow-townsmen! attend in a body!"

Pascal Ledoux was surprised at the mass of people which this invitation drew on the appointed day; but he was soon able to perceive that the sentiments of the mob were not unanimous. As soon as the theatre doors were open they rushed in helter-skelter, and presently began to fight over the question as to whether Marius Bougeard was a martyr or a scamp. Many who had known him declined to talk of him otherwise than as an ill-conditioned vagabond of the worst type, and this naturally incensed the enthusiasts on the other side. These proved to be in a majority, and they favored Pascal Ledoux with a tremendous acclamation when he marched upon the stage of the theatre in a swallow-tail coat and white tie to deliver his address.

Standing at a small table, Pascal had behind him the members of the local Amnesty Commission—an unwashed crew—while in the stage box to his right he saw his pretty betrothed. Rosalie, seated between her father and old M. Benot. This sight was enough to string all the chords of Pascal's eloquence. After commencing with a touching narrative of the convict's early career, (narrative occasionally interrupted by cat-calls,) he broke out into indignant rebuke of the persons who denied Bougeard's claims to political sainship. "I declare to you all," he bawled, "that when this man comes back he will become the glory of our town."

"Bosh! you'll be too happy to give him a wide berth." (This from an impatient listener.)

"I shan't give him a wide berth. My house shall be open to him at all times."

"Well, then, he'll borrow money of you, and eat out your larder."

"I don't care for that, Sir."

"He'll drink up your wines."

"He shall be free to drink, and the more the better."

"He'll oust you from your seat in the Town Council, you'll see."

"Gentlemen, I profess I am not ambitious."

"Well, then, he'll take away your bride from you and marry her himself, dower and all."

This last shaft disconcerted Pascal, because it made everybody laugh. Mlle. Marsault was seen to be in the stage box, and the audience gave her a cheer; but some were ungallant enough to hiss and to mew. The poor girl, red with confusion, cast an appealing look at Pascal to curtail his remarks. He was about to comply, rather reluctantly—for he was as full of steam as a kettle—when an unforeseen incident occurred. A telegraph boy suddenly appeared on the stage, and handed Pascal a message. Amid general silence the latter broke the envelope, and cried: "Victory, my friends—victory! The Government has yielded. Just listen to this: '*The Minister of the Interior informs M. Ledoux that Marius Bougeard is included in the amnesty of two hundred convicts which the President of the Republic signed to-day.*'"

"Bravo! *Vive la République!*" shouted most of the audience, carried away by this unexpected news.

"I congratulate this meeting upon the moral effect of their demonstration," sang out Pascal, quite excited.

"No, no, it is all your doing!" chorused the audience. "*Vive Ledoux!* Hurrah for the friend of the down-trodden! Hurrah for the Commune!"

Amid extraordinary commotion the meeting broke up, and Pascal hurried round to meet Rosalie as she was coming out of the theatre and to receive her felicitations. A glance from her brimming eyes and a squeeze from her tiny hand rewarded him amply.

"You spoke nobly, M. Ledoux," said she—"and now, when will this poor young man be home?"

"Oh, in about six weeks or two months, I suppose."

"Not till then!—not till six weeks! Oh, what a cruel time it will be to wait!"

"But why are you so anxious to see the man?" asked Ledoux, rather astonished.

"Oh, I was only thinking of his poor mother!" answered Rosalie, faltering.

But she blushed deeply as she said this, and honest Pascal Ledoux could not help thinking her a very philanthropical young lady; indeed, all the more so when, on the next day, she timidly slipped a hundred-franc note into his hand, and begged him to accept it for the subscription that was being raised to furnish the ex-Communist with a little purse of money on his way home.

III.

It has been said that old M. Benot, the rabbit-skin seller, was a meek man, but this did not make him insensible to personal glory. He was much flattered by the laudatory terms in which Pascal Ledoux had spoken of his nephew, Marius Bougeard, and his heart warmed toward the castaway, whom he had never till then befriended in any way. The Notary, Grugy, his other heir, heard this, and took alarm. He began collecting proofs of Marius's past iniquities—the debts he had contracted and left unpaid, the many pranks and follies he had committed, &c., and he proceeded to send anonymous letters daily to old M. Benot, warning him of what a graceless scamp his nephew was. Old Benot did not altogether credit these communications, but they ended by making him uncomfortable. He went one morning and sought the Notary Marsault, whom he found closeted with Pascal Ledoux, and he laid before them the heap of papers he had received.

"Those are from Grugy!" exclaimed Marsault at once. "He has disguised his hand; but I know it all the same."

"It is very base of him to traduce Marius in this way," grumbled old Benot; "but I used to think Grugy such a truthful man. Are you sure there is no warranty for these accusations of his?"

"Why, would you believe an envious rogue who is simply afraid that you will disinherit him? If I were ten years younger I would go and tweak Grugy by the nose, and force him to retract these unmanly accusations against my protégé, or else I would oblige him to come out and fight me."

"I will take this course," ejaculated Pascal Ledoux, stoutly. "After all I have said in Marius's favor, I consider the poor fellow to be in some sense under my protection until he comes back to France and can take care of himself. I'll go and see Grugy this minute."

"Don't be too rash!" exclaimed M. Marsault; though he was delighted to see Pascal act with such spirit, because he knew what a good effect it produced on old Benot's mind.

Pascal Ledoux was about thirty years old, and the Notary Grugy was forty, so that there was no such disproportion between their ages as made it impossible they should meet in duel. Grugy, though no lion, was the first to propose a mortal combat; for he was exasperated to think that old Benot's fortune was slipping out of his reach, and he accused Ledoux of being the chief author of his troubles. Ledoux, on paying his visit, had expected to encounter a timid, conscience-stricken person, whom he could browbeat; he found a defiant churl, who snarled like a bull-dog: "Yes, I did send those anonymous letters," barked he; "what of it? If you feel offended, send me your two seconds, and we'll fight till one of us falls."

"All right," said Ledoux; "I'll take you at your word. You and others must be taught that the man who insults Marius Bougeard puts a deadly affront on me."

"If that's the case, you had better pay your friend's debts; that will be a first step toward whitewashing his reputation. Good morning now, and send me your seconds as soon as you like."

It was arranged by and by that the two champions should meet at eight o'clock the next morning, with pistols. In the meantime, Ledoux reflected that Marius Bougeard's debts ought certainly to be paid, and he managed to get a list of them from the exile's mother. That old lady, who kept a lace-shop, professed herself to be unable to pay; but, as the bills scarcely amounted to three thousand francs in all, the good-natured Pascal devoted this afternoon to going about the town and settling them. "Marius can repay me by and by, when he comes into Benot's fortune," mused he; "the main point for the present is that his name shall be freed from stain."

In accordance with this object, Pascal met the Notary Grugy at the appointed hour next day, and the two exchanged shots. Pascal's bullet lodged in the notary's collar-bone and smashed it; but Grugy's bullet, whisking past Pascal's face, which was half turned, carried away a part of his nose. The gallant lawyer was disfigured—not irremediably, but in such wise at least that the full beauty of his nasal organ could never more be restored. He had a prescience of this as he left the battle-field, but he consoled himself by reflecting that the fair sex never look unkindly on the scars obtained in doughty combat. Rosalie had often told him, with a sigh, that she wished the days of sword-wearing would come back, and that gallants would fight oftener for their lady-loves.

Nevertheless, Pascal Ledoux went home to bed, and did not think it prudent to leave his house until his nose should have been healed, so far as was feasible, in order to be in a presentable condition. Before this consummation was attained, twenty days had elapsed; and the hero for whom Pascal had bled—Marius Bougeard—had at last returned to Ville-Aubry.

IV.

Pascal was the first to hear of his sudden arrival. He was seated at his bedroom window, in the twilight of an Autumn evening, ruefully examining his deformed nose in a mirror, and wondering whether the missing quarter-inch of it could be artifically supplied, when his servant abruptly threw open the door and announced in bated breath—"M. Marius Bougeard."

A nasty-looking little man—unwashed, unshaved, unkempt, and smelling of spirits—shambled into the room. His clothes were greasy and abuse in rags; his linen was foul, and had never been changed; the fellow looked so utterly mean and hideous altogether, that Pascal, who had imagined the ex-Communist to be an Adonis, remained staring at him with his mouth wide open, unable to articulate.

"What! are you Marius Bougeard?" he inquired at last.

"Yes, Sir; I'm the man," whined the returned convict.

"Are you sure that you are the one we were expecting? Perhaps there were two Bougeards in New Caledonia?"

"No, Sir; I'm the only one—the native of Ville-Aubry; the patriot whose release was obtained by your kindly intercession."

"Ah, well, come to my arms then!" cried the good-hearted Ledoux, who began to feel compassion for the sorry plight of the exile. "Allow me to embrace you fraternally. There! My poor fellow, how much you must have suffered! Sit down and tell me all about it; and first, how comes it that you arrive in this sudden way? We had intended to give you a grand reception. I was going to make you a speech of welcome."

"I should like some refreshment before speaking," faltered Bougeard, "for I have scarcely eaten since yesterday. The Government has behaved vilely to me."

"I don't care for this

the possibilities of a failure; but the whole course of my life has been a succession of providences. Whatever I have been, and whatever place I have filled, has come to me, and I have never once gone in search of it."—*The University Magazine.*

IN FIRLE PARK.

I found a fairy-land to-day,
A wonder-world, not far away;
I crossed no seas, I climbed no heights,
I spent no toilsome days nor nights;
I came not to it in my dreams,
Nor fancies born of morning beams;
I trod the earth, I breathed the air,
The known fields were my neighbors there;
Yet such a hallowed place I found,
Islanded from the world around.

The trees o'erreach from either side
A moss-grown path, not over-wide;
Its windings seen a little space,
Then lost in boughs that interlace.
Soon as I saw I owned the spell;
My feet in quiet reverence fell;
For there were mosses and long grass,
Catching at sunbeams as they pass;
And many leaves, new leapt from earth,
Green from their fresh and dewy birth.

But oh, that I could tell the sight
That flooded all my soul with light!
There, 'mid green leaves luxuriant, grew
Violets—a hundred eyes of blue,
Each cluster seemed a fairy band,
Each nest of leaves a fairy-land;
And all the air was odorous
With joys no words can tell to us,
With every unimagined thing
We dream of in the days of Spring.

Alas! how small a boon are words,
By the wild raptures of the birds.
Had I a blackbird's song, perchance
E'en I might make your spirit dance,
Your soul be thrilled a little space
With my sweet memories of that place.
Now, with weak words I strive in vain;
Into my breast they turn again;
And, all unwillingly, my heart
Feeds on her heavenly joys apart.
—*The Spectator.*

CONTRASTS.—Whatever shows, with the proper touch, the strongest contrast between the life pictured by imagination and the life men are most familiar with must always please. Thus pastorals in a splendid and highly artificial state of society, and fairies and genii in homely or simple ones, took the fancy of their day by storm. Burlesque and parody we need only mention, as both depend for success on violent contrast set out in the caricature of resemblance or even identity. But gentle and refined humor also, the humor of the choicest spirits, often shines through this medium. All illustration is likeness in contrast—that is, what furnishes the illustration must have essential and fundamental differences before the imagination can apply it to its purposes; but the object of the illustration generally is to fix minds on the likeness, while only passively apprehending the difference. There is, however, another style of illustration which directs the mind, not to the likeness, but to the contrast, as when Charles Lamb, whose love for cities and streets is well known, was shown a picturesque country lane, he exclaimed, "It is nothing compared to Wardour-street." Imagination plays on the same line when Addison proposes as one of the innumerable subjects for possible essays, "Cæsar's Behavior and My Own Under Parallel Circumstances;" or Swift's appeal to the general experience, "If a man will observe as he walks the streets, I believe he will find the merriest countenances in mourning coaches;" or Sainte-Beuve persisting in fighting a duel under an umbrella—"*Je veux bien être tué, mais mouillé non;*" or Dryden describing the Dutch sailors before an action:

"Vast bulks which little souls but ill supply."

And Pascal shows the same vein, reversing the fable of the mountain and the mouse, when, remarking on the contrast between great events and their causes, he wrote: "*Si le nez de Cléopâtre eut été plus court toute la face de la terre aurait changé.*" The whole system of conceits was based on this idea of the sympathy of the human mind with broad contrasts. The poet expresses his fantastic affectation of passion through the medium of his lady's girdle:

"Give me what this riband bound,
Take all the rest, the world goes round."
—*The Saturday Review.*

WHAT WOMEN SHOULD BE.—Very few women are qualified either by nature or training to play the part of a judicious domestic Providence, unrestrained by any other influence; and the abdication of the husband is generally attended by humiliation and suffering to the rest; for without a balance of power we may expect abuses to steal in, whether States or families are victimized by an unfortunate adjustment of circumstances. For it is men on whom the sterner and more serious responsibilities of existence fall. Men who bear the burden and heat of the day, husbands and brothers who give their lives for their country, and die by thousands of every lingering torture under a foreign sky, they must act often under heavy mental pressure and distress; while women, who are generally led by any other bias save their judgment or intellect, may indulge in hysterical views of everything at their ease and at home. Marriage protects women, who, in return, are expected to embellish life, soften its trials, and with womanly graces, smiles, and kindness avert the threatening clouds of adversity from bursting in unchecked violence on the family circle. It is a fine field of enthusiasm, action, and enterprise in which women may enlist, and the more highly toned their moral ethics the better; they may form character, direct aims, soothe despair, and by their delicate tact, instincts, and perception, assist in mitigating much cruel suffering and disappointment. Women should represent beauty of some kind or another. There is nothing a man so much detests as a masculine woman; she expects to share his equality; while at the same time refusing to accept his claims and responsibilities.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

WHITEWASHED BABIES.—A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea Islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burning. The natives watched the process of burning with interest, believing that the coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in the rising sun white as snow. They danced, they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole island was in commotion. Whitewash became the rage. Happy was the coquette who could enhance her charms by a daub of the white brush. Contentions arose. One party urged their superior rank; another obtained possession of the brush, and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub to obtain some of the precious cosmetic. To quiet the hubbub, more whitewash was made, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war-club, or a garment but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with grotesque figures; not a pig that was not whitened, and even mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously, and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed babies.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SCARIFYING IN FIJI.—Nothing was considered more witty by those in the secret than to place this apparently harmless instrument on the back of some unsuspecting native and touch the spring. In an instant 12 lancets would plunge into the swarthy flesh. Then would follow a long-drawn cry, scarcely audible amid the peals of laughter from the bystanders. As soon as the native recovered from the alarm consequent on the suddenness of this attack, he would ask to have the application repeated perhaps six or seven times. The reason of this was not very evident at first; but I found by and by that the operation was considered a wholesome one, and also that the regularity of the marks left on the skin was much admired. At a time of great scarcity, when the natives refused to sell any food, I bethought myself of the scarifier; and by exacting a taro-root from each person who wished to be operated on, succeeded in collecting enough supplies to complete the journey.—*Two Years in Fiji.*

TULCHAN BISHOPS.—King James this time [1617] was returning northward to visit poor old Scotland again, to put his pretended Bishops set into activity, if he could. They were by the Scottish people derisively called Tulchan Bishops. Did the reader ever see, or fancy in his mind, a tulchan? A tulchan is, or rather was, for the thing is long since obsolete, a calf-skin stuffed into the rude similitude of a calf, similar enough to deceive the imperfect perceptive organs of a cow. At milking-time the tulchan, with head duly bent, was set as if to suck; the fond cow, looking round, fancied that her calf was busy, and that all was right, and so gave her milk freely, which the cunning maid was straining in whole abundance into her pail all the while! The Scotch milkmaids in those days cried, "Where is the tulchan? Is the tulchan ready?" So of the Bishops. Scotch lairds were eager enough to "milk" the Church lands and tithes, to get the rents out of them freely, which was not always easy. They were glad to construct a form of Bishops to please the King and Church and make the milk come without disturbance. The reader now knows what a tulchan Bishop was. A piece of mechanism constructed, not without difficulty, in Parliament and King's Council, among the Scots; and torn asunder afterward with dreadful clamor, and scattered to the four winds, so soon as the cow became awake to it.—*Carlyle's Oliver Cromwell Letters, &c.*

MEMORY.—The mystery of memory lies in the apparent immediateness of the mind's contact with the vanished past. In "looking back" on our life, we seem to ourselves for the moment to rise above the limitations of time, to undo its work of extinction, seizing again the realities which its onrushing stream had borne far from us. Memory is a kind of resurrection of the buried past; as we fix our retrospective glance on it, it appears to start anew into life; forms arise within our minds which we feel, faithfully represent the things that were. We do not ask for any proof of the fidelity of this dramatic representation of our past history by memory. It is seen to be a faithful imitation, just because it is felt to be a revival of the past. To seek to make the immediate testimony of memory more sure seems absurd, since all our ways of describing and illustrating this mental operation assume that in the very act of performing it we do recover a part of our seemingly "dead selves." To challenge the veracity of a person's memory is one of the boldest things one can do in the way of attacking deep-seated conviction. Memory is the peculiar domain of the individual. In going back in recollection to the scenes of other years he is drawing on the secret storehouse of his own consciousness, with which a stranger must not intermeddle. Philosophers commonly distinguish memory as mediate knowledge of something absent, from perception as immediate knowledge of something present. Yet people are wont to feel just as certain of the one as of the other. Indeed, it may almost be said that a man more easily brooks a critical investigation of an act of perception than of an act of recollection. Perception has to do with our common objective world, and we allow others to have their say about the impressions it produces. Most people are willing, to some extent, to regulate and correct their individual perceptions of external objects by others' perceptions. And hardly anybody is so obstinate as to refuse to reinspect an object in deference to an assurance by others that what he thinks he has seen differs from the reality. But with respect to matters of recollection people are apt to be much more dogmatic. To cast doubt on a man's memory is commonly resented as a rude impertinence. It looks like an attempt of another to walk into the strictly private apartment of his own mind. Even if the challenger professedly bases his challenge on the testimony of his own memory, the challenged party is hardly likely to allow the right of comparing testimonies. He can in most cases boldly assert that those who differ from him are lacking in his power of recollection. The past, in becoming the past, has for most people ceased to be a common object of reference; it has become a part of the individual's own inner self, and cannot be easily dislodged or shaken.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MUSICAL INFLUENCES.—We may collect engravings, and photographs, and china, and make ourselves learned in the history of art; we may found museums and institutes, and spread casts of Venus and Apollo through the land; we may give thousands of pounds for pieces of clever vulgarity; but we shall not make English life much more beautiful or more joyous unless we can produce art which will educate the nation to see with its eyes and to hear with its ears the country in which it dwells and the history which it inherits. It is in music, perhaps, that the outlook is the least discouraging. Here there is a possibility of acting upon large masses with some effect; here social distinctions are less felt; here, too, the English nature seems to show more aptitude and susceptibility. We can hardly hope to make our great towns beautiful, but it is not chimerical to look forward to a time when they may each have their orchestra and chorus, and adequate provision for hearing them. There is no need to quarrel about the precise educational effect which modern music has or may have. That it has some such effect will not be denied except by those who wish to keep it to themselves, or by those who are irritated at the stupidity of its would-be advocates. The apparent vagueness of its influence, arising from the difficulty of formulating it, is neither a proof of its unreality nor an argument against utilizing it. Everybody who is at all susceptible to music knows that he is better for having it, and worse for being without it; he also probably knows that the composers whom the world has agreed to call great are, some or all of them, those to whose music he most likes to listen; more than this he need not be able to say, for a fact is not made more of a fact by being talked or written about. *If it be once fully recognized that music has a great emotional power* over a considerable proportion of English people, the proper application of the power becomes a public duty, and it is only a question of time to discover the best way of doing it.—*Hellenica.*

CAMELS AND ARCHITECTURE.—Did you not observe on the Nile how completely these lofty animals fit into the narrow avenues of airy palm trees with their tops of synclinal fan-tracery. Who knows whether the first pointed arches, built thousands of years ago in the land of camels, were not formed in close imitation of these much-supporting animals. The large quilt, gaudy with the pattern of a tinted cathedral window, on the top of yonder camel's load, is a very suitable drapery, and when seen during the sonorous concert, though not "heard for miles," of a loading or an unloading caravan, easily lures you into the belief that you hear the grand organ in a colossal "Gothic" abbey. This harmonizing of the camel's shape with architectural design in the Orient seems merely one instance in a general law. I am thinking of the leveling tendency of nature, which compensates in relative height for altitude. Animals, plants, architecture all seem to conform to the law: pyramids, elephants, obelisks, giraffes, palm trees, minarets, grasses, and wading birds. And the camel, carrying a mountain on a body tall and narrow, and with the broad feet of a wading bird, and knotty thin legs like grasses, seems to combine more forms of this compensation in itself than I will further detail. This leveling tendency of nature is the only explanation I could give to an irritated friend, who asked me, Why do all the tallest men of the United Kingdom keep walking in everybody's way in the London Strand? It is their fate, you see, being so tall, to keep in low places.—*Recollections of the Soudan.*

RELATIVE VALUE OF FOOD, A. D. 1376.—The relative value of different articles in 1376 is very remarkable. Thus, a rabbit and a lamb are to be sold at the same price, 4d., but between Christmas and Lent a lamb may be sold as high as 6d. Again, a swan for 3s., but a peacock for only 12d., a salmon for 3s. or 5s., a turbot for 6d., a lamprey from the Loire at Nantes, 15d.; one from the Severn or Thames, 3d. or 4d. In 1314, when the price of a fat hog was fixed at 40d., a sheared mutton, fat, might not be sold for more than 14d. Eggs were to be sold 20 for 1d.—*Royal Historical Society.*

SCHOOL-BOYS AND HEADACHES.—Prof. Treichler has delivered a lecture before the German Association of Naturalists and Physicians which contains a fact of some interest to teachers. He says that headache in schools decidedly increases, until in some schools, and notably in Nuremberg, one-third of the scholars suffer from it. He believes that the cause is over intellectual exertion, caused partly by the adoption of too many subjects, but principally by the tendency to demand night-work. The brain is then freshly taxed when its cells are exhausted. We begin to hear the same complaint in England, especially from London schools, and are tempted to believe that in some of them an imperceptible but steady increase in the amount of night-work demanded has been going on, which is passing a safe limit. It does not hurt the quick, and it does not hurt the stupid, but it does hurt the boys and girls who want to fulfill all demands, and have not quite the quickness to do it. The usual quantity of Latin, for example, to be learned at night has within the last 20 years more than doubled, while the pressure from parents upon the children to learn it all has increased in nearly the same proportion. The increased crowding of schools explains much, but it does not explain this headache, which is not suffered by the boys in proportion to their ill-health.—*The Spectator.*

ARAB AUGURIES.—The Bedouins take auguries from birds. A single raven in one's path is a very bad token, but two are extremely lucky. They say Akhdharegh Falan sein—Two greens (*i. e.*, black) one's a fair omen. The Bedouins have many other superstitions about animals. The superstition as to the flesh of the rock badger, which Palmer noted in the Peninsula of Sinai, is unknown here; but there is a similar idea about the monkeys which frequent Mount Kara. These, it is said, were once men, who came to visit the Prophet. He set before them milk and water, directing them to drink the former and perform their ablutions with the latter. The perverse visitors drank the water and washed with the milk, and were transformed to monkeys for their disobedience. As they were once men, their flesh is not eaten. This legend is closely akin to what one reads in the fabulous history of early Arabia about Nasnâs and the Wabâr in the great sandy desert. Both these words are monkey names, quite current in the present day, though not recognized by the lexicons. The latter is an ape, the former a monkey with a tail. Except in this monkey story, I could find no trace of the superstitious rejection of the flesh of any animal. But some kinds of flesh have a magical virtue attached to them. A man who suffers in any member of his body seeks a cure by eating the corresponding part of a hyena. The hyena is also eaten in the neighborhood of Suez, for a friend of mine who shot one near the Wells of Moses was requested by the Bedouins to give them a leg. A similar virtue attaches to the flesh of the gemsbok, (Wudheyhy,) a rare species of antelope, found far in the interior. When eaten, it draws an obstinate bullet from a wound.—*The Scotsman.*

SCOTT'S ROMANCES.—The day Balzac was struck with the idea of the "Comedy of Human Life," as that by which all his romances might be united to form a single great whole, he ran to his sister's house, in the Rue Poissonnière, and entering with the gestures of a drum-major, and, imitating the *boum-boum* of military music, he exclaimed gayly, "Salute me, for I am quite certainly *en train* to become a great genius." The manner of the thing was French, but the thing itself was fine, for there is nothing more characteristic of the aspirations of genius than the passion, nor anything more characteristic of the works of genius than the fact, of unity of idea; and this last, however varied these works may be, and however dimly this unity may have risen to self-unconsciousness. Adam Smith never put forward his "Wealth of Nations" and theory of "Moral Sentiments" as complementary parts of a single great work; yet no less truly were they so, as Mr. Buckle has well shown. And no less fitly than the novels of Balzac may be considered as parts of a single great whole, the "Comedy of Human Life," may the romances of Scott be regarded as a single great whole, which I would venture to designate the "Romance of European History." And its general and tolerably equal divisions might be named (1) "Romances of the Feudal Period," (2) "Romances of the Reformation," and (3) "Romances of the Eighteenth Century."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

AGAINST EARLY RINGS.—Forasmuch as of late divers sellers of victuals, not contented with moderate and reasonable gain, but minded to have and to take for their victuals so much as list them, have conspired and covenanted together to sell their victuals at unreasonable prices; and likewise artificers, handicraftmen, and laborers, have made their confederalls and promises, and have sworn mutual oaths, not only that they should not meddle one with another's, and perform and finish what another hath begun, but also to constitute and appoint how much work they shall do in a day, and what hours and times they shall work, contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm, and to the great hurt and impoverishment of the King's majesty's subjects. For reformation whereof it was enacted: "That if any butchers, brewers, bakers, poulterers, cooks, costermongers, or fruiterers, shall at any time, from and after the 1st day of March next coming, conspire, covenant, promise, or make oaths that they shall not sell their victuals but at certain prices * * * shall forfeit for the first offense £10 to the King's highness, or 20 days' imprisonment on bread and water, and for the second offense £20 or the pillory, and for the third offense £40 and the pillory with the loss of one of his ears, and also shall at all times after that be taken as a man infamous, and his saying, depositions on oath, not to be credited at any time in matters of judgment."—*Statutes of Edward VI.*

THE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.—"Richard Dawson, (brother to ye above-named Thomas Dawson, of Bradley,) being sicke of ye plague, and perceyveing he must die, at yt time rose out of his bed and made his grave, and caused his *nefew John Dawson to cast strawe into ye* grave, which was not farre from ye howse, and went and layd him down in ye sayd grave and caused clothes to be layd uppon, and soe depted out of this world, this he did because he was a stronge man, and heavier than his sayd nefew and another wench were able to burye, he died about ye xxiiii of August, thus much was I credibly tould, he died 1625. John Dawson, sonne of the above-mentioned Thomas came unto his father when his father sent for him being sicke, and having layd him doun in a ditch died in it, the xxix day of August, 1625 in the night. Rose Smyth servant of the above-named Thomas Dawson, and last of yt household died of plague and was buried by Wm. Cooke the v day of September 1625 near unto the sayd house."—*Registers of Malpas Church.*

"PRUDENT" AND "VIRTUOUS."—I noticed lately, but I cannot say where, in the newspaper report of a trial, that a young woman in service was represented as saying that she was as *prudent* as any lady, the context showing that she meant *virtuous*. Now, was this use of *prudent* peculiar to herself (for many people unconsciously, from want of accuracy, invent new meanings, while some, especially poets, do it consciously,) or is the word so used in any county or counties, and, if so, where? I need scarcely point out that *prudent* can never mean so much as *virtuous*. A *prudent* woman *may* be *virtuous*, but she is not necessarily so; she may be virtuous neither in thought nor action, but only prudent enough to keep her lack of virtue hidden from her neighbors. Something very similar is, however, to be found in French, where *sage* means not only wise and prudent, but also chaste.—*Notes and Queries.*

SOROSIS, 1775.—Last night I was at a ball at the Ladies' Club. It was all goddesses, instead of being a resurrection of dancing matrons, as usual. The Duchess of Devonshire effaces all without being a beauty; but her youth, figure, flowing good-nature, sense, and lively modesty, and modest familiarity made her a phenomenon. Don't wonder that I was at a ball; I have discovered that I am a year younger than I thought, yet I shall not use this year yet, but come out with it a dozen years hence.—*Walpole's Letters.*

THE "LION SERMON."—Sir John Gayer, Knight, who was Lord Mayor in 1646, left £200 to the Church of St. Katharine Cree, in Leadenhall-street, in trust, that a yearly sermon should be preached on Oct. 16 in commemoration of his happy deliverance from a lion which he met in a desert as he was traveling in the Turkish dominions, and which suffered him to pass; the minister to have £1, the clerk 2s. 6d., the sexton 1s., and a sum of £9 16s. 6d. to be distributed among the necessitous inhabitants. In Hatton's "New View of London" (1708) it is said that Sir John met the lion in Arabia. Sir John Gayer was a member of the Fishmongers' Company.—*Notes and Queries.*

THE HEAT OF THE DESERT.—Of course, matches were lit by touching the sand with them. People who worked their metal instruments without gloves—and every one except your effeminate servant here did—got awkward big blisters. Even the mahogany tripods—unfortunately not polished—were painfully hot; and an eyelid too near the brass-work of the telescope was instantly baked into a potato loaf.—[illegible]

MAN AT THE WORLD'S DAWN.*

Just as the astronomer points his telescope into space, and taxes his perceptive faculties to appreciate distances which are immeasurable, so must the student of anthropology go backward through limitless time in order to comprehend even dimly that period in the history of this world when the first man was living. Most truly does the author of this work state that "in dealing with these questions it is only possible to grasp the relative duration, for the measurement of time absolute in terms of years outside the reach of history is beyond our power. We do not know the length of the interval separating any two events not recorded in history; nor are we possessed of any natural chronometer by which to fix a date in the historical sense. We are dealing merely with time relative, and not time absolute." If, then, that gap of time which we might want to fix between any two historical events, where data are confused, is a task requiring an amount of scholarly acumen which even the erudition of a Mommsen renders uncertain, how impossible is it to set down limits when the rough stone age verged into the polished stone times, or when from this sprang the bronze or the iron age. If there is some very slight possibility for determination of time between the origin of man and his first condition, when from a brute he evinced some slight mental development, how impossible it is to fix that period when he was not at all, or when he was.

That activity of inquiry which is so intense in this century has called forth for this anthropological study the rarest abilities of the geologist, the archæologist, and the historian. More than this, it is impossible to gain any positive ideas on a subject of such absorbing interest as the knowledge of human origin without having at one's fingers' ends a fair quota of all acquirements. Where surged the first seas! and where have these floods left traces of coast-lines! What continents have been submerged! What mountains have been heaved up or what high peaks leveled to the plains! What group after group of animals, of plants, have passed away; some forever, others to be recognized as shapes of stones among the rocks! What climates now tropical as mid-African, or glacial as Spitzbergen, have come and gone, and come and gone again, the first peopling a world with a strange, magnificent fauna, the other destroying and leaving only scars on the surface of the earth! To the geologist, the botanist, the student of natural history, there comes now another factor, the archæologist, who, by a purely inductive method, has raised his study of antiquities to the rank of a science. With accumulated materials, an archæologist, on a geological foreground, by the study of man's implements, has been able to trace man down to the more defined periods of history. It is true there are great gaps in time, but human skill, sharp, precise, and eager as it is, has arrived at some wonderful results. When we come to history, that is more precise. The true has been sifted from the false, but between the time when history was and when it had no existence, if we endeavor to compare them as to limit of time, no possible enumeration suffices. If the history of Egypt is supposed to have existed 4,000 B. C., according to Chabas, or a thousand years before, if Lepsius or Manetto are to be credited, prior to that, how long had man been a sojourner on this earth?

To be speculative must be the necessary frame of mind for a student of these most interesting topics. The immensity of the subject requires it, and as fact on fact is piled up and put under foot, further and further recedes that horizon when man is first discernible. The study of the early man in Britain may present some slight variations from that of our own country, but the methods of approach must be the same. Before the ancestor of the present Englishman was in Europe, before even England was an island, the paleolithic tribes, those ignorant of the use of polished stone or metals, having no domestic animals, creatures living solely by the chase, fishing, and fowling, wandered through the land. There were two races of men, one called the Riverdrift men, an older race, who have left their traces over North Africa, Asia Minor, Western and Southern Europe, and a newer race, the Cave men. Their way of life, their relations to living races of men, when they came to Europe, are marked by a geological record. But how many other things have to be studied if we would gain some positive idea of when they came. Successive groups of wild animals appeared and disappeared. There were variations of climate, geographical disturbances, invasions of tribes, and then, nearer to us, a development of civilization.

There have been three phases of life on this earth, traceable everywhere, invariable in their succession. In the first, or Primary, fishes and amphibians and a few reptiles existed, which have left their semblance of form buried in the rock. That vegetation is to-day represented by the coal seams, consisting of pines, monstrous ferns, and gigantic trees. In the second phase, called Secondary, the reptiles were masters of the creation, and stalked over the land as giant carnivores or herbivores, or flew in the air as pterodactyls, or lashed the seas as whales. For birds, the types were monstrous. They had reptilian tails, and some had teeth in their beaks. These were something between birds that flew and reptiles that crawled, with but a vague line of demarkation. Of mammalia there was but one—something resembling our kangaroo rat. The conifers, araucaria, sumica, then throve; while trees with deciduous or falling leaves did not appear until the last end, apparently, of this second period. In the third stage of the world, the Tertiary, the higher placental mammal is produced, and masters the reptiles of the Secondary period. There are then true birds, as we understand them, and in the vegetable kingdom the angiosperms grow; there are evergreens, and from them start the woods and forests of to-day. How many periods there must have been of successive changes in the Primary and Secondary ages, we are indifferent about. There are huge breaks in them, which man's future research may discover. Take, for example, that Secondary period, when from the bottom of a cretaceous ocean the chalk rocks were upheaved, a movement that extended throughout Britain, France, Greece, Palestine, Asia Minor, Germany and Russia, which made a continent, in which the Eocene mammalia lived. It is the Tertiary period which interests us most, and that cannot be well understood, save by numerous subdivisions. The first, the Eocene, had living orders, and families now present; the second, the Miocene, shows an alliance between fossil and living mammals, while the Pliocene has living species of mammals as they now appear. In the fourth, the Pleistocene, more animals are living than those extinct, and man comes. In the fifth, the Prehistoric, are domestic animals with the cultivated grains, the fruits, and the sixth and last is the true Historic period, which is in that great lapse of time which went before, as if it were but of a second ago. We can but briefly note the changes in this Tertiary period. From mid-eocene to meocene, from early dawn to the slighter glimmer, the intense heat diminished. The tropical character of the flora disappeared, though it was rather of a migration than an obliteration, for some of the types exist to-day. The temperate forms had persistence. With lowering climate the tropical forms moved southerly, the northern vegetation crowding them. But before such a migration of plant-life could have taken place the land must have extended further north, and there must have been a close relationship between Europe and the Polar regions. That there was an ancient continent is shown by the fossil flora of Iceland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen. Continents like those of Europe and America were joined, because animal life in the two regions proves this connection. The opossum of Eocene England, the alligator, armor-clad fish, and even a tiny snail, found refuge, after separation, in America, when they were exterminated in Europe. Man did not then exist, for certain biological and physical changes had to come to pass before man could live. In the Miocene stage there must have been volcanoes in Britain; traces of one in particular, noted by Prof. Judd, had a truncated cone, higher than is Etna to-day. Under great sheets of basalt we find in the Hebrides the former fossil vegetation. What is there surprising in this when in Iceland, not very far off, there still exists Hecla? Even taking a single stage, like this of the Miocene, we must make new sub-divisions. In one, the mid-Miocene, we find the deer, the mastodon, the deinotherium, and the ape, and this ape is the most highly-developed of the quadrumana. As to birds, there were the parroquet and gallinaceous ones. As to the geography of the land, in the lower Miocene Age, France, Belgium, and Italy were first submerged, then came elevation, then depression. As to climate, though temperatures had lowered, there is no evidence that there was a glacial period. Now, as to man, was he an inhabitant then of this earth? If we have found the tangible evidences of all the other creatures which lived then, why should traces of our ancestor be wanting? "Were any man-like animal living in that age, he might reasonably be expected to be, not man, but intermediate between man and something else, and to bear the same relation to ourselves as the Miocene apes, such as the *Mesopithecus*, bear to those living, such as the *Semnopithecus*. * * * Those who believe in the doctrine of evolution will see the full force of this argument against the presence of man in the Miocene fauna, not merely in Europe, but in the whole world." Thus writes Mr. Hawkins in opposition to the opinions of Harny and De Mortillet, and some others, who place man as early as the middle of this Miocene Age. It was Delaunay who, in the mid-Miocene strata, found a notched fragment of the rib of an extinct manatee. Some scientific men, when studying these fragments, were of the opinion that these scratches or notches on the bones might have been the work of some higher type of anthropoid ape, but, as Mr. Hawkins writes, "we have not any cognizance of our present apes making stone implements to cut bones with, although they use stones for cracking nuts." We have gone thus backward purposely, trusting that it will have been understood how, amid climatic changes, geographical disturbances, among strange mammals, how impossible it was that man, the highest and most specialized of all created forms, should have found a place in these unnatural surroundings. It must not, however, be thought that in all cases there was progression in animals. If apes are ignorant to-day, it does not follow that the earliest apes were less highly organized than those that came after them. Among reptiles, those of the secondary period possessed certain powers not shared by their degenerate tertiary successors.

When we come to the Pleistocene stage, and examine its flora in the countries adjacent to England, such as France, we find the same evergreens which now exist in Southern Europe. The climate was hotter and more moist. As to the mammalia, there are the tapir, the rhinoceros, the deer, two kinds of apes, feeding on pomegranates and the macaque. As to the mastodons of the preceding age, there are still left two giants, the *M. avernensis* and *M. brevirostris*. There are hogs, bears as large as the grizzly, a cat, and an elephant, with the hippopotamus, and a river-horse. The deer of various kinds are numerous. Still, man has not come, and Mr. Hawkins writes: "It is very improbable that he will ever be proved to have lived in this quarter of the world at that remote time, since of all the European mammalia then alive only one has survived to our own day. Nevertheless, the arrival of one solitary living species marks the dawn of that order of nature to which man belongs, and in which, in the succeeding Pleistocene Age, he formed the central and most imposing figure."

Now, in this Pleistocene Age new mammals appear. Such remains of them are to-day quite common. The Feuardent collection at the Museum of Natural History permits the student to examine them. These present a remarkable contrast to those which preceded them. We no longer have one or, at best, two living species of the Pleiocene Age, they are many; they preponderate, in fact, over the extinct, for in a group of 77 there are no less than 55 that existed. This new-coming Pleistocene species consisted of animals of widely different range. As far as England went, animals were found there which belonged apparently to many different climates. There were the musk shrew, now of the Don and Volga, with the fallow deer of the warm Mediterranean regions, and the bison, to-day known in Lithuania. The bones and teeth of this animal found to-day in Siberia and in North America prove that in former times the herds, now being destroyed from New-Mexico to British America, were conterminous with those of Asia. Strange to say, the bison and the horse are synchronous, and are generally found from Behring Straits to Spain. To-day the brown and the grizzly bear live together in America, and there is nothing surprising when they are discoverable as fossils in the European strata. It is in connection with the extinct species that the first absolute facts of man's living with them becomes evident. The mammoth was abundant in Britain; it lived in Italy, in France, in Germany. Their carcasses have been found to-day, and we know exactly how they were be-mired. That mammoth discovered in 1846 on the banks of the Indigirka told to Lieut. Benkendorf exactly how it met its death. The warm waters born down by the rivers softened the frozen bog and the big brute sank over his head into it. It seems that these huge creatures lived for a long time when man was present, for animals of a kindred sort—the elephants—did certainly exist in localities where they are now unknown, as in the neighborhood of Nineveh, 1660 B. C. Bearing this mastodon in mind, it is doubtful, *however, whether man existed in the early* Pleistocene strata, and Sir John Lubbock rather puts it to be as yet to the "suspense account" of anthropology. But in the mid-Pleistocene there can be no doubt of it, at least in England. In 1872, in the lower brick earth, flint flakes were found, where in the same stratum had been discovered some six years before the skull of a musk bull. The flint forms were of the simplest character for cutting purposes, and Mr. Hawkins considers them the latest survival from the Paleolithic Age. They show that man was living in the Thames Valley before the arctic mammalia had taken full possession of the country, even before the rhinoceros in England had become extinct. The primeval hunter in England lived among horses, herds of stags, uri, bison, rhinoceros, elephants. The hippopotamus was there, with the beaver, water-rat, and otter, with wolves, foxes, brown and grizzly bears, wild-cats, and enormous lions. There were wild boars, too, and hyenas.

The Paleolithic implements of this late Pleistocene Age are crude and simple. They consist of the flake, or a pebble chipped to an edge, of a scraper, and of splinters for boring. This distinction is made in regard to the men who used them; they are known as the Riverdrift men, the implements having been found in fluviatile gravels. As to the range of these men they moved through England, France, Italy, Spain, Greece, and Africa. As to their bones they are unfortunately but fragmentary. In 1867, near Colmar, a portion of a cranium was found, and in 1868, a fair skull was obtained from a gravel pit, underneath an undisturbed strata of loam, at a depth of 5.45 metres from the surface, along with the remains of the mammoth. These few fragments of the true Pleistocene age are barely sufficient to give us any exact idea of man's size. It is thought that he was not up to our stature, though not of any intermediate form, connecting the human race with any of the lower animals. Where the transition of form took place, if it ever took place at all, has remained, so far, undiscoverable. There were violent glacial transitions in this period, and man probably existed prior to the intense cold, retreating before the ice and advancing as nature relented. Unknown periods of time passed between these comings and goings. Now, where did this Riverdrift man come from originally? If he hunted the reindeer he was contemporary with the elephant in Spain and with the hippopotamus in Greece. It seems likely that he came from India, and wandered through untold seons, going back to India at one time to return to Europe at another. His implements are identical—apparently employed in the same manner. It seems likely that in this dark and lingering dawn of civilization his stay was long. He differed much in ability and intelligence from another race, that may have followed him, rather than lived with him—the Cave man—though both may have dwelt in the same caverns.

This Cave man marks a second stage in English history. In these caves are found the remains of both man and animal. The man may have dwelt in the cave, then left it, and animals occupied his quarters. In the fashioning of his tools he shows greater skill than the river-drift man. One of the most important discoveries was that of a small fragment of bone, with the head of a horse well drawn on it. Reindeer bone implements are found with the flint tools. Harpoons precisely like those of the Esquimaux have been discovered. Now, what civilization had this Cave man? He dwelt under a rock shelter, though he was given to camping. He cooked his food by heating stones and placing them in contact with his meat. He used skins to hold water in, for no pottery has been found. He made a fire by the friction of flint on iron pyrites, as is in use among the Esquimaux to-day. He not only made implements but had time to devise ornaments. He engraved not unartistically upon the teeth of the cave bear. There is one sketch made on this cave-dweller that shows him hunting the urus. An ox is feeding, while a naked human figure, with disheveled hair, is in the act of throwing his spear. This urus, it should be remembered, lived on in Europe even up to the time of Charlemagne, who hunted it. There are other pictures, one of a man slaughtering horses, and very clever is it, indeed. We have a sketch of a cave bear, as fairly outlined as an artist of to-day could draw it; also, a seal cut on a bear tusk. There are whales and fish well designed, and there is the sketch of a reindeer, browsing in the thick grass, artistic to a degree. He made sculptures not wanting in effect. As to the man himself, who was so much advanced over the river-drift man, his remains are a trifle better preserved.

What were the relations of these two races to one another? That is not easy to determine. The Riverdrift man wandered all over Europe, while the Cave man had a more restricted area. The first belonged to the southern group of mammalia, while the Cave men must be classified with the reindeer, the musk ox, and other Northern animals. Neither of these races buried their dead. In this respect they showed the same want of reverence to death as do Esquimaux, and from this, and a wonderful similarity in making tools, and their ornamentation, Mr. Hawkins believes that these dwellers in the North are the possible descendants of the original cave men. "There is the most astonishing bond of union between the Cave men and the Esquimaux in the art of representing animals." It is perfectly true that to-day when comparisons are made, even of implements, which can be readily done in our own New-York Museums, the similarity is wonderful. Following the laws of survival, if the animals which once existed in Middle Europe have been driven to the North, as the reindeer, why should not the races have gone with them? Cave men have no representatives in the races of Middle Europe. Was the Paleolithic race absorbed by the Neolithic invaders? Mr. Hawkins thinks there was absolute extermination. It seems as if the Neolithic invaders who followed treated the Cave man and the Riverdrift men as do the Indians the Esquimaux. There was an instinct of antipathy. Timid and defenseless hatred on the one side was met by ruthless extermination on the other. The Paleolithic man led a wandering feral life under feral conditions.

We now come to the prehistoric period. The other ages of man, before described, are so far distant that the mind does not appreciate the remoteness. If the prehistoric is nearer, how innumerable must be the centuries that seperate it from the historic. The prehistoric period shows the invasion of a new people, with a new civilization, and it covers that immense period which exists between the Pleistocene Age and the beginning of history. Man now polishes his stone implements, and is neolithic. In England there was submergence, and climate was damp. The mammalia were now of three kinds; the survivals from the Pleistocene, those introduced by man, and possibly, though not certainly, domestic animals which had reverted to a wild state. These were boars, horses, roes, Irish elk, reindeer, wild oxen, the urus, wild cats, and bears. Of domesticated animals, the dog, horned sheep, goat, short-horned ox. The time between the Pleistocene and the prehistoric age must have been incalculable. If the changes occurring in England during the last 2,000 years are but slight, geologically, in the two former ages the differences are most marked. In Pleistocene times valleys were cut down 100 feet and more by the waters, while the work in the prehistoric age is measured by insignificant fluviatile deposits. The former period was incalculably longer than the latter. The Paleolithic men had no domestic animals. Another manner of approximating, though vaguely, the time so distant may be arrived at by imagining how long it must have taken man to change by culture not only the nature but even the forms of animals. Of course, there are overlappings of one period of man with another, but still the two periods can be not inaccurately defined. Men in England of prehistoric periods lived in hut circles. They knew how to bake clay. In Ireland they made log houses. Spinning and weaving belong to the Neolithic Age. They even selected the material for their flint tools and weapons, and mined for the silicates, using stags' horns for picks. They had factories for making their implements. Some commerce is even visible, as implements made of a certain stone may be found far distant from its place of origin. They navigated the waters, and possibly went over to France, certainly to Ireland. They were tribal, but much given to fighting with one another. They had some idea of a future state, for they buried the dead man with the implements he used when he was alive. As to their cultivated seeds and fruits, they had wheat, barley, millet, peas, apples, pears, plums. The seeds seem to show a Mediterranean origin, and to have been used by the early Egyptians. With the grain, seeds of wild flowers have been found, precisely similar to those of to-day, showing conclusively that while culture has improved nature, wild plants and flowers have remained unchanged. If in culture, neolithic man was superior to his rough stone-making ancestor, in the art of design he was inferior. As to the duration of this neolithic man, he was in England at least a barbarian, while in Egypt and Syria there existed highly-organized society. On the shores of the Mediterranean, while men had gone far on in the path of civilization, the neolithic phase *still existed in Britain, France, Germany, and Scandinavia*. The man himself was possibly undersized. Occasionally, not always, the thighbone was enormously developed, and the tibia flattened. The resemblance to-day is found in the Iberic races, and some few words, the Abbe Inchauspé states, used by the Basque, indicates that names of their implements are derived from an unknown source, some root word meaning "stone." The Bronze Age coming after drove before it the stone. A most interesting portion of Mr. Hawkins's work is that devoted to the sources of tin. It seems quite evident, from recent researches, that, in the early Bronze Age, tin rather came first from France, Spain, and Tuscany than from England. It was tin and its mixture with copper that gave the Etruscan his importance. Those Phenicians, who sailed for Britain and brought back to the Mediterranean the Cornish metal, carried on the business much later. In Egypt and Assyria, Major Burton's late discovery of the vast cinder heaps in the land of Midian, point certainly to this locality as the source of tin. The use of amber by prehistoric man is remarkable, for it is not uncommon in the Neolithic Age in Scandinavia, France, and Britain. It must have been derived largely from Samland and Denmark, though scattered in smaller quantities in many other parts of Europe. It is not likely that during the Bronze Age England had much intercourse with the South, save across the channel. Possibly, the presence of glass beads may be attributed to these ornaments having been passed from hand to hand until they reached, from their source of origin in the South, the insular North. The introduction of iron marks the important era of civilization in Europe. Iron is older than most people, even archæologists, think it is. In the heroic age of Greece it was replacing bronze. A lump of iron was among the prizes at the celebration of the funeral of Patroklus. Iron came from Asia, like bronze. The evidence that it gradually supplanted bronze may be found in a bronze socketed celt, with a thin edge of iron on it. In the Swiss lake dwellings there are hilts of bronze inlaid with iron. With iron, civilization was more rapid. From this metal it derived its impetus. In England there are evidences, positive ones, of trade and commerce with Italy; for in North Wales a portion of a golden corselet was found, of Etruscan make. If the Phenicians established their commerce in Spain about 500 B. C., it is probable that not a great many years afterward these adventurous merchants landed in Britain. Herodotus, writing in the year 450 B. C., wonders where are the Cassiterides or Tin Islands, from whence the Phenicians derived the metal. Going backward once more, it must be quite evident that what is called the historical overlap was very great. When Pericles moved Athens with his oratory, and Hannibal frightened Rome, neolithic civilization was still in existence in many parts of Europe, for the true history of Britain, as of Gaul, dates only from a century before Christ. In the study of man, the animals should never be overlooked. In times of war and carnage, some creatures might thrive as they found shelter in uncultivated lands. During the reign of Edward I. special enactments were made in regard to wolves, and they even existed up to the fourteenth century in England, to the seventeenth century in Scotland, while the last Irish wolf, that came in direct lineage from his prehistoric ancestor, only bit the dust in 1710. From the conquest of Britain by Cæsar, though there be still innumerable breaks, the archæological study becomes of less interest.

For thorough research, a tempered manner, and clear method employed in placing the innumerable facts contained in the work under review, Mr. W. Boyd Hawkins's "Early Man in Britain" is one of the best examples of precise modern reasoning. It should be taken as a model for that book of the future which must some day make us acquainted with early man in America. We are very near to this primal American man, for he is still tangible, and Prof. Marsh has, with his wonderful paleontological discoveries, laid a solid ground plan of such a work.

*Early Man in Britain and His Place in the Tertiary Period. By W. Boyd Dawkins, M. A., F. R. S., F. G. S., [illegible] Illustrated. London: Macmillan & Co. 1880.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

The Sauba ants are very destructive to the sugar-cane in Brazil. A process has been introduced for the purpose of destroying these pests, and it has proved of considerable success. Some litres of carbon disulphide saturated with sulphur are poured into the galleries occupied by the depredators, and the solution is fired by means of a fuse. The ants are killed by the explosion or by the fumes evolved.

It is asserted that Dr. Affenberg has cured a woman who had been severely bitten by a mad dog, and who showed unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. He injected curare (woorali poison) under the skin, to the amount of three grains within five hours. The curare counteracted the effect of the poison producing the hydrophobic symptoms, but threatened to cause death by paralysis of the heart and respiratory organs. Artificial respiration, however, kept up vital action until the crisis was over.

Bog-butter, a substance found in bogs in the west of Ireland, and supposed by the common people of the district to have been ordinary butter hidden away ages ago by the fairies, or hastily buried by smugglers, is not of animal origin at all, but has been shown by Mr. John Plant to be a perfectly natural production arising from the decomposition of the vegetable matters forming the peat, and to belong to the large family of mineral resins, or hydrocarbon compounds, of which Dana, in his "System of Mineralogy," describes the composition of 70 species.

The heliograph for military telegraphing consists of a 10-inch mirror pivoted so as to swing vertically as well as horizontally. A little of the silvering is removed from the back of the glass, to enable the operator to see from the back of the instrument the station he is to signal. A little in front of the mirror a rod with a movable stud is set up. The heliograph is adjusted by bringing the small transparent spot in the mirror, the movable stud, and the distant station into line. In flashing the signals care must be taken that the reflections are caught on the stud on the rod in front, or they will strike so widely at the receiving position as to be unintelligible.

Prof. Jäger regards man as a threefold being, made up of body, or purely physical matter; spirit; or that which is absolutely immaterial and transcendent; and soul, or connecting link between the body and spirit. The soul, according to him, is the seat of the will, the passions, and the emotions, and it may be isolated by experiment. It is also easily perceived by the sense of smell. He endeavors to trace the phenomena of sympathy and antipathy as between different individuals, whether brute or human, to the nature of the "soul emanation." The want of harmony in their specific emanations, he maintains, is the cause of the social chasm between Jews and Christians, between Aryans and negroes, &c. It would appear, then, that it is not a universal gospel, but a universal cologne which is needed to bring peace upon earth.

A reviewer in *Nature* calls attention to one of the greatest novelties in the construction of the permanent way for street railroads. Glass sleepers, introduced by Mr. Lindsay Buckill and Mr. W. Siemens, of Dresden, have been tried with such satisfaction that it is now proposed to make broad, longitudinal sleepers of glass, having a groove in the upper surface, and, so combining in themselves the functions of both sleepers and rails, do away with the necessity for separate iron rails with their fastenings, joints, and other complications. In a paper by Dr. Schott, a full abstract of which is printed in the recently published "Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers," England, it is shown that by properly tempering glass with oil this very brittle substance "can be made, mass for mass, stronger than steel, and practically unbreakable." Now, if all this is borne out in extensive practical tests, the manufacture of glass for railroad and other purposes will soon reach dimensions which will be startling.

Thorough cooking effectually prevents any danger from eating trichinized pork. Dr. Dietsch, chemist to the Industrial Museum of Zurich, states that so far as boiled or roast meat has a reddish color or emits a reddish juice when cut, the trichinæ, if present, will be living. The use of smoke in curing hams will not kill trichinæ or serve as a substitute for cooking. If enough salt be added to meat to kill these parasites the meat will be unfit for human food. But if people will take their meat raw or "rare," as they call it, they would do well to examine it under the microscope. Cut thin portions of the flesh, not larger than a pin's head, with a sharp razor in a direction parallel with the fibres. Take the specimens, and, after placing them on slips of glass, tease them out a little with the needle, moisten them with a little glycerine or water, and examine them with a magnifying power of from 50 to 100 diameters. If at first no trichinæ are visible, wet the specimens with a single drop of a solution of one part of potassa and fifteen parts of water, when the muscular fibre becomes transparent, and the trichinæ, if present, are brought into full view. The portions of the animal most affected by trichinæ are the sinewy ends of the muscles.

For some purposes Dodé's system of platinizing glass is applicable to the production of mirrors. The *Engineer* gives the following method for platinizing glass surfaces: One hundred grammes of platinum are dissolved in aqua regia, and the product, having been evaporated to dryness, is thinned with essence of lavender or any essential oil; 25 grammes of litharge, or a similar preparation of lead, is then ground finely on a glass slab with a glass muller, using any essential oil for thinning. These, separately prepared, are mixed together and ground so as to be intimately incorporated. This composition, thinned to a proper consistency, forms the material for thinly covering glass surfaces with a brush, and is known as bright platinum coating. The glass thus treated is heated in a muffle, oven, or furnace, like that used in gilding glass. When the platinized glass is taken out of the furnace it will be found to have acquired a permanent covering. Varieties of platinized glass may be obtained, according to the nature of the glass used. A good plate or other pure white glass may be platinum-silvered by simply applying the composition at the back as in ordinary silvering. Very superior results are obtained when only a medium quality of plate-glass is used, by coating both sides with the composition, in which case only one heating operation will be requisite.

Speaking of the sealed account of an invention for "seeing by telegraphy," deposited by Prof. Graham Bell, Profs. Perry and Ayrton describe a plan which was suggested to them three years ago, more immediately by a picture in *Punch*, and governed by Mr. Willoughby Smith's experiments. The transmitter consisted of a large surface made up of very small square pieces of selenium, one end of each piece being connected by an insulated wire with the distant place, and the other end with the ground. The object whose image was to be sent by telegraph was to be illuminated very strongly, and by means of a lens a very large image was to be thrown on the surface of the transmitter. If, they reasoned, each little piece of selenium forms part of a circuit in which there is a constant electro-motive force, the current passing through each piece will depend on its illumination, and, therefore, the strength of the electric current in each telegraph line would depend on the illumination of its extremity. The receiver was, as first conceived, a collection of magnetic needles, the movements of which—as in the ordinary needle telegraph—were to be controlled by the electric current passing through the particular telegraph wire with which it was in connection. Each magnet, by its movement, was to close or open an aperture through which light passed to illuminate the back of a sheet of frosted glass. There were as many of these illuminated squares as of selenium squares, and as the illumination of each receiving square depends on the strength of the current in its circuit, and this current again depends on the illumination of the selenium at the other end of the wire, the image of a distant object might in this way be transmitted, as a mosaic, by electricity. This method was not only complicated and liable to derangement, but very expensive on its face. Profs. Perry and Ayrton next proposed to turn to account Dr. Kerr's discovery of the rotation of the plane of polarization of light from the pole of a magnet. It is to be hoped that Prof. Graham Bell's registered invention is a great deal better than any of these or any other more theoretical hints. If Mr. Bell is so fortunate as to succeed in sending light by wire as he has been in transmitting articulate speech, the world will be deeply indebted to him. One cannot blame Mr. Bell for keeping his invention secret until it is perfected, when one considers the treatment he received when his telephone proved itself a grand success.

BROKEN MARRIAGE VOWS

SKELETONS IN MANY FRENCH CLOSETS.

THE MAN WHO WAS SHOT IN THE BACK—TROUBLES OF THE SANTERRE FAMILY—PATTI AND HER PROSPECTS—MISS KELLOGG IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 28.—Twenty-four hours had not elapsed after I had mailed my last letter when the newspapers announced that the "Parquet" had decided to "investigate the circumstances attendant upon the death of M. De Puyferrat." As the name is now given in full, I am at liberty to say that he was the person of whom I wrote on Friday as Count de X. As to who the Marquis de Z. is I must yet be silent, for the chances are that, however much justice may exert herself, the mystery will not be easily elucidated. The Count certainly took to his bed in consequence of a wound, but, in the official certificate furnished by the doctors, his demise was attributed to pneumonia; and as medical men have the same privileges as ecclesiastics in the matter of professional secrecy, no judicial sequel will probably ever be given to the drama, which, unless there be a trial, will be forgotten in the course of another fortnight. Even now, fresh as are its incidents, public attention has been diverted toward the little difficulty of M. Gustave Fould and M. Morel, complicated by the interference of Mlle. Alice Mulot, otherwise Mlle. Lavigne, the clever little actress of the Nouveautés Parisiennes, whose capital imitations of Celine Chaumont I related in connection with Dr. Nervel's soirée. M. Fould is the son of the former Finance Minister of Napoleon III.; M. Morel is a gentleman, in the financial business at present, who behaved with remarkable gallantry during the Franco-German war, when he won, deservedly, the cross of the Legion of Honor. M. Fould and M. Morel had been friends in youth, but, whether whispering tongues had poisoned truth or not, they are not precisely friends now; M. Morel, according to M. Fould, had not been accepted as a capitalist by Dr. Clémenceau, when *La Justice* newspaper was started, because of some scaly transaction, which, I should add, is not at all established; he felt aggrieved and knocked M. Fould's hat off, or words to that effect, at the Café Riche, some weeks or months ago; they were to have fought a duel, but as it seems that M. Morel could not, after 24 hours' search, find seconds, they did not fight a duel, and the matter was supposed to have blown over. But it had not blown over. M. Morel appears to be, like the savage Indian, vindictive. He laid for M. Fould, and meeting this gentleman in the street one evening, apostrophised him in terms so violent that Mlle. Alice Mulot, otherwise Lavigne, who was on the arm of Gustave, "went for" the other party, after which there was a free scrimmage, resulting in the breaking of the Morellian cane, and the biting of the Fould thumb, followed by a suit before one of the Correctional Police Chambers, where both parties were admonished paternally by the Judge, who thought that they had behaved like "crocheteurs"—or, I will say, like cads—and M. Morel was mulcted to the tune of 200 francs. In itself, the case is not extremely interesting, but it is a valuable precedent for the establishment of an assault and battery tariff, which we all will be glad to know. There was a disagreeable ambiguity about such things in former times. I remember, years ago, when the man whose head I punched, in his own room, for stealing my dog, was obliged to pay 300 francs for the performance, and yet, about a twelvemonth later, I was condemned to hand over the same sum, because I stuck an offensive barber's head in a soup-tureen. Now, however, we have hopes that this vagueness in the matter of consequences will cease. It is most desirable, indeed, that it should cease, even for humane reasons, as there will be fewer duels when everybody knows that ransom is possible and that wounded honor can be salved over for a price, as it is in England for crim. con. cases. The vast majority of fire-eaters will hesitate at the inception of a quarrel whose result, being estimated in francs and centimes, will affect their purses, of which they are, for good and sufficient reasons, more careful than they are of their lives. Even Sara—the divine Sara—might have thought twice ere cutting the Rue Richelieu establishment if she had reflected on the possible consequences of her escapade.

Sara is decidedly in a fix. She got back from Havre on Friday, and was served with a writ immediately afterward. No less than eight pages of stamped paper are covered with countless "whereases" and "inasmuches," the whole concluding in a demand for 300,000 francs damages. It is a heavy pull on the eminent tragedienne's exchequer, which she could not easily pay if judgment should be given against her, as it will not be, for the whole amount; but Mlle. Bernhardt has a soul above such paltry considerations as "vile metal," and will gracefully decline to pay anything, although a judgment will give the right of seizure of her establishment wherever she may be on French soil, supplemented with "bodily constraint" for a certain period of time; and I think that the proposal made by one of her former colleagues was infinitely more clever: "Don't quote her so high," he said; "you flatter her vanity, by asking 300,000 francs; strike off the last three ciphers, and sue her for 3 francs 50 centimes. It will show that we have right to an indemnity, but that we do not appreciate her commercial value at an exaggerated figure." I should fancy that the elder Coquelin must have been the mover of this amendment, which certainly would have been a severe blow to the capricious artist's self-esteem, but the Maison de Molière likes to put as much coin as possible into its treasury, and so it was decided to draw it as strong as the law allows. The press seems to think that the trial will be amusing; I beg leave to differ, and, although no one can possibly calculate what may be her opinions within an interval of 60 consecutive minutes, I am fully prepared to hear of a compromise, after which the public will be invited to kill its fattest calf in honor of its returning prodigal daughter, who, however whimsical she may be, is still the first actress on the French stage.

Miss Kellogg is here; she has not yet sung anywhere, although chances have not been lacking, had she been so minded. The French have never heard her, and she is quite right in keeping in the background, as the Gauls would scarcely value her talent as it deserves, or, not being able to find fault with her singing, would criticise her pronunciation, as they continue to do that of Miss Van Zandt, who, by the way, in every other respect, is greatly lauded by the critics. Yet this young vocalist is not to be compared with Miss Kellogg, by whom an engagement at the Scala was declined last Saturday, and a much finer voice than either of them is also here at present waiting for a market. Neither Miss Kellogg, nor Miss Van Zandt, nor yet the Patti herself—in 1880—have anything to compare with the organ of Verdini, who, like the first two, is of trans-atlantic growth. There is scarcely such a voice to be heard anywhere; volume, strength, compass, flexibility, sweetness—it possesses every quality, joined to a most attractive exterior, and if Alma Verdini would study with some one disinterested enough to keep her at her work for a year or two she might command any price she chose to ask, as she would be unrivaled on the lyric stage. She is, as I have said, by birth, an American; her father, an Italian civil engineer, was killed by a railway accident when she was quite a child, and not long afterward she had the misfortune to lose her mother. I cannot say what truth there may be in the story of her abduction by gypsies, or whether she was brought over to France by Bohemians, or sent thither by her friends, who placed her in a convent to be educated. At all events, she was in a convent near Paris, where her marvelous musical organization and her extraordinary voice attracted attention among the Sisters. At one of the periodical examinations of the pupils, a noble lady—the Princess de Metternich—was struck by her performance; thanks to her patronage, Mlle. Verdini was able to devote herself exclusively to the study of art, in which her progress was rapid, and on her first appearance before a Parisian audience last Winter, at the Théâtre de la Gaîté, her success was so splendid that the Marquis d'Andelarre, in the name of the Société des Concerts Philharmoniques, presented her with a service of silver plate as a testimonial of its admiration for her talent. After this, her popularity increased, and she was received with signal favor in the French capital, and, later, in London, where she was the chief attraction at Gassi's concerts at Covent Garden. There can be no question that she has in her every requisite to constitute an artist of the first rank, and it is to be regretted that the success of her début was so immense as to put an end to studies of which she still stands in need. Less gifted by nature, she would have been forced to work harder, and, if she only would work, people would not care to squander their money to secure seats for the representations of played-out vocalists, who have nothing left to recommend them beyond the memories of past triumphs.

I do not, of course, wish to include the Patti in this category; she will be a favorite for a long while to come, especially if she can manage to shunt Nicolini, of whom, gossip says, she is heartily tired. Nicolas, alias Nicolini, has become the bane of her existence; not a letter is allowed to reach her, until after examination, by the son of the Dinan innkeeper; not a visitor is admitted, unless in his presence, and not always then, or with such a want of courtesy that no one is encouraged to repeat the call. Gaboriau wrote a very clever novel, "La Corde au Cou," in which he set forth the inconveniences of illicit connections, illustrating this text by the trials and sufferings of an estimable (?) young man, who wanted to wind up a long-standing intrigue with a married woman, in order to get married himself. The "divine" Adelina is in just such a case; she, too, has a rope around her neck, of which she cannot easily rid herself; she is most valuable to the tenor, who, if not without talent, in reality shines most brilliantly by reflected light. One of these days she will find some champion who will turn him out, neck and crop, but neither in France nor England is any one likely to brave the scandal which must necessarily result from such an interference, and only when we hear that the Diva has accepted an engagement for St. Petersburg shall we be able to say that the end is at hand. Nicolini—this also is rumor—wants to marry her, so as to have a legal claim upon her fortune, and in the first moments of her infatuation and her exasperation, she had commenced proceedings for the nullification of her marriage with the Marquis de Caux, on the pretext of some flaw in the matrimonial ceremony. She had engaged the first counsel in Paris, and was willing to have her former position taxed with illegitimacy, provided the end of the suit might be her absolute freedom. The newspapers were full of polemics on the matter, and people greedy for scandal gloated in anticipation over the piquant revelations in which the case promised to abound. Suddenly, all the noise made by the Diva and her friends ceased. Either a revulsion of feeling had come or the lawyers had told her that no formality had been omitted, and that she was yoked for life, unless M. Naquet's bill passes, in which case, even, it will rather depend upon the husband than upon herself to shake off the chain.

M. and Mme. Santerre have been trying to do it for more than a twelvemonth, and, although proofs of infidelity on the one side, of brutality on the other, are not wanting, although they hate each other enthusiastically, they cannot manage even a *mensa et thoro* separation, neither being willing to accept the conditions proposed by the other. M. Santerre is said to be a descendant of the famous brewer who drowned the last words uttered by Louis XVI. on the scaffold with the roll of National Guard drums. Maître Allou, the lady's barrister, told this in his pleading at the first trial, when she was non-suited; Mme. Santerre is a daughter of M. Arachequesne, who was at one time a magistrate of high standing and a great favorite at the Tuileries during the Empire. Santerre is a very wealthy man; his wife only brought with her a paltry dower of $40,000. But she was very, very beautiful, and this it was which decided the union. She says that her husband's family continually reproached her with her comparative poverty; that he treated her rather as a mistress than a wife, and that, if she has gone to the bad, it is thanks entirely to his teachings. He retorts by a foul charge against her own father, whom he almost accuses of incest. The first trial last year was held with closed doors, and the publication of its details was forbidden, but the judgment was so precise that it required very little imagination to work up the whole case from the official statement furnished by the tribunal to the newspapers. The correspondence exchanged between the pair was funny, but not very chaste; the lady's diary was typical of her character, and her letters to her father not strictly filial, as they showed that her literary studies, under his direction, were Ovid's "Art of Love," and a decidedly loose book—"Mademoiselle De Maupin." The upshot of all was a rupture, after a violent scene at Nice, in January, 1878, when Mme. Santerre threatened to kill herself if her father would not take her from her husband's house. The Commissary of Police and the gendarmes were summoned, but finally, to avoid a public scandal the entire party returned together to Paris, where she began proceedings for a separation. On the 1st of March following there was another altercation, in which M. Arachequesne, his son, and a nephew interfered; another Commissary of Police was sent for to turn them out of M. Santerre's apartment, and Mme. Santerre was shut up in a convent. But she was of an adventurous disposition, and, affirms M. Santerre, escaped 48 hours afterward, to sup in a "*cabinet particulier*" with a very lively personage, at first supposed to be the Prince of Wales, but, later, ascertained to be the late Prince of Orange. This, according to French law, suffices to constitute the flagrancy of a crim. con., which the husband determined to prove, and for that purpose repaired to the restaurant—the Quai d'Orsay—where a third Commissary of Police was invited to attend, the presence of this functionary being an indispensable formality. However, the Commissary was slow in his movements; when he arrived, the bird had flown; she protests that she had never been there; the husband swears she had been warned, and had left in the disguise of a scullion carrying a basket on her head. At all events, when the myrmidons of the law entered the cabinet, no one was there but the Prince, and no signs were on the table indicating the disappearance of another guest. Still, M. Santerre's testimony was so positive, that she lost her cause, and the Court of Appeal is now called upon to judge whether she is right in her affidavit that the woman dressed in a scullion's white cap and apron was an accomplice of her liege lord, suborned by him to personate her. Maître Clery, who is her present counsel, declares that he can prove conspiracy and perjury. He has found witnesses who know the pseudo scullion, and will show, by measurement, that his client was materially incapable to get into the jacket and trousers worn by the real actress in the comedy. There will be some queer anecdotical developments, and as M. Clery insists that the proceedings shall be public, I expect to pick out some curious revelations of quasi fashionable life of the gay city.

YORKVILLE CITIZENS' PROTEST.

THE RAILROAD CAR NUISANCE—OPPOSING CERTAIN PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The Madison-Avenue Railroad Company is in the habit of collecting as many as 10 or 15 horse cars in Madison-avenue, from Eighty-fourth to Eighty-sixth-street, daily during the afternoon, and the residents along that thoroughfare have grown tired of it. Now that their windows are open for the warm season, the stamping of horses and the collection of flies attracted by the animals are an unmitigated nuisance. The attention of the Yorkville Citizens' Association was recently called to it, and it adopted resolutions last evening denouncing the practice. The Secretary was directed to send a communication to the officers of the railroad company, requesting them to "continue their road two or three blocks further north, and have the terminus where the surrounding property is not occupied by first-class residences."

A resolution adopted by the Executive Committee was next presented. It expressed the opposition of the association to the bill now before the Legislature, giving the appointing power to a commission, on the ground that "such legislation would be detrimental to the best interests of the city." Mr. Henry C. Robinson left the chair to offer a substitute, which differed from the original resolution in being somewhat stronger. Mr. Robinson said, in advocating his resolution, that the proposition to transfer the appointing power from the Mayor and Board of Aldermen was a manifestation of a principle which had been developing in the national and local Governments ever since the close of the war. The principle had never before been so strong as to create and maintain a combination for the express purpose of dividing the patronage of the local Government. He thought if it was a choice between the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, he was in favor of taking the lesser evil, and let the Mayor make his own appointments. Mr. Jacob F. Miller also argued against the measure. He was in favor of breaking up the combination. He did not believe it was possible to have a worse Government than the City had at the present time, but he did not want to make the matter worse. Mr. Robinson's substitute was adopted. It provided "that economy in administration and responsibility in the exercise of the appointing power demand that our several departments should have single heads, and that they should be appointed by the Mayor." The name of the association was then changed to the "East Side Citizens' Association," in order to remove its apparently local character. The association next adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

TWO BOYS' LONG WALK.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 15.—Two boys, each about 12 years old, named Edward Peck and Frank Watson, were arrested here as vagrants. They say they walked all the way from New-York, where their parents reside, in ten days.

THE OLD MIRACLE PLAYS

THEIR SURVIVAL IN THE PERFORMANCE AT OBER-AMMERGAU.

MIRACLE PLAYS, THEIR ORIGIN, AND PURPOSE—PRIESTLY PLAYWRIGHTS AND ACTORS—MORALITIES—ORIGIN OF THE MODERN SECULAR DRAMA.

To-day, at Ober-Ammergau, the performance of its famous Passion Play begins. Apart from its intrinsic interest, this performance is probably the strangest spectacle now to be seen in civilized Christendom. It is a living anachronism. It is not as if the stranger who sees it were carried back 400 years, but rather as if a little band of amateur village actors and religious enthusiasts of four centuries agone had been mysteriously preserved in almost their original simplicity, and were now brought forward for the world's entertainment and instruction. Hence it is that this performance, since it was first described by travelers, has more and more attracted the attention of all Europe and America, until we may say that to-day the eyes of the whole world are turned to a little village in the highlands of Bavaria—a place so small, and in itself so utterly insignificant, that its name will be sought in vain on any ordinary map of Germany or in any general gazetteer. Books have been written about the performance of these simple peasants; engravings have been published of the scenes enacted and of the portraits of the actors. Joseph Mayer, the rustic artisan, who plays the principal part, has a celebrity more widely extended, though less exalted, than that of any actor on the German, French, or English stage. Nine years have passed since he gained his fame. He looks nine years older—for those who have to work hard are apt to show their years—and his yellow youthful beard has turned very dark, but his fine pensive countenance is said to be unchanged in the nobility and the serene sadness of its expression. The series of representations which begins to-morrow will last through the Summer and the month of September, the days of performance being, with four exceptions, Sundays. The performance begins at 8 o'clock in the morning and is continued until noon, when there is an interval of an hour. At 1 o'clock afternoon the playing is resumed, and the performance closes at 5. It is worthy of remark that these rustic laborers and artisans work at their Passion Play much as if it were their daily labor, and "knock off" at noon, as workmen do all the world over.

Possibly some of the readers of THE TIMES may not know exactly what this strange performance is. Briefly, it is a dramatic representation of what is known in the religious world as the passion of Jesus Christ. The personages represented are Christ himself, St. Peter, St. John, Judas, Pilate, the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalen, with some seven or eight more of those who are prominent in the Gospel history, and to these are added a crowd representing the Jews and the few Roman soldiers necessary to the proper representation of the latter scenes. Altogether, some 350 persons are engaged in the performance. They are all Ober-Ammergau folk. The first scene is the triumphant entry into Jerusalem; the last but one, the crucifixion; the last, the resurrection. The performance takes place in fulfillment of a vow made by the villagers, A. D. 1634, that if they escaped a pestilence which was then wasting the country they would represent Christ's passion in a miracle play, as it was then called, at certain periods. I thought these were ten years apart; but as the last performance took place in 1871, the prescribed interval must be nine years, and nine or twelve would be a number much more naturally chosen than ten. The decimal division of anything seems to be very artificial; the natural divisors seem to be two and three.

To the minds of Christians of the present century and of the last there could be hardly anything more shocking than the representation of their Lord's person and passion by a stage play. The assumption of the characters of saints and prophets would be regarded by them as sacrilegious; but that any human being could present himself as Jesus Christ, speaking His words, doing His acts, pretending to suffer His anguish, mimicking His death and His resurrection, would seem to them incredible; and that he should do so would awaken in them emotions of horror, and even of awful dread, of the consequences which might be visited upon such an unspeakable profanation. And yet there can be no doubt that these Bavarian peasants are at least as sincere and at least as humble and devout in their religious feeling as those who would be so shocked at their performances. It is now admitted, without question, by all those who have seen these performances, and observed the Ober-Ammergau people with candid minds, not to say with charitable hearts, that their Passion Play is an expression on their part of a profound religious feeling, which they are able to embody in this form partly by reason of their simplicity of nature, and partly because custom and tradition have united to preserve in them a feeling in regard to such representations which has altogether died out of the minds of the rest of the world. For, as I began by remarking, this Passion Play is a monstrous anachronism. There was a time when Passion plays, or, as they were then called, miracle plays, pervaded all Europe. Indeed, there was a time when no other plays were known than those in which some remarkable event recorded in the Old or the New Testament was represented; and as these events were generally accompanied by manifestations of supernatural power, these rude sacred dramas came to be called miracle plays. Ancient manuscripts of these plays exist in various languages of Europe. The whole of the Sacred Writ was thus represented, for they began at the very beginning, at the first chapter of Genesis. The first of the series known as the Coventry Mysteries was a representation of the Creation, in which one actor appeared as God, and another as the Devil, or Lucifer. The second represented the Fall of Man. The Chester series began yet earlier, with the Fall of Lucifer, (whence, doubtless, by natural descent, came Milton's "Paradise Lost,") which was followed by a play of "The Creation of the World." The Coventry series contains 40 plays, and the nature and completeness of the work may be gathered from the titles of the following numbers: 3, "The Death of Abel;" 4, "Noah's Flood;" 10, "Mary's Betrothment;" 11, "The Salutation and Conception;" 15, "The Birth of Christ;" 19, "The Slaughter of the Innocents;" 22, "The Temptation;" 23, "The Woman Taken in Adultery;" 27, "The Last Supper;" 32, "The Crucifixion;" 40, "The Descent of the Holy Ghost;" 42, "Doomsday." It will be seen that the Ober-Ammergau peasants have preserved only a part of the religious drama of their forefathers—of their forefathers as well as ours; for these miracle plays were performed in all Christian countries. And the remarkable fact is to be considered that these plays were written by priests. Indeed, at the time when they were written in their original form, (for they were modified and modernized as time wore on,) which was some 600 to 800 years ago, priests were the only persons capable of writing them. And there can be no doubt that one purpose, at least, of their writing was the instruction of the people in what has been called "sacred history." Few laymen then, even in the higher classes, could read; many noblemen could hardly write their names. Men learned little except that which they were taught by word of mouth and by experience. Religious services were conducted in Latin. Of the Bible there was no translation into any vernacular tongue. Without a doubt, such knowledge of the Bible history as prevailed among the mass of the laity throughout Europe to the middle of the sixteenth century was largely due to these miracle plays. They were performed at first in the churches, the size of which admitted such a use of them. Driven thence in consequence of the disorder, or at least the hilarity, which seemed inevitable upon amateur dramatic performances, they were represented in church-yards; then upon a movable stage, which was drawn through the streets, and which stopped in open places and in the yards of inns. The various plays were assigned to or assumed by the various guilds of craftsmen. The tailors would play one, the tanners another, the fishmongers another, and so forth. In the Chester series the performance of "Noah's Flood" was very appropriately assigned to the water-carriers. These handicraftsmen were the successors of the priests, who were at first not only the authors but the actors of the miracle plays. Their performances seem to have been gratuitous, being considered, it is to be supposed, as in the way of their sacred vocation. When laymen came to play, however, they were paid, as we know by the town records of the places where the performances took place. Thus we have the following items in an account still existing in the archives of Coventry:

Md. payd to the players for Corpus Christi daye.

Imprimis, to God	ii shs.
Item, to Caypbas	iii shs. iiii pence
Item, to Heroude	iii shs. iiii pence
Item, to Pilatt is wyfe	ii shs.
Item, to the Bedull	iiii shs.
Item, to one of the Knyghts	ii shs.
Item, to the devyll and Judas	xviii shs.

The greater pay given to those disreputable persons, Caiphas and Herod, than to the first personage named in the list should not be regarded as indicative of a want of reverence. It is doubtless the consequence of two facts: First, that their parts were much the longer, and, next, that it required more ability, and certainly more exertion, to play their parts than to play any other in the piece. Certainly, no man could be expected to rave and swear as Herod does in these plays for less than three shillings and fourpence. From this conduct of Herod (which was alike throughout all the series) came the phrase "it out-Herods Herod" which Hamlet uses.

It must not be assumed, however, that because the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play is a "survival" of the miracle plays of past centuries, its audiences see a fair specimen of the latter. On the contrary, the Ober-Ammergau play, having become a pious duty, performed in earnestness and simplicity of heart, is (its inherent monstrousness set aside) an impressive, if not touching and elevating, performance, one which is pervaded by a pure religious feeling. Moreover, it has been judiciously and sparingly modified, both as to costume and language, by the neighboring artists of Munich. But the miracle plays of the Middle Ages, although written by priests, were rarely other than rude and puerile, both in language and in action. Many passages of coarse ribaldry occur in not a few of them, and the simplicity of their methods of representation may be gathered from the fact that in the play of "Noah's Flood" it was the practice to represent the ark with the pairs of beasts and birds painted on the outside of it. A passage in this play is also characteristic. Mrs. Noah is a disbeliever. She does not believe "there's going to be much of a shower," and refuses to enter the ark. She is an arrant scold, and rates Noah soundly, who is not slow to answer back, and the pair swear at each other by the Virgin Mary—a slight violation of the unity of time, which was not regarded by the critics of those days. At last, driven to extremity, the patriarch falls back upon his superior strength, and fairly flogs his spouse into the ark with a cart-whip. Milton would probably have regarded this proceeding as below the dignity of the second father of mankind.

Such were the miracle plays of the Middle Ages, and yet of these plays the dramas of Shakespeare and Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher and Massinger were the direct descendants. The gulf between "Noah's Flood," as described above, and "Hamlet" or "King Lear," seems impassable, and yet the steps by which it was passed are as distinctly marked and as clearly traceable as the vestiges of any development in art or nature are. It came about in this way. In the first miracle plays only Scriptural personages appeared, but in process of time allegorical personages were introduced, and Truth, Justice, Pity, and Death entered upon the stage to moralize or to threaten. Then came in the Seven Deadly Sins and the Devil. There was provided for the last-named personage a receptacle called Hell-mouth—a hideous aperture—into which he was cast at the end of the play. Then came in a personage called Vice, who was an attendant upon the Devil, and who was really a moral fool or jester. Gradually plays were produced of which the *dramatis personæ* were entirely allegorical, and the Devil was omitted, but the Vice retained. At last, among the allegorical personages appear representatives of the flesh and blood of real life. Thus, in a play produced about 1575, the *dramatis personæ* are Tom Tyler, his wife, Tom Tailor, Desire, Strife, Sturdy Tipple, Patience, and the Vice. It will be seen that here the human characters represent, not yet individuals, but a class, they are a tiler and a tailor, while Sturdy and Tipple stand half-way between these and the allegorical abstractions Desire, Strife, and Patience. From this point it is needless here to trace the progress of the modern drama. The human element once admitted, it speedily drove out the moral and allegorical. The advancement was at a rate that would be incredible were the record not before us; for in less than 50 years from the time when English audiences were listening to Moralities in which the Deadly Sins appeared on the stage—more stupid and forbidding than ever sins were in reality—and in which the Vice took the Devil on his back and pitched him into Hell-mouth, they had "As You Like It," "Hamlet," and "King Lear," and these they so appreciated and enjoyed that the performance of them made their writer rich. Such a development of intellectual power and of intellectual capacity for apprehension is not recorded in history, not even in Attica after the Peloponnesian war.

Of the miracle plays, out of which, in all the countries of Europe, the modern drama has grown, the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play is an exalted and purified "survival." R. G. W.

THE CASE OF MARY MAHER.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH MALPRACTICE.

The inquest in the case of Mary Haight, otherwise known as Mary Maher, who had been married to Dr. Vincent Haight, of Peekskill, a recent graduate of the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital, was continued yesterday, in Peekskill, by Coroner Ackerman. Mrs. Haight disappeared from her home, No. 144 East Twenty-eighth-street, in this City, and died at a Mrs. Gallard's residence in Peekskill, from the effects of malpractice, on Friday, May 7. There was considerable disappointment occasioned to the spectators when the Coroner announced that on consultation with the jury it had been decided that the public should be excluded in order that the ends of justice might be better be attained. The room was then cleared of all but the Coroner, jury, and reporters. The first witness called was Mrs. Emily Virgo, the keeper of the house where Mary was last employed in this City. Mrs. Virgo said she had known Mary Maher, and that she had been in her employ for six years; she left her house at 1 o'clock on April 20, and said she was going to Stamford, Conn.; witness did not know she had been intimate with Dr. Haight or any one else; found some of her underclothing in her room after she left and gave them to her father; witness remembered that Vincent Haight came to her house in February, but he did not stay over night; the next visit he staid from Saturday till Monday; this was in March last; he occupied the back parlor with Dr. Sharp; always considered Mary a virtuous, honest girl.

The next witness was John Ourbony, Jr., a student at the Albany Law School. His testimony was in substance as follows: "Vincent Haight, after speaking about the condition Mary was in, said he intended to let things take their course, and did not say he knew of an easy way to get rid of it; he said to me that when he was boarding in New-York he met a girl and he guessed she would be accessible. Haight said something to me about sending a letter from him to New-York; subsequently I received a letter from him and mailed it from Albany to Mary Maher in New-York, as he had requested; I held it for four days before mailing it, having forgotten all about it."

Mrs. Clara C. Hackett, of No. 144 East Twenty-eighth-street, New-York, occupying rooms in Mrs. Virgo's house, knew Mary Maher; between the 1st and 20th of April she seemed very cheerful and well; had noticed undue familiarity between her and Vincent Haight; the latter visited the house three times since his graduation. "I pleaded with her not to go away; she emphatically said: 'They are forcing me to go, I must go.'" "I felt that Haight ought to marry her, and that she was his equal, if not superior, in many ways; Vincent Haight never paid attention to Mary in public; sometimes his observations to her at the table were not those of a gentleman; Mary was no flirt, but quite the opposite; Haight did not show that respect to Mary that would lead one to suppose he intended to marry her; he had frequently signalled her after 12 o'clock at night in the hallway."

Miss Julia Maher resided at No. 348 East Twenty-eighth-street, and was the sister of Mary Maher. She said: "I saw my sister when she was going away from New-York on the 20th of April; she said she had to go, but gave no reason therefor; got a letter from her on the 24th, saying she would be home the next week; this letter was dated Cold Spring; I went to look for her in Peekskill on the 3d of May, as Mrs. Virgo said Mr. Haight had a grocery store in Peekskill; went to Dr. Haight's and told him I wanted to see my sister; he said she was sick, and then took me to see her, saying she had intermittent fever; he said he was married to her; Mary was frightened at seeing me, but said she was getting well; she told me she had intermittent fever and chills, and that was all that ailed her; she was sitting up most of the time in a chair; did not know that Dr. Haight paid her any attention; sometimes Mary would go home with me, and sometimes she would go around to a dressmaker's in Thirty-third-street. Mary told me that Dr. Haight brought her to Peekskill; she expressed herself as being confident that she was getting well; Haight told me after Mary had died that I must not blame him. I said, 'Who else could I blame?' When I visited my sister she made a sign to those present not to tell me what was the matter with her. I gave the letter I received from her from Cold Spring to my father." The witness then identified the handwriting of a letter produced by the Coroner as that of her sister.

Michael Maher, father of Mary Maher, said Dr. Haight told him he had married Mary, and she nodded her head in assent; they then showed him the certificate.

The inquest was then adjourned to a date to be fixed by the Coroner.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week, 558 deaths, 481 births, and 205 marriages.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll will deliver his lecture, entitled "What must We Do to be Saved?" in Booth's Theatre this evening.

The number of visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art thus far this month is 108,086, an increase of 26,476 over the first 15 days of April.

The officers of the Eighth Ward Mission, No. 9 Ludlow-place, give warning that any person who solicits contributions to the mission does so without authority.

A party of American gentlemen, who are to make a tour of England on bicycles, will sail for Liverpool, by the Inman steam-ship City of Richmond on May 22.

Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for Pietro Balbo, sentenced to be hanged on May 28, has written a final personal appeal to Gov. Cornell to commute the Italian's sentence.

Charles Tully, aged 16, a porter employed at No. 79 Walker-street, fell through the hatchway of that building, from the fourth floor to the cellar, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will send free to Milton, Penn., any contributions of flour, provisions, &c., intended for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire at that place.

The Veteran Association of the Tenth Regiment, New-York Volunteer Infantry, will meet on Thursday evening next, at No. 364 Sixth-avenue, to make final preparations for the Decoration Day parade.

Andrew L. Roberts, jointly indicted with Valentine Gleason, for the great bond forgeries of 1873, was released on $5,000 bail yesterday. George McKay, of No. 139 Eighth-avenue, became his surety.

Mayor Cooper yesterday received a dispatch from Mr. O. H. Nagle, Burgess of Milton, Penn., asking for provisions, clothing, boots, and shoes for the sufferers by the fire. He says that the entire population of the town is homeless and penniless.

The report of contagious diseases for the past week is as follows: Typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 40; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5; measles, 119; diphtheria, 45, and small-pox, 1. There were 54 cases of measles and 9 deaths from that disease at the Foundling Asylum, 12 cases were reported from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and 4 from the Home for the Friendless.

Mr. Hideharu Kawasi, the Secretary of the Japanese Treasury, visited Tiffany's establishment yesterday morning, accompanied by members of his suite and Mr. Takayoma, of the Japanese Trading Company. He spent several hours in the workshops, and seemed to highly appreciate the interesting machinery used and the many curious methods employed in manufacturing metals.

The Bell Telephone Company and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company were reorganized yesterday into the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company by the election of the following Directors: Norvin Green, W. H. Forbes, George H. Prescott, Tracy R. Edson, Theodore N. Vail, Samuel F. Barger, James O. Green, Leonard F. Beckwith, George Blagden, John D. Harrison, Amos S. Dodd, James F. Davis, Alexander Cochrane.

The loss of two seamen was reported yesterday by the masters of the ships Benjamin Sewell, from Singapore, and the Ivy, from Havre. Capt. Sewell, of the former, says that on Feb. 22, while rounding the Cape of Good Hope, Hans Hord, a German sailor, fell overboard from the forestop, and was drowned before any assistance could be offered him. Capt. Lovell, of the Ivy, states that an Italian sailor, named Wellys, fell into the sea from the forestop-sail yard on the 5th, and was lost.

Eugene Kelly & Co. have forwarded to Ireland since April 26 $6,639 for relief of the sufferers. Of this sum, $4,067 was sent by Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, to Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, and $1,696 to the Irish National Land League. Most of the transfers of funds by cable for the relief of Ireland through Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co. have been made without charge for cable services. This liberality on the part of the Direct United States Cable Company is acknowledged with deep gratitude on behalf of the beneficiaries of its generosity.

Inspector Byrnes was informed several days ago that the residence of Mr. Thomas Davis, No. 180 Lexington-avenue, had been robbed of wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $1,200. He suspected that the robbery had been committed by a servant named Kate Davis. Yesterday, the girl was arrested by Detectives Dolan and Adams, in a Fourth Ward lodging-house, and all the property stolen was found in her trunk. She was arraigned before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, and remanded for examination.

A visitor from the country, whose name is withheld by the Police, reported at the Central Office recently that he had been robbed of $800 in a "banco" game. Detectives Hubbard and Price were detailed to look after the matter, and they discovered the "game" at No. 37 West Thirty-eighth-street, where yesterday morning they arrested Joseph Martin, alias "Paper Collar Joe," and Robert Johnson, alias "Custer Bob," and seized $600 in money and all the paraphernalia of the game. The prisoners were arraigned in the Tombs yesterday afternoon for examination.

On Friday, Mr. E. P. Fritz, of No. 600 Washington-street, and Mr. E. H. Fullerton, of No. 64 Horatio-street, who were in a Bleecker-street car, suspected that a man who was sitting next to Mrs. Mary M. Barr, a widow, of No. 320 West Twenty-fourth-street, was a pickpocket. When the man left the car, Mr. Fullerton asked Mrs. Barr if she had lost anything. She missed her pocket-book, which contained $12.75, and Officer Valiant, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested the man and found the pocket-book in his possession. He said he was Isidore Manger, of No. 346 East Seventeenth-street, and Justice Kilbreth yesterday held him to answer in $1,000.

BROOKLYN.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Long Island will meet on Tuesday morning next, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Clinton-street.

A new dog ordinance has been passed which authorizes private citizens, as well as policemen, to destroy dogs running at large without a muzzle. It also imposes a fine of $10 on the owners of dogs who fail to take out a license.

On Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the corner-stone of the Sixth-Avenue Baptist Church will be laid. Among those who will participate in the services are the Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., the Rev. H. M. Gallagher, the Rev. Emory J. Haynes, the Rev. A. J. Lawson, and the Rev. Dr. H. W. Knapp.

Mr. Samuel R. Lowery, the colored orator of Alabama, who was recently admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, in company with ex-Gov. Joel Parker, of New-Jersey, will speak in the Rink this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, on "The Relation of Drunkenness to Southern Lawlessness and Poverty."

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, William H. McFarlane, of No. 112 West Sixteenth-street, New-York, fell from a third-story window, which he was cleaning, at No. 76 Fulton-street, into a paved area, some 30 feet below. Both arms were broken, and he received internal injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

A map of a Coney Island railroad, to be known as the Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay and Ocean Railroad Company, was filed in the Register's office yesterday by Judge John McMahon, of Sheepshead Bay, the President of the company. It is to be a horse-car road, and the route is to be from Voorhees-lane and Ocean-avenue, Sheepshead Bay, to Manhattan Beach, with a western branch connecting with the iron pier.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Dalzell still lies in jail at Paterson, the Court having refused to accept all the sureties so far offered. The court adjourned yesterday until Tuesday, and declined a proposition of counsel to permit bail to be taken meantime, insisting that the security must be offered and acted on in open court. Dalzell seems to think the court is reluctant about letting him get out of jail. Samuel Van Orden, a special policeman, and uncle to young Van Houten, who was shot and killed by Dalzell on the 2d inst., has been indicted for riot on that day after the shooting. He was released on $2,500 bail until June 7.

Jersey City is agitated by a small window war. Mrs. Martha Cook lives on Hoboken-avenue. Adjoining her house is a factory, of which Ariel Cameron is proprietor. The men in the shop, Mrs. Cook alleges, have been in the habit of gathering at the windows and watching her movements through the windows of her house in an offensive manner. To put an end to it she had a high fence erected on her property, but no sooner was it erected than Cameron's workmen tore it down, alleging that it shut the light out from the factory. Cameron was arrested and held to answer a charge of malicious mischief.

DEATH OF ISAAC R. ST. JOHN.

Isaac R. St. John, President of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company of this City, died yesterday at his residence, No. 156 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, in the eightieth year of his age. He was born Dec. 22, 1800, in New-Canaan, Conn. After receiving a liberal education, he came to this City while a young man, and engaged in the banking business as a partner in the old Wall-street house of J. D. Beers & Co., afterward Beers & St. John, and afterward I. R. St. John & Co. The firm attained great prominence. They had an extensive Southern connection, and Mr. St. John was in the habit of passing his Winters in the South, principally in Augusta, Ga., coming North to reside in the Summer. He retired with a fortune nearly 30 years ago, and remained out of business until the Lamar Company was organized, in 1866, when he became its Secretary. In 1868, on the death of President Edward Anthony, he was elected to fill the vacancy. He was a resident of Brooklyn for nearly 40 years. He married a daughter of N. Monroe, the Baltimore banker, and she and their four sons survive him. The eldest, William, is President of the Standard Fire Insurance Company, and another, Joseph, is an adjuster. They had a daughter, but she died a few years ago. Mr. St. John's death was accelerated by bronchitis. He had been ill only two weeks. His funeral will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A COMPLICATED TRANSACTION.

JUDGE CHOATE ASKED TO SET ASIDE CERTAIN DEEDS OF REAL ESTATE.

A remarkable and complicated bit of real estate history was brought out yesterday in a bankruptcy proceeding before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court. The case is the matter of Simeon Hyde and Henry King, bankrupts. The hearing yesterday was on a motion to vacate certain deeds executed by the general Assignee in bankruptcy. The petitioners are the Executors of the will of the late William B. Ogden, and include the widow of Mr. Ogden, and Messrs. Andrew H. Green, William O. Wheeler, William E. Strong, and Edwin H. Sheldon. Mr. William Allen Butler, who appeared for the petitioners, explained to the court that Hyde and King were jointly concerned in certain land speculations in Chicago in or about the year 1855, and that the question was whether certain deeds of that property should be set aside as fraudulently obtained. In 1856 Charles Butler and Frederick Bronson purchased from Gen. Hunter, of the United States Army, certain property on what is known as the North Side, in Chicago, for $100,000. Butler had associated with himself and Bronson certain friends, among whom was one James Porter, of Albany, N. Y. He gave to Porter a certificate guaranteeing to him an interest of 10 per cent. of the proceeds of the property whenever it might be sold. Porter transferred this conditional interest to Hyde, who assigned it to his brother, James M. Hyde. Simeon Hyde and King continued to speculate in lands, but title was always taken in King's name, excepting in the case of the Hunter interest, and as to that there was no evidence that King was in any way interested. The panic of 1857 threw most of the parties into bankruptcy, and the Hunter property drifted into the hands of William B. Ogden, who remained in undisputed possession of it, the only claim against it being the deed now before the court, which is sought to be declared void.

When bankruptcy overtook King, he made a general assignment to Edward Eldridge, of Boston, but in that assignment no mention was made of his claim to an interest in the Hunter property. At that time the property was considered valueless. King afterward referred to it in his petition to be declared a bankrupt, stating, also, that it had been previously assigned to Eldridge. A Mr. Gibson, of Chicago, desiring to obtain a clear title to certain property which he had bought from King's estate, gave public notice to King's creditors to come in and prove their claims. In response to that notice a number of claims were presented. Among them were those of several purchasers, for a nominal consideration, from the representatives in this city of James M. Hyde. The Assignee sold at public auction all of King's interest in the Hunter property, and it was purchased by Gordon W. Burnham, who, in turn, transferred it to Charles Butler. By that sale, it is claimed, the power of the court was exhausted. Thirteen years after that sale, however, Gordon L. Ford obtained from the Assignee for a nominal sum deeds to this same property, and at the time he set up that the purchase by Burnham was in reality his, and that he desired the deeds to perfect the title. The Assignee stated to the court that the property was valueless, and the transfer of the deed was accordingly made.

Mr. W. A. Butler claimed that the umpire had no power to give away the supposed worthless property, and that the only valid sale was that at public auction, and that the transaction was a mere gift, without consideration, and was a fraud upon the court. The deeds were obtained on the idea that there was some interest in the Eldridge assignment, but they afterward passed into Chapman's hands. In 1869 Chapman began a suit in Brooklyn against Ogden for an accounting of the undivided interest in the property. A claim was made on the deeds obtained from the Assignee, and the suit is still pending. Judge Choate reserved his decision on the motion.

BRAVE ACT OF A POLICEMAN.

OFFICER QUIGLEY'S BATTLE WITH A WOULD-BE SUICIDE IN THE EAST RIVER.

Late last night, while Patrolman Quigley, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was on duty on First-avenue, he heard a splash in the water at the foot of East Twenty-third-street. He ran to the wharf, and was informed that a man had either fallen or jumped into the river. In the darkness he could dimly discern the form of a man floundering in the water. Quigley sprang overboard, and swam out until he reached the drowning man. Seizing him by the collar, he endeavored to drag him along. The man, who was evidently bent on suicide, endeavored to break away from him. A desperate struggle ensued. Quigley would have been compelled to leave the man to drown but that a boatman went to his assistance. Together they took the man ashore. He was unconscious, and there was nothing about him to lead to the discovery of his identity. He is about 35 years of age, has light hair and blue eyes, and was dressed in a working suit. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

METHODISTS IN RED BANK.

RED BANK, N. J., May 15.—Bishop Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has formally recognized the new society recently formed by the seceding members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Norton has been appointed Pastor. The new church is named the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the present will hold its services in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

RUN OVER BY HIS OWN TRUCK.

Edward Van Dusen, a painter, living at No. 349 Fifth-street, was fatally injured last night by being run over by a truck. He was driving the truck through Warren-street, about 9 o'clock, when he was jolted from his seat and fell to the pavement. The wheels passed over him, crushing one side of his head and breaking several ribs. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where it was said he would probably die before morning.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—R. G. Allen, Charles Badger, Mrs. Badger, Charles F. Bramhall, John S. Bradford, F. Bacon, Mrs. Boucicault, B. Caswell, H. Caswell, Miss Mary Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Clapp, Miss Agnes Clapp, Beaumont Davison, Richard Daly, Luke Daly, Mrs. John Emmett and child, H. G. Edwards, Wilhelm French, George H. Furner, Dr. D. Gentle, P. S. Gilmore, Miss Mary E. Hodgskin, Thomas R. Higgins, the Rev. F. Hallers, John Henry, Miss Hamilton, Miss Robert Hamilton, Brother Joachim, Mr. and Mrs. George Jones, Miss Sophie Jones, C. H. Jones, Mr. Jopp, Mr. Karuty, Mr. Kirby, Master Kirby, Miss Emma Leonard, E. T. Lang, Miss Mary E. McLellan, James McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Mason, Miss Melles, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, A. M. Moore, A. Nerlich, Mrs. R. O. Old and child, W. H. Phelan, J. Pritchard, James Peacocke, L. Rapp, Signor and Mrs. Raffayolo, George W. Rea, Jacob Schwab, John Stark, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Steel, Mr. Sparr, J. J. Southgate, Miss C. G. Sellock, Miss J. R. Sellock, Mrs. Turner, Miss Annie M. Turner, George A. Verrault, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Capt. Eli Whyborn, Thomas Young, Prof. Chase, Mrs. Sampter, Mrs. Jameson, Master Allen Jameson, Master Hugh Jameson.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, from Savannah.—Miss T. G. Sherlock, Miss Bessie Kine, Miss Newhall, Mrs. Kirby and two children, M. Cullinan, W. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Rich, J. Alexander, G. A. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Phelan, Miss F. M. Scofield, W. H. Cook, F. H. McIntosh, E. V. Hall, Miss E. H. Twitchell, Mrs. R. Brandreth, Miss Brandreth, Miss Bella Brandreth, Miss Bond, Miss Nellie Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Davidson, C. E. Nichols, Miss Tishler, Miss Allen, Mrs. R. C. Bassett and child, J. V. Bowen, W. B. Hall, A. J. Hill, R. Schneider, L. Brady, W. Doyle, J. I. Mackey, A. O'Brien, T. O'Brien, W. S. Manning, J. A. Johnson, E. V. Sands, T. Wallace, J. J. Weaver, S. Hasson, G. Rohn, E. McFarland, Mrs. Watson, L. C. Haack, W. Cree, C. Reinhart, F. Ruth.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, May 15.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped 2-10 of a second slow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4:43	Sun sets	7:11	Moon sets	12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy Hook	12:03	Gov. Island	12:52	Hell Gate	2:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ....SATURDAY, MAY 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Algiers, Hawthorne, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; City of Macon, Kempton, Savannah, George Yonge; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Hatteras, Bos, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Lartington, (Br.,) Metcalf, Antwerp, Seager Bros.; Amalia, (Br.,) Adams, Gibraltar for orders, Seager Bros.; Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Cyclops, (Br.,) Brocklebank, Venice, Seager Bros.; City of San Antonio, Burrows, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; [illegible] Knight, Colchester, Georgetown, D. C., via Alexandria, J. L. Roome, Jr.; Main, (Ger.,) Barre, Bremen and Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Lougherst, (Br.,) Wrightman, Antwerp via Dieppe, Seager Bros.; Petore, (Ital.,) Carillo, Mediterranean ports, Phelps Bros. & Co.; Ferdinand de Lesseps, (Fr.,) Toloni, Bordeaux and Marseilles, Louis De Bebian; Marsha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; City of London, (Br.,) Wilson, London, W. H. Thompson & Co.

Ships Nagpore, (Br.,) Morrison, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Donald Mackay, (Ger.,) Balder, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.

Barks May Queen, (Br.,) Price, Cork or Falmouth for orders, J. F. Tucker & Co.; Edvige, (Aust.,) Simonich, Cork or Falmouth, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Adelaide, (Ital.,) Trapani, Lisbon, Scarpati & Co.; Josie Mildred, Ginn, Bahamas, James E. Ward & Co.; Svea, (Swed.,) Anderson, Cronstadt, Russia, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Tolomeo, (Aust.,) Ivancich, Gloucester, Slocovich & Co.; Primo, (Ital.,) Dighiero, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresta; A. R. Botsford, (Br.,) Atkinson, Santander, Spain, J. W. Parker & Co.; Diana, (Norw.,) Roth, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Thomas Brooks, Waugh, St. Jago and Guantanamo, Wardell & Co.; Jenny F. Marshall, (Br.,) Forsey, Havre, J. W. Parker & Co.; Monte A., (Ital.,) Olivari, Rochefort, F. Dassori; Ocean Express, (Br.,) Crosby, Bridgewater, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Sofi, (Br.,) Michener, Hamburg, C. W. Bertaux; Salona, (Norw.,) Andreassen, Aalborg, Den., C. Tobias & Co.; Erbrin, (Norw.,) Petersen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Patagonia, (Br.,) Hayes, Liverpool May 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Bulphers, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Sailer, (Ger.,) Hesse, Bremen May 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Daniel Steinmann, (Belg.,) De Smet, Antwerp 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Bristol, (Br.,) Smith, Bristol April 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Black Watch, (Br.,) McPherson, Newport 15 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen May 2, and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston May 12, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Williams, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship New-York City, (Br.,) Evans, Bristol April 30, with mdse. and passengers to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool May 5, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Ship Governor Goodwin, (of Boston,) Lester, Liverpool 35 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Ship Rudolph, (Ger.,) Gimann, Falmouth 50 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Herman Koop & Co.

Ship Ivy, (of Bath,) Lowell, Havre 38 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Mignon, (of Waldoboro,) Keene, Rockland 6 ds., with ice to order—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co.

Bark Riverton, (of Baltimore,) Barnes, Rio Janeiro March 28, with rosewood, hides, iron, &c., to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Regulus, (Norw.,) Holte, Hamburg 39 ds., with salt and empty barrels to David Taylor & Sons—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Canada, (Norw.,) Bull, Hamburg 50 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Annie Burr, Phillips, Liverpool via Waterford 60 ds., with iron and chemicals to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Hattie, (of Machias,) Smith, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Jennie A. Cheney, (of Boston,) Aray, Macoris 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S.W.; cloudy and hazy; at City Island, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Gardenia, for Gibraltar; Main, for Bremen; Baltic and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Trinacria, for London; Bath City, for Bristol; Freja, for Havre; Basilia, for Newcastle; Claudius, for Laguayra; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; Louisiana and Algiers, for New-Orleans; City of Macon, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Hatteras, for West Point, Va.; William Lawrence, for Baltimore; ship Tobique, for London; barks Henrik Ibsen, for Punta Arenas; Langst, for Rotterdam; Bes, for Redon; Remus, for Liverpool; brigs Teresina and Fridthjof, for Valencia; Bertha, for Oporto; Alma, for Montevideo.

All vessels before reported at City Island, bound out, sld. with A. M.

SPOKEN.

May 4, lat. 24 10, lon. 71 02, schr. Lucy M. Jenkins, hence for Baracoa.

May 9, lat. 32, lon. 74, brig Tarifa, hence for Cuba.

May 8, lat. 43 31, lon. 64 50, bark Tivoli, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York, with loss of foretop-mast.

April 10, lat. 33 31, lon. 3 37, bark Midas, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York.

May 2, lat. 40 44, lon. 51 33, bark Laura Emily, (Br.,) from Beaufort, S. C., for London.

May 3, lat. 41 02, lon. 69 19, bark Viator, (Norw.,) from Bremen, for New-York.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 15.—Sld. 4th inst., Incoronata Monte Carmela and passed Tarifa; 11th inst., Moulta, latter from Venice; 12th inst., Temple Bar; 13th inst., Andrew Johnson, Polynesian, Capt. Cotter, latter for Baltimore; Jacob Aal, for New-York; 14th inst., Antioch, Capt. Hemenway, for Boston; Maiden City, from Greenock, for the Delaware; Taurus, Ruth Palmer, latter for Philadelphia; Belletane, Apothaker Diesing, last two for New-York; Ararat, Capt. Valentin; Hannah Blanchard, latter from Newport; Religione e Liberta; 15th inst., Nordhavet, Graziosa, latter from Bristol, for Baltimore; Bernardo Chiozzo.

Arr. 10th inst., Bunin; 11th inst., Naomi, Capt. Funnemark; 13th inst., Clara, Capt. Eitzen; Giuseppina R.; 14th inst., Boroma; 15th inst., Giovanni D., Lief, August, Capt. Nilsson, latter off Plymouth; Reviewer.

The steam-ship De Ruyter, (Belg.,) Capt. Meyer, from New-York April 30, for Antwerp, has passed St. Catharine's Point.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—The steam-ship Iberian, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. hence to-day for Boston.

HAVRE, May 15.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Lessing, Capt. Voss, from Hamburg, for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

The General Transatlantic Line steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Santelli, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

READ, MARK, AND INWARDLY DIGEST.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

PURITY OF FAMILY MEDICINES.

Among the many specifics introduced to the public for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, derangements of various kinds, and a general weakness of the human system, within a few years, decoctions of vegetable bitters have held a considerable place. Some of these have for a time had a considerable sale, but with doubtfully good effects and much injury. Such should never be taken into the human body. Often bitters have been made highly popular for a time by being largely charged with whisky and other spirits, thus ministering to a depraved appetite. In this way the medicinal purpose for which they were avowedly offered to the public has been missed, and sale to which they attained before their true character was thoroughly known has completely fallen away. The writer, in his visit to Rochester, has had the pleasure of meeting with "Hop Bitters," an entirely different compound from those alluded to. It is five years since their merits were brought before the public, and they have steadily increased in favor until they are, without question, the most popular and valuable medicine known. The exceeding intrinsic value of their leading components is in no way destroyed or lessened by the deleterious quality of any other ingredient. They contain, along with the purest hops, buchu, mandrake, and dandelion, other medicines recognized as possessing the most effective curative properties. They are especially beneficial to clergymen, lawyers, literary men, and all those subjected to the strain of mental labor. They cure almost every disease of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs. For nervousness and all its attendant ailments they are a never-failing remedy, giving tone to all the organs where formerly there was feebleness and an all-prevailing feeling of weakness. They have attained to an immense sale, which is the surest proof of their successfully meeting the wants of the people. We have seen letters from old-established chemists testifying to this, and others from private individuals, stating that after they had had the services of the most distinguished medical men without any benefit, they experienced perfect relief from their bad complaints by the use of these invaluable bitters. They discharge their curative powers without any of the evil effects of other bitters.—*New-York Mercantile Review.*

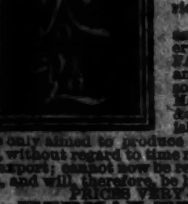
A VOICE FROM THE PRESS.

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Creswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounced them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache, and a want of appetite. The two former ailments are gone, and the latter greatly improved. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

S. GILLILAND, *People's Advocate*,

JULY 25, 1878. Pittsburg, Penn.

Japanese Porcelain and Art Pottery.



We respectfully invite our friends and the public to examine our stock of beautiful Japanese Wares, selected by our agents in Japan.

Our collection is especially rich in Satsuma Ware, as well as in Old and Modern KAGA and KIOTO FAIENCE, Nagasaki, Arita, and Owari Porcelain, Cloisonné Enamels, Curios, &c. Many of these porcelains, &c., were painted and finished years ago by artists who only aimed to produce elaborately-finished articles, without regard to time required, and not intended for export; cannot now be reproduced in equal perfection, and will, therefore, be highly prized by collectors. PRICES VERY MODERATE.

HERMAN TROST & CO.,

Nos. 48, 50, 52, and 54 Murray-st.

Importers of French, English, Dresden, Japanese, and Chinese Goods. Established since 1855.

WANTED, AN IRON FENCE.—PARTIES having from 250 to 300 feet of second-hand iron fence to dispose of will please communicate with E. SADLER, Architect, Owen Sound, Province of Ontario.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CLOTHING—Eighth Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Eleventh Page—5th col.
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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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MR. BLAINE'S FRIENDS.

It has been one of the stock arguments against the renomination of Gen. GRANT that the jobbers and tricksters in politics were all but unanimous in supporting his candidacy, and that an Administration which owed its existence to corrupt forces would necessarily be tainted by the vices of its origin. Like a good many more of the stock arguments of the anti-Grant campaign, this one has rested on an extremely slender basis of fact, and as the campaign proceeds that basis becomes still more contracted. So far as persistent trickery and the perversion of public money to partisan uses are concerned, the efforts of Mr. SHERMAN's friends easily bear away the palm, and as regards the adhesion of men of dubious reputation to any particular candidate, the Blaine cohorts are most rapidly absorbing the mercenaries of the party.

We have never regarded State Senator SESSIONS as a type of all that is corrupt in Albany politics, and we have steadily defended Mr. WOODIN against the attacks made upon him under the influence of KELLY and on the testimony of TWEED. But if these recent accessions to the Blaine camp are half as bad as the New-York *Tribune* has painted them, that journal and its candidate must have two as disreputable allies as could be found outside of State Prison. Neither of these gentlemen *has ever been supposed by anybody to be a* model of disinterested patriotism, and it is not doing either of them injustice to assume that their tardy revolt against the instructions of the State Convention, to which one of them had ostentatiously professed his loyalty, was not precisely the result of an overpowering sense of the duty they owed to their constituents. Senator ROBERTSON has never been subjected to the same kind of criticism as Messrs. WOODIN and SESSIONS, but since his nomination for Governor in 1872 was defeated by a protest from THE TIMES, the pliant politician from Westchester has chafed under a sense of disappointed ambition, and his recent declaration for BLAINE may be fairly assumed to be prompted rather more by the dictates of self-interest than by any more elevated consideration.

Still more significant of the kind of attraction exercised by Mr. BLAINE is the reported intention of Police Commissioner WHEELER to join the ranks of his supporters. It is tolerably well known that Mr. WHEELER's chief end in life is to bring about the restoration of the old Indian Ring, and his former partners here in the business of jobbing *in Indian contracts are notoriously partisans* of BLAINE. The Police Department has furnished altogether too contracted a sphere for the exercise of Mr. WHEELER's peculiar talents, and the bankrupt Commissioner naturally longs to transfer his services to an Administration which will be above petty curiosity in regard to commissions on cloth or buttons. He has evidently fixed on Mr. BLAINE as the candidate who has the soundest views about combining public service with private jobbery, and the only consideration which weighs with him in delaying his bolt from the instructions of the State Convention is the chance of holding on for a little longer to the emoluments of his present position.

If the secession of certain New-York delegates to the National Convention has been to some extent provoked by the blundering tactics of a few of Gen. GRANT's most prominent supporters at Albany, no such excuse could be alleged for Mr. WHEELER's declaration in favor of BLAINE. He has been kept in office in defiance of public opinion, and he has been retained in places of honor within the party despite an unsavory character and a corrupt record. It has been proposed to virtually depose the Mayor merely to keep Mr. WHEELER in his place, and party leaders have pointed to the retention of Mr. WHEELER on the Police Board as the sole guarantee for a fair count of the Republican vote in this City. If this pampered and petted politician is ready to cut adrift from his present affiliations and to throw in his fortunes with the bolters, it must be because he believes he has nothing to hope from GRANT and everything to hope from BLAINE. There are defections which strengthen a cause and accessions which mean added weakness. The cause which men like Mr. WHEELER desert is certainly stronger, because of the demonstration which their desertion affords that it does not hold out tempting opportunities for jobbery or plunder. The candidate who rallies to his support, not by prestige, but by direct influence, not by the mere attraction of success, but by the positive expectation of personal gain, men who regard politics simply as a means of earning a living, purchases very dearly what he would be much better without.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

It is difficult for the public at large to understand why there should be such a hubbub in the Mercantile Library Association of this City every year in regard to the election of Directors. This institution comes the nearest of anything we have to filling the place of a great public library, but it falls far short of the purpose. In one respect it cannot be expected of it that it shall completely meet the want, for it is not supported at the public expense, and must, therefore, charge an annual fee for its use. But it does not even meet the want of *those who are willing to pay for the advan*tages of a good library and reading-room, nor with any great measure of success fill the field which it occupies. It seems to be in a comparatively languishing condition, when there is every reason for believing that it might be exceptionally prosperous, and this is due to nothing but bad management. The annual contention over the election of Directors is due to discontent on the part of some of the members with this state of things, but they seem to be powerless to effect a remedy. An attempt was made at the recent meeting to return to the old plan of choosing the entire board of twelve Directors each year, instead of one-third of them for a term of three years, but it is difficult to see in what way this would give promise of reform. It would make the electioneering more lively, but its liveliness in former times came very near being scandalous, and there is little reason for believing that it would result in the choice of better men or secure a more efficient management. The library was originally founded for the benefit of merchants' clerks, and, according to its present constitution, only these, who are known as "active members," can vote for Directors. But others are allowed to share in its benefits, such as they are, on payment of an annual subscription, and the subscribing members, who have no voice in its management, are said to exceed in number the active members. If this is the case, they pay considerably more than half the revenue, as their dues are higher than those of the more favored class.

It is possible that the difficulty in securing Directors who will institute a more progressive and wide-awake policy is due to the method by which they are selected. It is doubtful whether the persons for whose special behoof the library was established are most competent to exercise control over its affairs. It would be pertinent to raise the inquiry whether there is an insuperable bar to effecting a change in this respect, and obtaining a higher degree of intelligence and responsibility in the ultimate source of power. Those who endeavored to secure the inadequate amendment of the constitution in regard to the election of Directors complained that there had been a falling off in membership, and consequently in income, during the last few years. This is a bad indication, for such an institution in a city *like this ought to be growing*, but it is not difficult to account for. *Any one who has occasion to use the library* can easily understand it. The last annual report shows that the institution possesses over 188,000 volumes, which is a very goodly number. The clerks are for the most part obliging and zealous young men, but there is never any indication of a guiding and supervising head. Number of books in itself signifies little. They may be poorly selected, and the bulk of them may be such as are never called for. Whatever the shelves contain, it is certain that there is a vast deal of valuable literature that can never be found upon them. Their contents seem to increase in a random way, with little or no exercise of judgment. The reference department contains nothing but the more common cyclopedias and dictionaries. There is no line of reading that is represented with any sort of symmetry, to say nothing of completeness, and a book that ought to be in the collection is rarely obtained unless at the suggestion of some importunate reader. There is no source of information at hand in regard to books that may be wanted. Such a science as bibliography appears to be unknown there, or if it has been heard of, there is certainly no one at hand who is *an expert in it. But supposing a man to* know precisely what he wants, he still finds difficulty in ascertaining whether the library has it or not. The catalogue consists of an antiquated and well-thumbed volume, with several supplements, and a case of cards, with apparently a long and unfathomable hiatus between the two.

There is a cramped reading-room, supplied with current newspapers and periodicals, but there are many important publications which it does not contain, and if inquired for, the youth in charge proves to be utterly ignorant of their existence. The accommodations of the present quarters, in the old Clinton Hall Building, are insufficient and inconvenient to the last degree, but this fact brings up another disadvantage of the institution. The building belongs to a separate association, with an independent Board of Trustees, and on this body the library is absolutely dependent for its accommodations. The Clinton Hall Association has been accumulating a building fund, and a new edifice is in contemplation, but the evil inseparable from a library under one authority, dependent for its rooms on another and independent authority, will continue. We do not know that it can be got rid of, or that the causes of mismanagement, the sad results of which are so obvious, can be eliminated. The republican theory of government does not work well in institutions of this kind. They flourish better under an oligarchy composed of those who have a special knowledge of their requirements. If the Mercantile Library could be placed under the control of some corporate body composed of citizens of high character and intelligence, and could be conducted according to the established principles and methods of the best institutions of the kind, there can be no doubt that it would enter upon a career of usefulness and prosperity such as it has never known. If it cannot, the sooner it has a rival the better.

M. RENAN'S HIBBERT LECTURES.

The English theologians, whether Anglican or Roman, do not seem to have been disturbed by M. RENAN's Hibbert lectures. There has been no serious attempt to discredit his learning, to criticise his method, or to dispute his conclusions. The clergy were but slimly represented in the audiences he addressed in St. George's Hall, and the Church in general seems disposed to let the great dissenter from all religions pass unchallenged in this latest utterance of his views. The fact is, M. RENAN is a theologian himself, differing from the orthodox theologian in rejecting tradition as his guide, setting up for himself rather the historical evidence gathered by his own researches. He believes that all religions have something divine in them, but he writes of Christianity and its Founder in a spirit of perfect historical calmness, with no more emotion or bias than he displays in treating of MARCUS AURELIUS and his "Thoughts."

Protestants will be far less shocked than Catholics by the views of ecclesiastical history expressed in these lectures. This was inevitable. In treating such a subject as "The Influence of the Institutions, Thought, and Culture of Rome on Christianity, and the Development of the Catholic Church," M. RENAN could not fail to overturn sundry pillars upon which that Church rests its authority. He pictured Rome, in his first lecture, preparing the ground in which the seeds of Christianity were to be sown. Pure Judaism could never have conquered the world, and the antique religions of Italy were too narrow and poverty-stricken to make any headway. When the new religion appeared, the Roman Empire had provided roads along which its preachers traveled, had created the greatest facilities for intercourse and the spread of the new belief, along with tolerance of liberty in speech and thought, and had made it possible as a universal religion by breaking down petty State barriers. The unity of the Empire and the absence of political disturbances freed men's minds of those preoccupations which would have been fatal to the spread of Christianity. Then Rome destroyed Jerusalem. That was another grand service. The Judaizing faction of the Christians, rejecting the divinity of JESUS, but accepting his moral teachings, holding firmly to the observance of the Mosaic law and the temple ritual, would have established in that city a patriarchate which would have weighed heavily upon the nascent Church. Relieved of this fatal incubus, and transferred to Rome as its centre, the new religion found an atmosphere more favorable to its growth. The seeming paradoxes in this view do not destroy its essential truth. Rome thought to crush Christianity in destroying Jerusalem. She was really its deliverer. On the banks of the Tiber, in a squalid and mean quarter of the imperial city, a colony of Jews had settled, about 60 B. C. Nearly a century later, some Jews from Syria, already Christianized, came to Rome and brought to this colony the new faith. It is among this people, "a small group flocked together, everybody smelling of garlic, poor and dirty proletarians, these ancestors of the Roman prelacy," that Western Christianity had its birth. But the Catholic Church disowns these ancestors. She shuts AQUILA and his wife PRISCILLA, the two most ancient members of the Church of Rome, out of her Pantheon, and traces her origin to PETER, but by methods in which legends made to order replace historical evidence.

The lecturer's account of the relations of PETER and PAUL, which is practically that of the Tübingen school, is singularly interesting. PAUL was the exponent of the mystery of the cross of JESUS, of the Gospel of love as taught by Him, and of salvation by faith alone. PETER was of the Judaizing section of Christians, not a pronounced *Ebionite*, but differing from PAUL in his attachment to the old law and to the external and ascetic manifestations which had their home in Jerusalem. When PAUL set out to preach the Gospel, PETER followed at his heels to neutralize his influence. The Ebionite "Acts of Peter" shows him following Simon Magus—a nickname for PAUL—to Rome to combat his heresies. After the martyrdom of PETER and PAUL, the Church found it expedient to bring about a posthumous reconciliation between them, and to represent them as brethren toiling in unity to found the hierarchical religion. "It is as though we were to read that VICTOR EMMANUEL and PIUS IX.—perhaps GARIBALDI as well—used to have secret interviews, to come to quiet understandings to love one another." But in this establishment of the Church of Rome the ideas represented by PETER triumphed. It became the Church of order, of authority, of entire subordination of the individual. PAUL solved the question between the spiritual prompting of layman and the clerical authority by counseling mutual charity and concession. In the Roman Catholic Church "the graybeard was to bow to the Bishop—even if a stripling." In this centralization of power lay the strength and permanence of the Church. The validity of the claim to apostolic succession not only could not be established, but grew more and more fanciful and unreal the closer it was *examined. It was indeed the creation of one of* those legends "not written to narrate but to prove." The whole process by which authority first passed from the individual to the brotherhood, then to the Presbyters, and finally to a Bishop or Pope, was carefully traced by M. RENAN.

Inasmuch as the Reformation represents the protest of Pauline ideas against the narrow dogmatism of Rome, Protestants will not be pained at any damage M. RENAN may do to apostolic succession or any other distinctly Papal dogma. It is from the implied meaning of his words, from the results we reach by logically carrying his declarations to their extreme issue that they must dissent. This gifted Frenchman's face lights up with rapture as he describes the glorious work of the Christian religion. He grows eloquent in its praise as the greatest regenerating force that has ever been at work among mankind. But while the perfect sincerity of his raptures over the "sweet Galilean vision" may be admitted, it is remembered that these words come from a man who denies the divine foundation of the religion, and reduces the resurrection to a "hallucination" of MARY MAGDALENE. The devout believer cannot follow the successive steps of his review of ecclesiastical history, rejecting now a whole gospel as spurious, putting his finger here and there on a forgery in the Holy Writ, discussing in the same breath and in the same spirit the authenticity of canonical books and apocryphal literature, turning from the sacred story when he declares it vitiated by "pious fraud" to find the truth in some profane narrative, showing how the survival of Christianity depended largely on accidentally favoring circumstances, and leaving no more divinity in the religion of CHRIST than in that of Islam, without repeated and deep spiritual shudderings. He pleads for the broadest tolerance, and it must be admitted that he accords it. The weight and keenness of his intellect, his great erudition, his critical acumen, and the charm which he throws around everything he touches, force theology to be tolerant of him also. He is too great to be ignored, too strong to be put down. The Church must meet such warriors with their own weapons.

THE OATS METHOD.

There was once a man who complained to another that his horse would not work satisfactorily, although he had tried every specific known in the horse regimen, as well as those inducements to exertion which do not find favor in the eyes of Mr. BERGH's society of the many titles. The listener looked at the beast, and observing that the hoops which frame in the "barrel" that constitute the equine body were as visible as rocks are at low tide, dryly inquired of the injured owner, "Did you ever try oats?"

This fable, if it be let pass for such, has a wide application, for it fits many cases. Corporations are especially guilty of the error of regarding men as a sort of automatic machinery that needs steam but not oil. A simple seat, which inventors would readily devise, might save drivers of street cars from the distress of varicose veins, but the companies discourage it as needless—no Director has any trouble with his legs. A Third-avenue driver, to the remark of an investigator that *the horses are* better cared for than the men, philosophically replied that horses cost money, but new men can be got for nothing. Coming down town one day, intent on discovering whether the employes of the New-York Elevated could not have another bit lopped from their pay and another half-hour added to their work, the benevolent Mr. FIELD is said to have been told by one man that he had not time enough to swallow his meals, to whom that good man is said to have replied that it is not wholesome to eat too much.

Shall the sales lady (*Anglice*, woman,) be allowed to sit; the possibility of getting "tired" be conceded to the workman; the merchant look after his young clerk before he needs to call on the detective agency; zeal be stimulated by the hope of participation in results; things hired be cared for as well as things bought? Shall it be spur or oats? The answer must be governed, we admit, chiefly by mercantile considerations, for the Cheerybles are employers not often found outside of books, and corporations grind rather than encourage. There has not been much trial of oats thus far; that is a method condemned without trial as visionary, or, rather, it has not been brought into court before capital long enough to be condemned. Philanthropy, it is assumed, has no place in business; but if it is only another word for enlightened selfishness, it may pay. There may be some mistake in assumptions which forget that there is a good deal of human nature in people, and regard the best service of which employes are capable as sure to be had, on any conditions. The grievance of labor against capital is not merely the workman's quarrel with destiny because he was not born rich; it is a not ungrounded feeling, rankling ever, and transmitted from sire to son, that capital does not care how he lives or what becomes of him. Grant that, according to the broadest application of the law of each for himself, capital need not care, being interested only in the results worked out, so that we may enjoy laces and steel implements, without caring whether the one cost eyes and the other filled grinders' lungs with grit; it still may be that capital has some interest in the eyes and lungs. The skill of American workmen is the superiority of American goods, and goes far to offset, in foreign competition, the advantage of cheap labor abroad. But such skill cannot be had from animated clods; it must grow out of care, encouragement, participation in results, and a wise attention given to selfishness in labor by selfishness in capital. In a word, it is oats.

The opposite to this is sullen, mechanical half-work, grievance-nursing by unions, and oratorical rant, and strikes. Not too much must be claimed *for persuasion and reason*, for reason is not always to be found on both *sides, and the old breach is not to be quickly* closed; but reason is not always found on either side, and the employers are not many who really use it and wisely try to secure the confidence of workmen. That semi-partnership, co-operative interest—the corner-stone in the oats method—has been tried unsuccessfully sometimes, but should not, therefore, be condemned, for no principle of human action works without occasional failure. There is as yet no general attempt to secure fidelity by self-interest beyond fixed wages, and, particularly, by doing one thing of prime importance as a foundation, namely, imparting a sound understanding of the relations between capital and labor, the risks as well as rewards of the former, and discouraging the notion, (which, it must be admitted, is apparent on the surface view,) that capital lives easily and waxes fat on what labor creates but gets no share in. Until this is more generally done, it will obviously be impossible to get a fair test of its usefulness, for a few workmen who have been taught to understand the subject are helpless against a horde who are still rampant with their grievance; but there is not yet more than a beginning made, and the important condition—the recognition of the oats method as a rational one—has not yet made even a fair beginning.

That this has not yet occurred to the shrewd *and experimenting American mind, so little* respectful of traditions, and so keen to find out the causes which will make desired effects, would be surprising were it not that it illustrates that even such minds, after taking up with a theory which does not work on the surface, will follow it long without giving it a straightforward look. The theory in this case is, that when you have hired a man at stipulated wages you have obeyed all economic laws, and have secured all there is in him. This theory is not yet proved to be false, because the contrary one has not been tried; but it contravenes the law that human nature does not permit labor without motive or beyond motive. If the employe is to do more than the barest routine service he must be made a sharer in results, or in some way his self-interest must be approached by the offer of reward—he must have oats.

The points and ways wherein the oats may become fruitful to capital are more and of more consequence than appear at a casual glance. For example, the "waste" which appears in all railroad expenditure accounts is a considerable item, but probably smaller than the total of another sort of waste which is never footed up or ascertained. Everywhere that men are employed there are economies they might effect, with adequate motive, but, though they had three sermons a week on their duty to employers, they will never go beyond what is strictly within their responsibility for the sake of stopping leaks which serve merely to make large dividends to others. One Western railroad officer, in a letter to Mr. C. F. ADAMS, appreciates this, urging upon Boston owners of Western roads "some consideration of the welfare of the men beyond their working hours, and outside of the duties for which they are paid." Specifically, he would transfer $100,000 from call loans at 2 or 3 per cent. to a "special employe loan" fund, to be lent at 4 per cent., in sums of not over $1,000, to employes who have performed three years' meritorious service, on a mortgage on a homestead at not over two-thirds of actual cost, or for more than five years' time. Such a fund would in 10 years enable 300 or more men to secure homes, and the writer has for several years been employing in this way $10,000 of his own, and little more care and attention, he adds, "would foster and encourage a high *esprit du corps*, would breed a strong attachment to the line and its owners, would remove the possibility of strikes and riots, and would lead to the securing of a better grade of men."

This is the oats idea. Would it work or not? Human nature says it would; a theory to the contrary says it would not. But human nature is a large fact and an ineradicable factor. Is it not worth while to give the oats method a full and fair trial?

THE CITY AS A DOMICILE.

While the difficulty of getting a place to live in has materially decreased here within a few years, the difficulty continues to exist, and to be very serious. When things are at their worst, they are apt to grow less bad. The domiciliary means of living were, until recently, at their very worst in this City. The improvement, however, has been much less than is commonly thought. It was supposed that, with the erection of apartment-houses, the opening of the elevated railways, and the *building of small dwellings in* the upper wards, most of the obstacles in the way of securing a comfortable roof for a reasonable price would be overcome. Some of these, perhaps many of them, have been overcome; but such a superabundance has been left as may well intimidate the most hopeful and courageous shelter-seeker on Manhattan Island. Where shall we live? is a question not infrequently asked in other cities. Where can we live? is the question peremptorily and perpetually asked here. As a rule, no New-Yorker can guess this year where he may be next year. Whatever his creed, he is far less concerned about his condition in the next world than about his condition in this world and in this City after the next twelvemonth. He may be living in Thirty-fourth-street or Two Hundred and Fifth-street, at Carmansville or New-Brooklyn, at Washington Heights or Gowanus, at Hoboken or Staten Island, anywhere, indeed, within a radius of fifty miles of Union-square, and yet have changed his atmosphere and surroundings as effectually as if he had crossed the continent.

All this territory is virtually within the Municipal limits. The Metropolis extends to any and every point that may be reached in two or three hours of one's place of business, and so long as the New-Yorker can abide within this circle, he is taught that he should be content. He bids you good-bye hurriedly in office or counting-room, saying that he must be off in time for dinner. You wonder at his haste, since it may not be much after 3 o'clock, forgetting that the spot he calls home is quite likely to be sixty miles up the Hudson, in the remote valleys of New-Jersey, or on the eastern shore of Great South Bay. His breakfast and business often lie so far apart that to connect them involves a considerable journey. When he shall be bodily transported as he now transmits thought, he will probably slip down to Quito for luncheon, and attend evening parties at the head of Baffin's Bay.

Outsiders imagine that the New-Yorker relishes this ceaseless traveling hither and yon, this constant shifting of quarters, this lunching in Pine-street and sleeping in Putnam County; that it is his idea of domesticity and repose. But it is not a matter of election with him; it is sheer necessity. He would like to have a habitat; most animals have one, but to him it is denied, because the vicinity of Manhattan does not, or will not, furnish him with any. He occupies any spot he can hold, and so long as he can hold it, with the permission of his landlord. His domiciliary fortunes, or misfortunes, are beyond his control. He abides, not where he would, but where he must. His existence is consumed in following the lead of furniture vans, in moving in and moving out, in playing a grand game of pussy-wants-the-corner with a million or two of his neighbors.

Even our rich citizens have no easy time in obtaining residences. Many of them are afraid to buy lest they be taxed to death, lest the neighborhood change, or the locality prove unhealthful. They are often forced from one quarter to another by unmanageable circumstances, by the endless mutations of trade and town. Their great wealth does not afford them protection; they have no guarantee of permanence or peace, go where they may. Millions will not insure, in this City, a tranquil and pleasant home. They who would live here contentedly and comfortably must, as one of our Celtic fellow-citizens might put it, go somewhere else.

If it be so with the rich, how much worse is it for men of small means; especially for those who have only what they earn, with no prospect of the smallest surplus. When apartment-houses began building, everybody said: "Now we shall have what has been so long needed. Desirable flats for small families can be rented for $500 or $600 a year." Flats can be had for such a price; but they are far from desirable in interior arrangement or as to situation. Situation in New-York must be paid for, and paid for handsomely. There are not here, as there are in most cities, decent, respectable neighborhoods which lay claim neither to elegance nor fashion. Everything in Manhattan is in extremes. A decent neighborhood is generally *a fashionable neighborhood, and correspondingly high.* We have scores and scores of streets in which no educated American would or could reside. In many of the nicest and pleasantest quarters there are blocks on blocks simply uninhabitable for well-regulated folk, and wholly surrendered, therefore, to noisome tenements, groggeries, squalor, rioting, and ineffectual visitations of the Police.

No other town of any size in civilization which we can recall is so ill-provided in this respect. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that three-quarters of the built-up portion of the Metropolis is either unfit for respectable residents or unattainable for persons of ordinary means. A comfortable house or apartment capable of accommodating from four to six persons cannot be had in a good neighborhood below Sixtieth-street for much less than $1,000; and the bulk of our middle-class citizens do not and cannot earn more than $1,500 a year. The shape of the island is partially responsible for this; but other controllable causes are gravely at fault. We are, as has been said, growing less bad, but there is small probability of New-York becoming, as a domicile, what it should be, during this century at least.

DANCE-MUSIC.

No other kind of music is so much played as dance-music; no other kind has a popular demand so great and constant. Composed primarily for the ball-room, it is made to do service on all occasions, public and private, where instrumental music is a means of popular entertainment. It is heard with delight in concert-hall, theatre, drawing-room, and street; at watering-places, public meetings, weddings, and parties. Even THOMAS, whose ambition has always been to interpret, with his famous orchestra, the best works of the greatest masters, has never been able to resist that popular demand which requires a Strauss waltz on all of his programmes, except those of the few severely classical symphony concerts.

It may, then, be interesting to know who are the composers who hold this sway over the masses and contribute so much to their amusement. It is singular that the great majority of those who listen with pleasure to the strains of a waltz, a polka, or a galop have no idea of what is the title of the composition, or the name of the author. This is explained by the fact that music of this kind is so often heard when there is no programme to indicate what the band is playing. Indeed, the musicians are often no better informed than the audience, since most of them are in the habit of reading the notes without noticing the name of the piece or of the composer on the printed sheet. And yet there are half a dozen or more composers of dance-music whose names are scarcely less famous than those of the great masters of musical composition. Neither Italy, which has delighted the world with its grand operas, nor France, which has taken the lead in the production of *opéra bouffe*, nor England, whose popular songs have won such wide celebrity, has made any considerable contribution to the general stock of dance compositions. Little Italian music of this kind reaches the United States. JULLIEN's pieces *have been played by the bands of all countries*; but he composed little. METRA's music delights the French, but "Les Roses Waltz" is the only one of his compositions that has won a world-wide popularity. DAN GODFREY is the most popular English composer of dance-music, but only a few of his waltzes have have been much heard outside of England. When we say that neither Italy, France, nor England has taken a prominent part in the production of music for dancing we refer to compositions primarily written for this purpose, and not to those which are selected and arranged from other works. Of course, every popular opera furnishes its quota of waltzes, quadrilles, &c., which are played in every ball-room and concert-hall wherever the opera is known. But selections of this kind form neither a large nor the best part of the supply of dance-music.

The country which supplies the world with dance-music is Germany, which also takes the lead in the production of every other kind of instrumental music. Here almost every orchestral leader and bandmaster is a composer of light pieces, but the number of those who have become famous by their dance compositions is exceedingly small. Less than a dozen names will be recognized by the general music-lover in this country, but some of these are as familiar as household words. The best known are STRAUSS, LANNER, LABITZKY, and GUNGL. The elder STRAUSS, LANNER, and LABITZKY, who were contemporaries, have been dead for about a quarter of a century. The two former were Viennese and the latter a Hungarian. Their orchestras were heard all over Europe, and everywhere aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Each is the author of something like 300 compositions, including every form of dance-music. Many of these are the most lovely waltzes, which, in spite of the universal demand for new music of this kind and the great amount of it produced, are still played and listened to with delight and enthusiasm in every civilized country. GUNGL's band has long been one of the chief attractions of Munich. He is now an old man, still creating those compositions which soon find their way into the *repertoire* of every orchestra. Many of the waltzes written in his prime are not surpassed in originality and beauty. Perhaps no composition of its kind has been more played or more enjoyed than his "Immortellen Waltz," composed in remembrance of the elder STRAUSS. Scarcely less popular in this country has been "Dreams on the Ocean," the waltz which GUNGL composed and brought out when he visited the United States with his band in 1848-9.

The name of STRAUSS is everywhere familiar. For half a century Strauss has been the recognized "waltz-king," and Strauss waltzes have been played by every band in Christendom. It is not, however, so generally known that *this name is borne by four persons, all famous* composers and leaders of Vienna. They are all of one family, the elder STRAUSS, of whom we have already spoken, being the father, and the other three his sons. It was the bewitching waltzes of the father, JOHANN, who died in 1849, that first gave celebrity to the name. His charming "Songs of the Danube" was not less popular in its day than the "Beautiful Blue Danube," written by his son, while his "Sophie waltz," whose plaintive strains have moved every lover of light music, has been made still more famous by the romantic story of disappointed love associated with its composition and first playing. JOHANN, the eldest son and the greatest of all dance-music composers, was born in 1825. When a boy he played the first violin in his father's orchestra, but he soon organized a band of his own, which rivaled that of the elder STRAUSS, and which has won the plaudits of every capital of Europe. Of his published compositions, numbering nearly 400, the most widely-known and popular is "On the Beautiful Blue Danube;" but many of his other waltzes are equally charming. JOSEF STRAUSS, the second son, died in 1870, at the age of 43 years. He left nearly 300 compositions. His waltzes have a beauty and freshness all their own, and they deserve their great popularity. His "Village Swallows" waltz is as lovely as any of the *Strauss music.* EDUARD, *the youngest of the* family, is now delighting the Viennese with his magnificent orchestra. He has published more than 200 compositions, and is rapidly increasing the number. One of his earliest waltzes, "German Hearts," showed that he had the genius of his father and brothers. From him the supply of new Strauss waltzes must chiefly come, since JOHANN has devoted himself in recent years to the composition of light operas. The published compositions of the STRAUSSES number about 1,200, of which between 300 and 400 are waltzes. Much of the most popular dance-music of the last 20 years has been written by CARL FAUST, a bandmaster of Breslau. His numerous galops have been more widely played than those of any other composer. Among living waltz-writers KELER BELA is taking a rank next to that of the STRAUSSES and GUNGL. His music is as original as it is beautiful. No waltz composed in the last 10 years has won a wider popularity than his "On the Beautiful Rhine."

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Henry G. Vennor somewhat gleefully writes from Montreal under date of May 13: "I fancy my 'relapse of the weather from the 10th to the 15th of May' has struck 'the centre' over a large part of the United States, as well as in Canada."

The application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Gen. E. A. Morton at St. Louis, was withdrawn on Tuesday, and the prisoner voluntarily accompanied the Sheriff to Joplin, Mo., to answer the charges against him, but still asserting that it is a case of mistaken identity.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* urges the appointment of the Hon. J. M. Thornburgh, of that city, for Postmaster-General, and says that "Mr. Hayes has several times indicated that the man who succeeded Mr. Key should be a Southern man, indeed so often that it is almost in the nature of a promise, and Southern Republicans are expecting him to give them this vacant seat."

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* thinks that it was very magnanimous in the Republican State Convention to put into its platform the plank in favor of basing representation in future national conventions upon the actual Republican vote of the several States, because the adoption of this suggestion would reduce New-Hampshire's vote in the national convention nearly one-third.

Conductor J. S. Bacon reports to the Hartford (Conn.) *Times* that he saw a remarkable meteor at 7:50 o'clock on Thursday morning at Saybrook. He says it seemed as large as a man's head, and its luminous train was apparently 200 feet long. It was traveling north-east. In a few seconds after he sighted it the head burst and emitted a blue light, and disappeared, but the train retained its form, and remained in sight nearly half a minute.

Gen. Burnside, on the 12th inst., wrote from Washington to the managers of the proposed soldiers' reunion at Pottsville, Penn.: "Our time of adjournment has been a matter of great uncertainty until within a day or two. It is now pretty well settled that we will get away from here by the 1st of June, so I have no hesitancy in saying that it will give me very great pleasure to assist you and our comrades of your section on the 24th of June, and I have so telegraphed you."

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* gives some further information concerning the earthquake shock which visited Eastern Massachusetts about 7:45 o'clock on Wednesday morning. It says: "We hear reports of it in all the towns between Salem and Newburyport. In Salem, the shock was *felt* in all parts of *the city*. The accompanying sound was by some thought to be thunder; by others, an explosion as of rock-blasting; and more generally as the rumbling of a wagon. In Newburyport, the shock was felt in the shaking of crockery and furniture, and in some houses sounding like persons moving in adjoining rooms. From Merrimac and Amesbury, from Georgetown and Rowley we have similar reports. At Haverhill 'an explosion was heard, the air vibrated, the earth trembled, people were swayed to and fro, crockery was shaken, and other signs of subterranean disturbance were noticed.' At Acton, in Middlesex County, the shaking was lateral, and resembled the sensation caused by a heavily-loaded team passing over a stony street."

THE SETTLERS' WARFARE.

HOLDING THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RESPONSIBLE FOR BLOODSHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—A dispatch from Hanford says that no evidence was taken yesterday before the Coroner's jury, it having been thought best to adjourn the inquest to May 24, when, it is hoped, the excitement will have subsided. A further reason was that evidence, not now here, was wanted, and it will take some days to secure it. At a meeting of citizens and leaguers yesterday morning, several speeches were made and resolutions adopted. The principal speaker was Major P. J. McCurdy, an influential officer of the Settlers' League, who advised a legal and conservative course. A resolution was adopted that "It is the sense of this people that there is not now, nor has there ever been, any danger in running trains or in forwarding the mails by this road; that it is considered clearly a breach of contract with the United States Government on the part of the railroad authorities in not delivering mails at this time." The Settlers' League has transmitted the following message to Washington: "The journals of the Senate and House will show we have done all in our power for the investigation of our case. Seven citizens have been murdered. We pray that our case may be heard. We hold the Southern Pacific Railroad Company responsible for their blood and for any future trouble in the Mussel Slough country. Answer, if received." The settlers appear jubilant over the fact that the Government will not use armed force to enforce civil processes, and that the fights to be left to the railroad and the settlers alone.

Telegraphic and railroad communication has been resumed. The first train arrived in Hanford at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and nearly all the male inhabitants of the town were at the depot to meet it.

INTERESTING RAILROAD DECISION.

From the Boston Advertiser, May 15.

The action for assault and false imprisonment which was brought by Ward McAllister, a Harvard law student, against the Old Colony Railroad Company, and decided for the defendant at the trial, was heard, on appeal, before Judge Bacon, in the Superior Civil Court, yesterday, and judgment was given for the plaintiff in $75 and costs, or about $300. The material point of the case was to determine whether a corporation, having agreed to carry a passenger over a through route at a reduced rate, less than that asked for transport to some intermediate station, has a right to prevent the passenger from stopping at that station until he has paid additional fare. The decision by Judge Bacon holds that the company has no such right. McAllister bought an ordinary limited ticket over the Old Colony Line, from Boston to New-York, for $1. Arriving at Newport, to which place the regular fare is $1 60, he started to go ashore, when he was stopped by an officer of the company and not allowed to leave the boat until he had paid the 60 cents difference in the fare. He acceded to the demand, and then brought the above action. According to the decision, it seems that a *railroad or steam-boat company cannot lawfully* prevent a passenger from leaving the cars or boat at any station when a regular stop is made for the exchange of passengers. The company may demand the difference in fare between the local and the through rate, and, if payment is refused, recover the same in a civil action, but have no other remedy.

THE MINISTER AND HIS CLOAK.

From the Auburn Advertiser, May 13.

An absent-minded Commissioner in attendance at the recent Seminary Commencement here, in the hurry of the moment, returned to his home in a neighboring county, leaving his duster at the residence at which he was a guest. Upon discovering his loss, he wrote for the missing garment in the following happy and characteristic vein:

It has always been a comfort to me that Paul, when he was in Troas, forgot "his cloak" and left it with "Carpus," his host. I am glad to feel that in one point, though it be a fault, I am an imitator of the great Apostle. But Paul's absent-mindedness could not be excused on the ground that he had been among the exciting scenes of a Theological Seminary anniversary. But what was "the cloak he left at Troas with Carpus?" The Episcopalian says it was a surplice; the Baptist a waterproof suit; the Methodist calls it "a rough and ready." But I prefer to describe it as a well-worn mohair duster. Please do not send by any tardy "Timothy," but by mail, as I start early on Monday morning for the Ecumenical. Your careless brother.

A MAN WHO GLORIES IN REPUDIATION.

The Hon. Hawes Coleman thus writes to the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette*: "Repudiation has more melody than any other word in the English language; all the sweet vowels of the alphabet march in musical procession in its length, without a harsh *or grating consonant to disturb its harmony.* As a *political word, its meaning will always be as sweet* as an angel's song in the ears of an honest and intelligent people. It implies that none but honest debts shall be paid, and that the people are not to be robbed or rode at the pleasure of financiers and fraud-mongers, who may imagine that they may mount upon our backs and ride us to ruin, while they revel upon the money made by our toil. In the adoption of this measure Mississippi elevated herself to a platform as much higher than that occupied by the original thirteen States, as the tyranny of the money power is more fearful than that of George III. The tyranny of money impoverishes every family, and is eternal in its duration, while that of the British King is partial in its visitation, and could no longer exist when his arms are withdrawn."

RAILROAD ELECTIONS.

BOSTON, May 15.—At a meeting of the Sonora Railroad management in this city yesterday, B. P. Cheney resigned the Presidency of the company, and Thomas Nickerson was elected to succeed him. G. L. Goodwin resigned the position of Clerk and Treasurer, and S. W. Reynolds was elected in his place.

At a subsequent meeting of the Mexican Central Railroad Company, Warren Sawyer resigned the position of President, and Thomas Nickerson was elected to fill the vacancy.

SPORT ON LAND AND WATER

HARVARD'S CLASS AND SINGLE SCULL RACES.

THE FRESHMEN, TO THE SURPRISE OF ALL, WIN IN THE CLASS CONTEST—THE SINGLE-SCULL OARSMEN—A ROWER THROWN OVERBOARD BY AN UNLUCKY "CRAB."

BOSTON, May 15.—The Harvard class and single-scull races took place on the Charles River course, off Beacon-street, this afternoon. They began with a single-scull race between G. H. Williams and F. S. Holder, both of '81, for the Junior championship of the university. The race was one mile, straightaway. Holder took the inside position, next to the Beacon-street wall. At first Williams led, pulling 32 strokes to Holder's 30½, but at the eighth he had fallen back, although increasing his stroke to 33. At the pump, Holder, who was now pulling 30, was slightly ahead; Williams pulled 33, but in poor form, his work being ragged, with a bad bang at the finish. At one-third of a mile from the finish line Williams spurted, and reduced the length of clear water which Holder had gained one-half. Holder in turn spurted, and crossed in 8:[illegible], two lengths ahead. Williams's time was 8:31.

Next came the race for the Senior championship of the university, between George Griswold, '80, and A. L. Hall, '80. Both men used cedar shells, and were in excellent condition, neither showing an ounce of superfluous fat. Griswold's weight was 128 pounds, and Hall's 138. When the word was first given Griswold was not ready and Hall was called back. The second time Hall took the water the instant before the word was heard, and got a half length on his opponent. He was, however, allowed to go on. Both men struck a rattling pace, and Griswold was rapidly drawing upon Hall when, to the astonishment of all the spectators, on his twenty-seventh stroke, 47 seconds from the start, he suddenly shot out of his boat over his right-hand outrigger, while his boat as suddenly turned bottom side up. He disappeared beneath the surface for an instant, but soon came up and grasped his boat, to which he clung until taken in by a friendly skiff. He afterward said that his port scull bothered him so much that it and the quick stroke he was pulling caused him to catch a severe "crab," which not only threw him out of his boat, but took away nearly the whole of his port gunwale. Hall, who stopped rowing, was told by the referee that he might either row over the course and claim the race, or row again when Griswold was ready. He said he would let Griswold decide.

In the meantime it was thought best to start the class race. The referee's tug steamed up to the Brookline bridge, 1½ miles above the Union boat-house, where the starting boats were found slightly out of line. While the alignment was being corrected, the Junior crew came down from the Harvard boat-house, followed by the Seniors and Sophomores. The Freshmen did not appear for some time, but at length, at 4:[illegible], the eight were sent off from the Boston side. They had drawn positions in the following order: Freshmen, Juniors, Sophomores, and Seniors. The positions of the Juniors and Sophomores were thought to be the best. At the start, to the surprise of all, the Freshmen took a decided lead, pulling 38 strokes the first minute. The Sophomores were only a trifle behind, at 36 strokes, while the Seniors and Juniors struck out together, the former doing 34½ and the latter 35. At the end of the first quarter the Seniors and Juniors had got even with the Sophomores, while the marvelous Freshmen, who were not only in a badly twisted boat, but had only rowed in it for a week, were two lengths in advance. Here the Sophomores again went ahead of the Seniors and Juniors, and the latter were slightly in the rear of all. At the pump, about one-half way to the finish, the Sophomores had got a lead of a length on the Juniors, while the Seniors had gone to the rear. At this point the Freshmen, four lengths in advance of all, were pulling the same, 36, the Sophomores 31, the Juniors 36, and the Seniors 32. This was kept up until half a mile from the finish, when the Juniors began and kept up to the end a most beautiful spurt. The Seniors also quickened up, but they labored, and were evidently not coming up to the promise of their practice. Pressed by the spurt of the two upper class crews, the Sophomores responded doggedly to the call of their plucky Captain, [Bartlett,] and kept just ahead of the Juniors. The latter were doing splendid work, their stroke especially showing form seldom equaled in this country. The wonderful Freshmen, who had been set down for last, or at least third place, were in the meantime increasing their lead, and finished seven lengths ahead.

Now came the last terrific struggle for second place between '82 and '81. The classmates of each, from the adjacent wall, were yelling themselves hoarse. For a moment it seemed as though the Juniors must reach the line first, but the flag goes down and the Sophomores shoot exhausted across the line, four feet ahead of '81. The Seniors, with a look of anguish on their faces, came in three lengths behind. Their bad luck may perhaps be owing to the fact that they were swamped last Wednesday and kept in the chilling water for some time. The following is the time made by the crews: Freshmen, 10:41; Sophomores, 11:24; Juniors, 11:2[illegible]; Seniors, 11:[illegible]. A head wind prevailed the time. The referee was Dr. C. H. Williams, of the Union Boat Club. The judges were H. G. Danforth, W. A. Bancroft, Walter Trimble, and Francis Peabody, Jr. Owing to Griswold's engagements he will probably not meet Hall again. If this is so Hall will retain the championship, which he now holds.

YALE VICTORIOUS AT BASE-BALL.

BEATING HARVARD BY A SCORE OF 21 TO 4, AT NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, May 15.—The first game of base-ball of the Yale-Harvard University series was played in this city this afternoon, and resulted in an overwhelming defeat for Harvard by the score of 21 to 4. About 2,500 persons witnessed the game, and among these the sympathizers of the crimson were very scattering, though good plays on each side were applauded with equal zeal. Game was called at 3 o'clock, with Harvard at the bat, and the side was retired without a run. Yale succeeded in scoring two or three bags by Lamb and errors by Shattuck. By terrific batting Yale followed this up by scoring in every inning except the seventh and eighth, while Harvard could not do anything with Lamb until the sixth inning, when in this and the following inning, by a poor fielding game by Yale, Harvard succeeded in running up a score of four. Lamb's delivery was very puzzling, and, as the score shows, Harvard was not able to hit him at all excepting in the two innings mentioned.

A very pretty display of Lamb's ability as a pitcher occurred in the fourth inning, when Shattuck and Nichols reached third and second base on safe hits. No men were out for Harvard, and the chance for scoring seemed good. But the three following batters struck out before they could tally. The game was characterized by Harvard's loose playing and Yale's heavy hitting. Shattuck was batted out of the field in spite of his reputation of being the finest pitcher Harvard ever had. Yale's chances for winning the series this year, if one can judge from the present game, are excellent, and it is a pity that with such an exceptional nine she should not have been able to enter for the college championship. Mr. Wilbur, the umpire, gave universal satisfaction by his prompt and impartial decisions. Following is the score of the game:

YALE.	AB.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.	HARVARD.	AB.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Parker, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coolidge, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamb, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shattuck, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walden, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nichols, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camp, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Winsor, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hopkins, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olmsted, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watson, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Leavitt, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Folsom, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Platt, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alger, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hodges, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ellsworth, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INNINGS.

Yale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—21
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—4

COMPETING IN ATHLETIC GAMES.

SPRING MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH-AMERICAN CLUB—SCHOOL-BOYS IN RIVALRY.

The Scottish-American Athletic Club held their Spring handicap games yesterday afternoon on their grounds, West Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Owing to the absence of a majority of those who had entered for the 100-yard run, the first game on the programme proved a somewhat tame contest. It was won by J. Voorhees (scratch) in 0:12¼, the next best record being made by H. Dalrymple, of the Scottish-American, who was allowed eight yards start. The next event was a half-mile run for a gold medal presented by Mr. A. B. Gordon, and a silver medal given by Mr. J. R. Haigh. The first man was R. F. Foster. Time—2:12. R. McNeil, who was given an allowance of 10 yards, was second. F. P. Murray proved the victor in a one-mile walk, and J. H. Hamman a close second on a start of 20 yards ahead of Murray, and 10 yards ahead of the scratch. A two-mile run terminated in a very exciting manner. All but five of the ten starters dropped out soon after the first mile had been covered. The struggle between George H. Callum, of the Alert Athletic Club; (30 yards start;) J. H. Gifford, of the N. P. A. A. A., (30 yards start,) and J. B. Sullivan, of the P. A. C., (100 yards start,) was very spirited. In the beginning of the last lap Gifford and Callum were running abreast, and it was only in the final 50 yards that the latter gained about a foot. Three teams had entered for the tug-of-war—the Park Athletic Club, Central Athletic Club, and the Scottish-American Athletic Club. The Park Athletic Club failed to put in an appearance. In the first trial between the Central and Scottish teams, the latter owed a victory more to errors on the part of the anchor for the Central than to any extraordinary pulling. The Central team retrieved their fortunes splendidly in the second trial, and also won the third, which proved a very exciting struggle for the mastery. The time of each trial was 10 minutes.

The pupils of several private schools of this City yesterday competed in what were termed "Inter-scholastic Athletic Games," at the Manhattan Athletic Grounds, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street. The stand for spectators was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. A 100-yard dash, in which pupils of the Wilson and Kellogg, Lyon, Everson, Randall, Sytle, and Trinity Schools and St. Louis College participated, was won by H. S. Brooks, Jr., of Everson, in 0:10¾. W. R. Trask, of Gibbens & Beach's School, had "a walk-over" in a half-mile run. A spirited tug-of-war between Cutler's School and Wilson and Kellogg's resulted in a victory for the latter, whose team pulled their opponents' knot 6 inches from the mark in 5:00. The vanquished team, however, proved the victor in a pull with a team from the Arnold School, from whom they took 6 inches of the rope in 5:00. An interesting quarter-mile run was won by E. F. Coward, of the Lyon School, in 0:5[illegible], E. La Montagne, of St. Louis College, reaching the goal second. The winners and the time in the other games were as follows: One-mile walk, H. Fairchild, of the Lobeck School. Time—8:2[illegible]; F. Falk, of the Frank School, second; running high jump, A. Hoyt, of the Cutler School, 5 feet; H. Baxter, of the Pomeroy School, 4 feet, 11 inches; strangers' mile race, L. E. Meyers, of the Manhattan Athletic Club. Time—4:[illegible]; Newburgh, of the same club, second; standing high jump, H. S. Brooks, Jr., 4 feet, 2 inches; one-mile run, W. R. Trask, of Gibbens & Beach's School, 5:01, E. F. Coward second; running board jump, H. S. Brooks, Jr., 17 feet 4¼ inches; kicking the foot-ball, A. Lambert, 110 feet 10 inches, T. M. Bacon second; 100-yard hurdle-race, H. S. Brooks, Jr., 0:16¾, E. Sargent, of Cutler's, second; 220-yard dash, T. T. Wilson, Jr., of McMullin & Holliday's School, 0:26; three-legged race, H. J. Davidson and E. F. Coward, of Lyon's School, 0:16¾; bicycle race, one mile, W. S. Clark, of Cutler's, 4:11¼, A. F. Camacho, of the New-York Latin School, second.

The second annual Spring games of the Jersey City Athletic Club took place at West Side Park, Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon. The tugs of war, in which five clubs competed, were the centre of interest. Each bout was contested with vigor. The Orion Rowing Association and the Samp Athletic Club were the first to take the trenches. The Samp team had the lead at the start, but the Orions pulled them from their position gradually, and at the end of 10 minutes had taken six feet of rope from them. In the second contest were the Olympics, of Brooklyn, and the Acmes, of New-York. Before the expiration of the limit, the Acmes gave up the contest. The Orions then tugged with the Clintons, of Brooklyn, and lost by four feet. The final tug was between the Olympics and the Clintons. The struggle was desperate, and when the Olympics were declared the winners, it was only by three inches. The other events were as follows: One hundred yards run, trial heats, won by James W. Lopton, in 0:10¾; ¼-mile run, trial heats, won by H. J. Boyd, in 0:45¼; 1-mile walk, won by George F. Rogers, in 8:07¼; 100-yards run, open handicap, won by W. Storm, in 0:10¾; quarter-mile run, handicap, won by E. N. Bennett, in 0:58; 220-yard hurdle, won by F. W. Jansen in 0:37; half-mile run, open handicap, won by Walter Smith, in 2:08; 75-yard sack-race, won by J. M. Nason, in 0:13¾; one-mile walk, won by H. W. Jansen in, 8:31; half-mile run, club handicap, won by H. P. McMahon, in 2:06.

FOREIGN SPORTING NOTES.

BETTING ON THE RACE FOR THE DERBY STAKES—BILLIARDS, ROWING, AND CRICKET.

LONDON, May 15.—The latest betting on the race for the Derby Stakes, for 3-year-old colts and fillies, which will come off at the Epsom Summer meeting on Wednesday, May 26, is five to two against the Duke of Westminster's ch. c. Bend Or, six to one against Mr. C. Brewer's b. c. Robert the Devil, seven to one against the Duke of Westminster's ch. c. Muncaster, fourteen to one against Mr. W. Taylor Sharpe's b. c. Valentino, one hundred to six against Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Apollo, eighteen to one against Mr. John Gretton's ch. c. Draycott, twenty to one against Prince Soltykoff's ch. c. Mask, twenty-five to one against Mr. Naylor's b. c. The Abbot, twenty-five to one against Mr. Gerard's b. c. Von der Tann, twenty-five to one against Mr. M. Dawson's b. c. Fire King, and thirty-three to one against Lord Rosebery's b. c. Ercildoune. There is no other betting under forty to one against.

The jockey Fred. Archer will ride Mr. Lefevre's 3-year-old b. f. Versigny in the race for the French Oaks Stakes, which comes off at Chantilly to-morrow, (Sunday,) and for which Versigny is a strong favorite.

The *Sportsman*, in a leading editorial article, says: "If the friends of E. Trickett, the Australian oarsman, pursue the course they are contemplating, namely, issuing a properly-substantiated challenge to Edward Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, we have little doubt that a prompt response will be given, and then, during the Autumn, we may see a race on the Thames the importance of interest of which will not have been excelled or even equaled for many years."

The Canadian team of cricketers, who sailed from Portland on April 30, arrived at Glasgow yesterday. They had a capital passage, and all are well. They visited the West of Scotland cricket ground, where they will have several days' practice, as the first match of the series which they intend to play in Scotland, Ireland, and England, does not occur before Friday or Saturday next. The Secretary of the team found many letters awaiting him at Glasgow, asking for vacant dates, and many new engagements have been made.

The *Sportsman* says: "M. Vignaux, the billiardist, has arrived here. He will concede to Mr. Roberts, the English billiardist, 500 points start in a game of 1,000 points up, French style, for £100 a side, and will accept Mr. Roberts's offer of 400 points start in a game of 1,000 points up, on an English championship table, for £100 a side. He stipulates that the first game shall be played on an American table, which is coming from Paris, and is the same table on which the championship match between M. Vignaux and Mr. Sexton, the American billiardist, was played about three years ago. Both matches must be played on or before the 24th and 29th inst., as M. Vignaux has an important engagement in Brussels."

THE COURTNEY-HANLAN RACE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The hotels are fast filling up with visitors to attend the running races, which commence on Monday, and the Hanlan-Courtney boat-race which, it now appears, will certainly come off on Wednesday. Pools were sold this evening at several of the hotels, the following being a fair index on the boat-race: Hanlan, $100; Courtney, $100; Hanlan, $100; Courtney, $60.

BASE-BALL.

HANOVER, N. H., May 15.—Dartmouth College, 7; Brown University, 1.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Nationals, 7; Albanys, 2.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Clevelands, 5; Cincinnatis, 3.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 15.—Brooklyns, 9; University, of Princeton, 12.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 15.—Worcesters, 6; Bostons, 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15.—Troys, 3; Providence, 4.

METHODIST CHURCH WORK.

DENOMINATIONAL PUBLICATIONS AND EDITORS—EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—The General Conference to-day elected Benjamin St. James Frye editor of the *Central Christian Advocate* at St. Louis, the vote standing—Frye, 237; W. W. Goodwin, 92; J. C. W. Coe, 46. The Committee on Book Concern reported recommending a postponement of the election of editors for the present, and the report was adopted. The committee also reported in favor of a discontinuance of the publication of the *National Repository* and *Golden Hours*. This was laid on the table to enable Dr. Curry to present a plea for the *Repository*. The committee also reported recommending that the deficiency of $180,000 in the episcopal fund be charged to profit and loss by the Book Concern. This was adopted.

The Committee on Entertainment of the next General Conference, reported a plan for dividing expenses among all the churches instead of burdening those where the Conference meets. The plan is to appoint a commission of nine, which shall make an estimate of the entire cost of boarding delegates at hotels or other places, and all other expenses of the Conference, and make an apportionment of the fund to the various Conferences, the amount to be raised yearly in the first three years of the quadrennium, and the deficiency, if any, be raised in the fourth year. This was made the special order for Monday. A long discussion took place over the choice of the place for the ordination of the Bishops. Music Hall was favored by many as affording the most comfortable accommodations for a large audience, but was opposed by others, who thought it improper to hold this important meeting in a secular building. By a close vote the Conference chose St. Paul's Church.

The close of the second week of the Methodist Conference finds the work of the session far advanced. All interest this week has been centred in the elections, which, with the exception of book agents and a few editors, are completed. The debate to-day on the report of the Book Concern Committee gives promise of a general overhauling of the publishing interests of the Church before the election of agents for the next quadrennium. The eastern branch of the Church, which comes here thoroughly organized, and has, so far, carried every point it has undertaken to carry, is in favor of the entire abandonment of the Western publishing-houses, and the centralization of the whole business in New-York. It is very doubtful, though, if such a proposition can be carried through. The Western men are just beginning to realize that the East is having its own way with everything, and are organizing for opposition. The defeat of Dr. Curry for the editorship of the *Central Advocate*, and the election of Dr. Buckley, is a part of this Eastern slate. It has created much feeling among the friends of the veteran editor. He is now editor of the *Repository*, but it is generally recognized that this periodical has reached the end of its career. The defeat of Dr. Curry, therefore, practically lays him upon the shelf. His friends brought him forward for the St. Louis *Advocate*, and afterward for the one at Syracuse, but the re-election of the present editors of both blocked his way. It has been decided to elect a colored Bishop, in obedience to the strong demand of that branch of the Church in the South. The honor will probably fall either upon the Rev. Mr. Liberia, or the Rev. Mr. Hammond, the colored delegate from Kentucky, who electrified the Conference on Wednesday by his plea for the recognition of his race.

SOMERSET COUNTY'S OFFICERS.

TRIALS OF INDICTED MEMBERS OF THE RING POSTPONED—THE NEW DIRECTORS.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 15.—The first thing that Judge Magie took into consideration this morning, upon the opening of court, was the time for the trial of the indictments presented by the Grand Jury against prominent officers. The case of John V. Veghte, County Collector, came first. Judge Magie said Judge Dixon or Judge Van Syckel would be here on Monday to try the suit, but could only remain one week. The Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark, senior counsel for Veghte, said it would be impossible for him to come next week, as he had imperative engagements elsewhere. He said that he might have to ask for a foreign or struck jury in the case, and possibly might move that the suit be tried in some other county. He said public sentiment seemed to be against his client, and the newspapers especially encouraged the idea. He thought THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in particular, was unjustly severe in its criticisms. Prosecutor Bergen said he was ready to commence on Monday, and trusted there would be no postponement. The Prosecutor is conducting the affairs of the county in a very able manner, and is desirous of pushing matters as speedily as possible. After much discussion, it was decided to put the case over until September, and then it should have precedence of all the others. "Dictator" Cory's case was called next, and with it the indictments against Jones, McBride, Walker, and Garretson. John Schomp desired a postponement on the ground that the constitutionality of the point whether officers could be indicted for embezzlements five years back was now pending in the Supreme Court, in the Hart-Moore case, from Middlesex County, and that, as this case involved the same discussion, it would be better to wait until a decision had been rendered in the higher court. Judge Magie considered the objection well put, and laid the cases over until September. Each of the defendants renewed bail, and a very amusing incident occurred during the renewal. McBride asked Cory to go his bail, although Cory is triply indicted himself; the request on the part of McBride was acceded to by Cory, amid great laughter.

Henry H. Garretson, one of the indicted Freeholders, arose in court and asked permission to speak. Judge Magie said he could only talk concerning the postponement of his indictment, and nothing else. Mr. Garretson's feelings seemed greatly wrought upon, and he entered into a harangue about his previous excellent character, and said that he had lived hitherto a life "void of offense before God and man." The court promptly checked the oration, and told Mr. Garretson he could have his defense pleaded for him on a later day. The Grand Jury came in at 1:30 P. M., reported two extra indictments, and retired. It is understood they were not against any of the officers. Court then adjourned until Tuesday next.

The new Board of Freeholders held its first meeting this afternoon, and organized. Alfred Berry, of North Plainfield, was chosen County Collector, in place of J. V. Veghte. Mr. Berry is a Republican, and a man much admired throughout the county. W. B. McMurtrie was chosen Director, and J. G. Cortelyou Clerk of the board. They are both Democrats. No attorney has been chosen as yet. The board stands four Republicans to five Democrats. Cory being among the latter. The honest, reform Democrats on the board find themselves in somewhat of a predicament. Cory starts out to dictate again, if possible, and as he is constantly talking and making motions, the other Democrats are compelled either to support his resolutions or vote with the Republicans. It is believed most of them will pursue the latter course. The new Director, although a Democrat, is anti-Cory in his tendencies, and evinced his determination to keep the "Boss" within bounds on several occasions to-day.

A WAKE AND FUNERAL SPOILED.

IN MOURNING FOR A RELATIVE WHO PROVED TO BE ALIVE.

In May, 1874, George Adam Maurer, a son of Adam Maurer, a respectable German, engaged in the shoe business at No. 108 Thompson-street, was sent to the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island, suffering from religious mania. He was then but 20 years of age. In due course of time he was transferred to the branch of the asylum on Ward's Island. On Friday morning a messenger from the Morgue called at the residence of Mr. Maurer and informed him that his son was dead, at the same time presenting the following notice, which had that morning been received at the office of the Commissioners of Charities:

INSANE ASYLUM, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1880.

DEAR MADAME: It is with regret that I have to inform you of the death of William Marra, at this institution, at 5:30 A. M.

A. E. MACDONALD, Medical Superintendent.

MRS. MARRA, No. 108 Thompson-street.

Despite the difference in the name of the dead man as it appeared in the notice, Mr. Maurer did not hesitate to believe that the notice was intended to convey the news of the death of his son, and he went at once to make the necessary preparations for the funeral. The store was closed, crape was hung upon the door, and notices were sent to all the relatives and friends announcing the sad news, and inviting them to the funeral and the preliminary "wake," which was to have been held on Friday night. An undertaker was hired to bring the body of young Maurer from the Morgue to the house and prepare it for burial. Notices were inserted in the German newspapers announcing the funeral for Saturday, and, in fact, all the steps were taken by the grief-stricken parents and relatives to have a first-class funeral. Maurer and his sons purchased new suits of black clothes to make a handsome appearance at the obsequies, and all the women attired themselves in mourning. Meanwhile, the undertaker called at the office of the Board of Health for a burial permit, but found that no record of the death had been received. He was referred to the Coroner's office, and there was informed that there was no such case on the books. Then he went to the Morgue, accompanied by John Maurer, a brother of the supposed dead man. They carried with them a handsome rosewood coffin for the remains.

It was dusk when they arrived at the Morgue, and, on entering the dead-house, they were shown a pine coffin which was said to contain the body. On removing the lid and peering into the shell by the light of a flaring candle, Maurer started back in surprise. "That's not my brother," he exclaimed. The attendant at the Morgue insisted that it was. "Well," said Maurer, "I think I ought to know my own brother. That's not he." Maurer further explained that his brother had a very peculiarly-shaped nose, by which his identity could be easily and unmistakably established, and the nose of the corpse was of an entirely different shape. The more Maurer insisted that the corpse was not that of his brother the more the attendant insisted that it was, and the unseemly wrangling was finally brought to an abrupt conclusion by the attendant lifting the body out of the shell and dumping it, with scant ceremony, into the rosewood coffin brought by the undertaker. The attendant then insisted that they should remove the corpse, and Maurer, much against his will, consented. The body was removed to the establishment of the undertaker, and placed on ice. Maurer then went home and related the strange story to his parents and the assemblage of friends who had gathered to join the "wake," and who were anxiously expecting the corpse. The father and his sons hurried to the undertaker's shop and viewed the corpse, and at once became convinced that it was not that of their relative. Overjoyed at the discovery, and yet outraged at the trick that had been put upon them, they returned to their home. The house of mourning was suddenly turned into a house of joy. The mourning emblems were quickly discarded, the crape torn from the door, and the guests, who had come to a "wake," remained to participate in the rejoicings of the family. The supplies of refreshments, liquors, and cigars, which had been intended for the "wakers," were joyfully consumed, and it was early morning before the revelers separated.

The problem arose in the Maurer family yesterday how to dispose of the corpse which had been palmed off upon them. Nathan Maurer, a brother of George, paid a visit to Warden O'Rourke, of Bellevue Hospital, and unfolded his strange tale. O'Rourke was incredulous, and was at first inclined to believe that the Maurers were mistaken, and that the corpse which they had rejected was that of George Adam Maurer. He said a woman had called at the hospital to visit the deceased before his death, representing that she was his mother, and she gave her address as No. 108 Thompson-street. Nathan said that the corpse was not that of his brother. To settle the matter Mr. O'Rourke telegraphed to Ward's Island to ascertain when the deceased was admitted. The reply flashed over the wires, "In 1879." "Then," said Maurer, "it can't be my brother. He was admitted in 1874." Another dispatch was sent over to the asylum, inquiring about Maurer, and the answer came back: "He is alive and asleep." Of course, this convinced Mr. O'Rourke that an outrageous blunder had been committed, and an investigation showed that the corpse was that of William Marra. The body was sent back to the Morgue yesterday afternoon. The question now agitating the Maurers is who is to foot the bills. They have been put to a great deal of expense in engaging an undertaker, whom they will have to pay; also in purchasing mourning and laying in supplies of wine, whisky, and cigars for the wake, and they think they have a just claim against the City, as the blunder was committed in a department of the City Government. The matter has been reported to the Commissioners of Charities.

A PRIEST SUES HIS BISHOP.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 15.—The suit of Father Stack against Bishop O'Hara for $30,000, was decided here to-day by a verdict in favor of the defendant. The controversy began in 1871 because of the removal of the priest by the Bishop from the pastorate at this place. The reason for his removal had not become known until this trial. It is now ascertained that the priest incurred censure by not complying with a letter from the Bishop requiring a detailed statement of the income of the parish. This neglect of the priest was regarded as disobedience. A bill of exception has been taken against the decision of the court here, and the whole case will be reviewed in the Supreme Court.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. A. R. Parsons is announced to deliver his "Essay on Music and Morals" at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst.

Herr Wilhelmj has returned to New-York. There have been rumors that he would be heard again in concert here, but it may be stated on authority that he has decided not to appear in public for the present.

At the next concert of the "Liederkranz," the chorus of the society will be assisted by Miss Fanny Pollack, soprano; Mr. Henry Brandeis, tenor; Mr. Sohst, baritone, and a full orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Paur.

Miss Emma Abbott is reported to have made $47,000 during her last season. With this statement freely circulated, it is not to be wondered at that so many young women feel that they have a "mission" to go on the operatic stage.

Mr. Fritsch, the best of our resident tenors, is to sing in an operetta entitled "The Queen's Shilling," at Montreal, on the 21st inst. The performance, it is stated, is under the special patronage of the Marquis of Lorne and his royal wife.

On Saturday evening next, Signor Lencioni, buffo baritone, will give a concert at Steck Hall, with the assistance of Signor Brignoli, Mrs. Doty, Mrs. Belle Cole, Miss Da Prato, pianiste; Signor Brignotti, tenor; M. De Lanhodny, and Signor La Villa.

To-morrow night Mr. D'Oyly Carte's original company will return to the Fifth-Avenue Theatre for two weeks' performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance." It is so long since this amusing work has been heard in New-York that its reproduction will have somewhat the attraction of novelty.

The music at St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street, has been for the past six months under the direction of Mr. William E. Mulligan, organist, who succeeded Mr. Carter. The programme for to-day's services, high mass in the morning and vespers in the evening, is particularly good, musically speaking.

"The Spectre Knight" at the Bijou Theatre has been improved since its production last Tuesday night, and is now performed smoothly and to the great delight of large audiences. The libretto is a good piece of work, and Mr. Cellier has shown ability in the composition and arrangement of the music, which is bright and pleasing. Miss Burton, Mr. William Courtney, and Mr. Digby V. Bell are particularly worthy of praise in their respective rôles. The amusing operetta, "Charity Begins at Home," by Mr. Cellier, continues to win popular favor after two months of nightly representation. It is played with the utmost spirit by the artists above named, and seems likely to be repeated for some time to come.

The programme for Signor Brignoli's benefit soirée, which is to be given at Chickering Hall on the evening of the 24th inst., is now arranged. "Don Pasquale" will be sung by Mrs. G. Robertson as Norina, Signor Brignoli as Ernesto, Signor Papini as Don Pasquale, Signor Tagliapietra as Malatesta, and Signor Fontana as the Notary. The orchestra will be under the direction of Signor Tomasi. In addition to the opera, there will be a concert, in which Miss Nina Marcy, an amateur soprano, whose musical abilities are highly spoken of, Mme. Teresa Carreño, Mme. Bohrer, Signor Brignoli, and Signor Tagliapietra will take part. The entertainment is under the patronage of a number of prominent amateurs and friends of Signor Brignoli.

It may be stated on the authority of a committee of prominent gentlemen interested in music that arrangements are now in progress for a musical festival to be given in this City in May, 1881, under the combined direction of the Oratorio and Symphony Societies of New-York. Mr. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, the Chairman of the committee, writes to THE TIMES that "they feel warranted in making a public announcement of the festival. No exertion will be spared to put it on the highest plane of musical performances. The choral forces, of which the chorus of the Oratorio Society is the nucleus, will number about 1,000, and the orchestra will consist of 200 instruments. The best talent, both of this country and Europe, for the solo parts, will be secured, negotiations for several eminent artists from abroad being already in progress. The entire force will be under the musical lead of Dr. Damrosch. We will soon be able to furnish the public with full details of the festival."

Von Suppé's latest opera, "Boccaccio," will be performed for the first time in English to-morrow night at the Union-Square Theatre. Report speaks highly of this work, which, by the way, has been produced in this country in advance of the principal European capitals. The lovers of light and lively opera will remember the success of Von Suppé's "Fatinitza" last year, which, notwithstanding the prevailing mania for "Pinafore" at that time, held its own during a long season. If "Boccaccio" proves to be as entertaining, and the music has the dash and spirit which the composer's other works show, it will be a welcome addition to the attractions of the theatres. In the cast of the principal characters it will be noticed that several of the artists to whom the success of "Fatinitza" was due are announced in "Boccaccio." Chief among them is Miss Jeannie Winston, in the title rôle. The other characters will be by Miss Alice Hosmer, Mr. W. A. Morgan, Mr. Vincent Hogan, Miss Hattie Richardson, Mr. A. H. Bell, Miss Freda, Miss Sommerville, Miss Roy, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. W. E. Hodson, and some 30 minor parts and chorus.

Mr. Maurice Grau's final season of eight nights and one matinée of French opera will commence to-morrow night at the Academy of Music. Most of the leading members of the company will sail for Europe on the 26th inst., so that these few performances will afford the last opportunities to hear the best troupe that has ever given the works of Offenbach and Lecocq in this City. These farewell performances are the last of more than 500 that have been given by the company during the past 14 months in the principal cities of the United States. "La Vie Parisienne" is announced for Monday and Tuesday nights, "La Fille de Mme. Angot" for Wednesday. On Thursday Offenbach's "Pomme d'Api" will be sung for the first time in this country, and will be followed by the vaudeville "Les Chevaliers du Prince-Nez" in which Mlle. Angèle and M. Mezieres are said to be inimitable. The three remaining performances of the week will be "La Camargo," by Lecocq. Most of these evenings will be devoted to benefits of the principal artists, the conductor, Mr. Almeras, and the company's Treasurer. All the well-known and favorite members of the troupe will appear, including Miles. Paola Marié, Angèle, and Delorme, and MM. Capoul, Juteau, Duplan, Mezieres, and Jouard.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Henry Crisp will join Mr. Augustin Daly's company next season.

Salsbury's Troubadours will begin the third week of their engagement at Daly's Theatre to-morrow evening.

Prof. Locke-Richardson, whose Shakespearean recitals were so well appreciated last year, will reappear before our public next Autumn. His return will be cordially welcomed.

Several new songs will be added this week to those now sung by Miss Palmer and her assistant scholars in "The Boarding School," now performing nightly at the San Francisco Opera-house.

"Hobbies" continues to attract public notice at the Standard Theatre, and will be played for some time yet. Miss Kate Girard and Mr. Gustavus Levick will shortly be seen together at this theatre in a romantic drama.

The season at the Theatre Comique has finally closed, and Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will appear in Philadelphia to-morrow evening. They will perform only in "The Surprise" during their present Summer tour.

Mr. E. M. Holland, formerly a member of Mr. Wallack's company, and an excellent comedian in the eccentric line, is praised warmly by the London press for his acting there in "The Danites." Mr. Holland fills the part of the Judge.

It has been stated that Mr. D. R. Locke, the author of "Widow Bedott," has written a new play called "Quartz Valley." This drama was fashioned by Mr. R. A. Locke, who put together a piece called "Uncle Dan'l" for Mr. E. Macauley.

"A Child of the State" is still announced at Wallack's Theatre, where it will be played at least two weeks longer. It is possible that Mr. Wallack will revive his own lively comedy "Central Park" toward the end of his season, though but for a few nights.

Messrs. Charles Reiche & Brother have resumed the personal management of the Aquarium, where they will produce to-morrow night a romantic drama in four acts, entitled "Our Bijah," with a cast including Mr. Henry Belmer and Miss Amy Slavin, the latter of whom is described as a "wonderful child-actress."

Mrs. Scott-Siddons will pass the Summer in Europe this year, but will return to the United States in October with two new plays. Here she will organize a company and travel with these plays. During the present season she has confined herself to the platform—though she is a better actress than reader.

Mr. J. S. Vale, the popular manager of the Chickering Hall entertainments, which have given so much pleasure to the public during the past seven months, will terminate his season with three new entertainments on Friday evening, May 21, Saturday afternoon, May 22, and Saturday evening, May 22. The programme for the first of these will include recitals by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and a performance of "Pinafore" by the Columbia College Glee Club. The programme for the other two will include readings by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and singing by the Swedish Ladies' Quartet.

Herrmann and his fellow-workers in the wonderful and grotesque will remain at Haverly's for some weeks longer. "The Pleasure Party" will be introduced to our public there next month. The house will be closed in July, and when reopened will no longer be enlivened by the nine muses and one of the ugliest curtains in the world.

Miss Fanny Davenport has not made arrangements yet for the new play which she intends to produce next Autumn at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. She is said to be overwhelmed with dramatists and dramas, a not unlikely fact. Miss Anna Dickinson's terms were found exorbitant, though Miss Davenport would undoubtedly be pleased to produce something by so able a worker.

Mr. Edwin Booth will reappear for one night at Booth's Theatre, on June 3, as Iago. The performance is under the direction of Metropolitan physicians, and will be given in honor of the visiting M. D.'s who will throng to the City at that time. Mr. Frederic Robinson and the well-known English actress, Miss Atkinson, are spoken of as a possible Othello and Emilia.

At the Madison-Square Theatre the regular season will end on May 22, and the Summer season will begin on May 24. In other words, the run of "Hazel Kirke" will be prolonged across a technical boundary without interruption. Mr. Daniel Frohman, the present business manager of this theatre, will take charge of the Fifth-Avenue in September, and his place will then be supplied by Mr. Leigh S. Lynch.

Mr. T. W. Keene, who will appear before the public as a tragic and Shakespearean actor next season, is announced to begin his ambitious work in Philadelphia on Sept. 10. Mr. Keene was once a member of the Wood's Museum company in this City, and there he played in everything, in melodrama, farce, and burlesque. Of late he has distinguished himself as an actor of fine ability in San Francisco, Boston and elsewhere.

The following notice has been sent to us for publication: "At the thirty-second annual meeting of the American Dramatic Fund Association the following officers were re-elected to serve during the ensuing fiscal year: President—S. L. M. Barlow; Secretary and Treasurer—W. B. Harrison; Honorary Physician—Dr. H. F. Quackenbos; Trustees—R. B. Roosevelt, W. R. Travers, S. H. Hurd, N. Seeley, and John Brougham; Directors—John Gilbert, W. Davidge, W. J. Florence, F. S. Chanfrau, and many others."

"A Gentleman from Nevada," which, like its dreary predecessor, "Hearts of Oak," has failed in this City, both as a play and as an entertainment, came to the end of its term at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night. Mr. Jessop's play, as it stands, is badly made, and, what is worse, is dull; some of its scenes, moreover, are in wretched taste, as, for instance, Gall's love-scene, in which that remarkable hero alternates his vulgarity with sentiment. It is understood that Mr. Jessop will try to improve "A Gentleman from Nevada" during the Summer.

It is announced that a special performance will be given at Wallack's Theatre at the close of the season for the benefit of Mr. Floyd, one of Mr. Wallack's able assistants in the management, and a well-known member of his company. Mr. Floyd has just returned from Europe, where he secured a new leading man and a low comedian for the theatre, Mr. Osmund Tearle and Mr. Elton. Mr. Gerald Eyre, Mr. Henry Edwards, and Miss Stella Boniface will remain in the company, while two fresh additions will be Miss Rose Coghlan and Miss Adelaide Detchon.

Mr. John T. Raymond's benefit performance, to be given at Booth's Theatre on the evening of June 3, promises to be one of the memorable occurrences of the season. The latest addition to the list of volunteers is Miss Rose Coghlan, who will perform in the screen-scene from "The School for Scandal." Mr. John McCullough, Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Mary Anderson, and other popular players will help to make the occasion an interesting one. A very popular feature of the performance will be the appearance together of Mr. Raymond and Mr. Florence in the farce "The Returned Volunteer."

Next Wednesday afternoon a special performance of "The Kerry Gow" will be given at Niblo's Garden for the benefit of the Randall's Island children, who will be present 300 strong. These unfortunate little ones will undoubtedly enjoy Mr. Joseph Murphy's bright and pleasing acting in this popular Irish play. Mr. Murphy will be seen as usual nightly throughout the week. "The Child Stealer," well known as a peculiarly cheerful drama, will be brought out at Niblo's within a few weeks, with Miss Annie Ward Tiffany—a somewhat wooden actress—in the leading part. Next week "Evangeline" will be revived there.

Mr. Denman Thompson is still to be seen at the Park Theatre, where his performances are, as usual, very popular. Mr. Abbey, by the way, made arrangements before going to Europe for the reconstruction and redecoration of the Park, and selected Mr. W. J. McPherson and Mr. S. J. F. Thayer, of Boston, for the work. He has become lessee of the upper stories of the building at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, and his plans include new entrances on both streets. A new proscenium, a new balcony, and a general rearrangement of the interior of the house are also among the improvements to be made. Particular attention will be paid to the decorations, which will be tasteful and elegant.

The present is the last week of Miss Neilson's fine engagement at Booth's Theatre. "Romeo and Juliet" will make up the programme to-morrow night, and on succeeding nights Miss Neilson will be seen in "Twelfth Night," "The Hunchback," "As You Like It," and "Cymbeline." As already announced here, her benefit will take place on Monday evening, May 24, when she will appear for the first time in this City as Isabella in "Measure for Measure." Only two acts of this curious and ultra-realistic drama will be presented, and this fraction of it will probably satisfy every one; to produce the entire play would be to shock the moral backbone of the community. Parts of "Twelfth Night" and other works will fill up the programme on this occasion, which will be notable in every respect. Miss Neilson will depart for California on Tuesday, the 25th inst. On the evening of that date a drama called "The Crootlawn," which is said to be a striking work, will be produced at Booth's.

CUBAN INSURGENTS SURRENDERING.

HAVANA, May 15.—The insurgent Major-Gen. Maceo and the Chief Martinez, with four officers, have surrendered in the jurisdiction of Remedios, and all have embarked on a vessel and left the island. Ten other persons have surrendered in the same jurisdiction, four in Santa Clara, and six in Mayarí Abajo.

Housekeepers should use the moth-proof sewed carpet lining. Use only that manufactured of cotton and paper. American Carpet Lining Company, New-York and Boston. For sale by all carpet-dealers.—*Exchange.*

30,000 Flowering and Ornamental Plants
Of the rarest and finest kinds will be sold at auction on Tuesday, May 18, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York, packed in convenient lots, and ready for immediate planting, from the greenhouses of Peter Henderson.—*Advertisement.*

Warranted the Best in the World.
Moral's celebrated hand-sewed French Calf Gaiters, to measure, $5. B. Moral, Broadway, corner Prince-st.—*Advertisement.*

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Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

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A PERFECT AND EASY FIT GUARANTEED.
Gentlemen's fine French calf and kid Dress GAITERS and OXFORD TIES, $3 50, $4, and $5.
Ladies' fine BUTTON BOOTS and Kid Ties, $2 50, $3, and $5, at BROOK'S, 1,196 Broadway, cor. 29th-st.

Importer and Bottler of English, Scotch, and American Ales and Porter, Milwaukee Lager Beer, Champagne and Russets Cider. Families supplied at wholesale prices. P. MARTIN, No. 17 City Hall-place, City.

Dr. Underhill's Union Port Wine from the Croton Point Vineyards is absolutely pure. Ask your physician. For sale by druggists. H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., Wholesale Agents.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Marsh's treatment; 40 years' practical experience, office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No up-town branch.

Do not fail to flavor your Soda or Lemonade with 10 drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS. It is exceedingly pleasant, and prevents all Summer Diseases.

A.—Extraordinary Prices paid for Ladies' and Gents' Left-off CLOTHING. Mrs. CAMERON, agent, No. 85 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

Fine Pearl Derbys, $1 90; worth $3. SILK HATS, $3 20; worth $6. 15 New Church-st., (up stairs.)

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

GREER—EDWARDS.—On Thursday evening, May 13, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. J. S. Atwell, CHARLES W. GREER, of Minnesota, to Miss MARION EDWARDS, of Harrisburg, Penn.

MILLER—GUILD.—On Wednesday, May 12, 1880, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, FRANKLIN B. MILLER, of New-York City, to CARRIE E., daughter of Wm. H. Guild, Jr.

PROTHEROE—WEBER.—On Thursday, May 13, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Edward A. Washburn, WILLIAM MORRIS PROTHEROE to BERTHA, daughter of the late Albert Weber.

STUART—PARKHURST.—On May 12, 1880, by the Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., JAMES H. STUART, M. D., of Boston, Mass., to HENRIETTA, daughter of the late Albert Parkhurst, of this City.

DIED.

BACON.—On Friday, May 14, of membranous croup, FRANCIS MORRIS, youngest child of Francis and Anne M. Bacon, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, at Bronxville, Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. Train via Harlem Railroad at 2:30 P. M.

BOARDMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on the 14th inst., Miss CORNELIA E. BOARDMAN, daughter of the late Hon. Elijah Boardman, of New-Milford, Conn.

Funeral Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, New-Milford, Conn.

BURRIDGE.—On the 14th inst., EMMA FRANCES, only daughter of Dr. L. S. and E. F. Burridge.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 213 Madison-av.

CLYMER.—On Friday, 14th, CATHERINE, wife of Wm. Clymer.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 137 East 30th-st., Monday, at 11 A. M.

CLARK.—On Saturday, May 15, in this City, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Comstock, Mrs. HENRIETTA F., widow of George W. Clark, and daughter of the late Robert Bach, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELY.—At Yankton, Mass., May 11, of pneumonia, after a short illness, the Rev. WILLIAM BREWSTER ELY, youngest son of the late Hon. Alfred B. Ely, of Newton, Mass., and Pastor of the Bethesda Congregational Church, Reading, Mass.; 26 years.

GALE.—May 14, THOMAS W. GALE, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, at 4:30 P. M., on Monday, 17th. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Goshen, N. Y. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 14, SARAH E., eldest daughter of the late Silas Hall.

Funeral at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, May 17, at 2:30 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, May 15, ELOISE LAWRENCE, relict of the late Augustine Hicks Lawrence.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MATHEWS.—On Friday, May 14, JOHN E. MATHEWS, in the 57th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,050 Broadway, Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 16, at 2 P. M.

PAULSON.—On Wednesday evening, May 12, CHARLES PAULSON, formerly of Nottingham, England.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 267 Lincoln-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

PENDEXTER.—On Saturday morning, May 15, SAMUEL H. PENDEXTER, of the firm of William & John O'Brien.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 112 East 39th-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Dover, N. H.

SELLECK.—At Paris, France, 26th April, of heart disease, after a brief illness, Mrs. RUTH MARGARET SELLECK, dearly beloved wife of Alfred D. Selleck.

Funeral services at West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday morning, 18th May, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. No flowers.

ST. JOHN.—On Saturday, 15th inst., ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, President Lamar Insurance, of New-York, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take place Monday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 196 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

VAN WINKLE.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, on Tuesday, May 11, GEORGE W. VAN WINKLE, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 253 St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 16, at 2 P. M.

WETMORE.—On Tuesday, 11th inst., at 6:10 A. M., CHARLES PYTON WETMORE, son of Dr. Truman Spencer and Elizabeth Jarvis Wetmore, at his late residence, No. 256 West 42d-st., aged 64 years.

Funeral and interment at his birth-place, Winchester, Conn., Thursday, May 13.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AQUARELLES.

IMPORTANT EXHIBITION.

COMING SALE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

MR. HENRY B. SHERIDAN'S COLLECTION of WATER-COLORS.

By the most renowned masters of the French, Spanish, and Italian Schools, selected and imported by Mr. Sheridan.

On exhibition TUESDAY MORNING at No. 27 Nassau-st., comprising superb specimens by the following well-known artists:

MEISSONIER,	VIBERT,	FORTUNY,
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RIVOIRE,	ALVAREZ,	SIGNORINI,
COROT,	DOMINGUEZ,	GUARDABASSI,
LE RAS,	PERALTA,	NAVONI,
SAUNIER,	HISPALETO,	AURELLI,
DE PENNE,	CASTANO,	VALERY,
BRISSOT,	VALDECARRA,	CONSTANTINI,
MADRAZO,	BLOMMERS,	FRANCESCHI,
DE NOTER,	AGRASSOT,	GIORJA,

and many others of note.

Mr. Schenck begs to announce that, being in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Sheridan, he is enabled to POSITIVELY GUARANTEE the authenticity of every picture offered for sale:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1880.
Edward Schenck, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I beg to hand you herewith the guarantees (in many cases direct from the artists and in others from dealers and experts of repute) of the collection of pictures placed in your hands to be disposed of at public auction. I do this in order that you may be enabled to thoroughly satisfy any purchaser as to the originality of any picture in my collection, which I authorize you to sell positively without reserve. Yours truly, HENRY B. SHERIDAN.

THESE WORKS OF ART WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION (POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE) ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, 20TH, 21ST, AND 22D INST., AT 3 O'CLOCK, AT THE

SCHENCK ART GALLERY.

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STATIONERS and STEAM PRINTERS,
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(Hanover-square,)
Adjoining Cotton Exchange.

C. G. WHITING, MASSAGE AND MOVEMENT TREATMENT PHYSICIAN, No. 58 Lexington-av. These treatments are the best remedies known for Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Dyspepsia, Impaired Circulation, Loss of Muscular Power, and Stiff Limbs. They will give strength to the weakest invalid, brain-workers, try one treatment, it will convince. No office hours. Write and I will call in New-York or Brooklyn. Refer to some of the leading physicians of the country.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

ON EXHIBITION, MONDAY, AT CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS.

To be sold by auction, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, at 7:30 o'clock.

HYDE ASSOCIATION.—MEMBERS ARE NOTIFIED by the Executive Committee that our late delegate's power of attorney has been revoked since his return from England, and all documents of the Association required from him. Competent delegates will shortly be designated. All communications should be sent directly to H. C. PARKE, Secretary, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

THE FOURTH SHIPMENT of that "NATURAL VINTAGE" PORT WINE has arrived. $6 per gallon; $1 per bottle. No other house has it. H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 69 Fulton-st. and No. 709 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen; on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M., for France, Germany, &c., by steam-ship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed;) on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Honduras leave New-York May 18. The mails for Falmouth, Montego Bay, and Maracaibo leave New-York May 19. The mails for the Windward Islands leave New-York May 19 and 20. The mails for Havana leave New-York May 19 and 20. The mails for Mexico leave New-York May 19. The mails for St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York May 20. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York May 21. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York May 21. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York May 22. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco June 5. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco June 10.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1880.

FINE ARTS.

NOTICE.—Many pictures with my name forged having been put on the market in this and other cities, parties holding my works can have the same certified. Address JAS. CRAWFORD THOM, Artist, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

MADEIRA WINES.

Genuine Wines from the island, ten grades, $2 50 to $6 per gallon, including young, medium, and very old, well matured. The largest stock in the trade. H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 69 Fulton-st. and No. 709 Broadway.

THE ALLEGRETTI REFRIGERATOR CO. have removed to No. 44 East 14th-st., Union-square. The new "Allegretti Refrigerator," with original "IRON FLUE PROVISION CHAMBER," adopted everywhere by the principal families, hotels, restaurants, &c.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—MME. JULIAN'S SPECIFIC will permanently remove all disfigurements from face or body without injuring the skin. Ladies thus afflicted may call or address (sending postage for circular) to Mme. JULIAN, 48 East 20th-st., New-York.

NEW DESIGNS OF GAS-FIXTURES, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, and Ornamental Metal Work, artistic in styles, of the best materials and workmanship, are offered by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

SEND YOUR DAUGHTER ABROAD!—A most excellent opportunity to spend a year in Europe under exceptionally favorable circumstances is offered a party of 12 young ladies. Send immediately for particulars. Post Office Box No. 4,309, New-York City.

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QUIMBY, NO. 1,210 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 29th and 30th sts., manufacturer of shell combs and jewelry of every description; fans, eye, opera-glasses and fancy articles repaired; everything repaired.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS.—HAY-RACKS, Mangers, Stall-guards, Posts, &c.; our own make, of No. 1 iron; castings straight and smooth. Send for a catalogue. JANES & KIRTLAND, No. 10 Murray-st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Room 9 Bennett Building, No. 93 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SODA LEMONADE. A REFRESHING AND [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

25 YEARS A CHIROPODIST.

GO AND SEE
L. KIMBELL, M. D.

He is located at the Wall House, corner 4th and South 8th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y. You can call on him Sundays as well as week days. He is the only Doctor in the United States that can cure and exterminate the worst nerve bunions and corns in one treatment, by a new medical preparation of his discovery, which is not for sale. Next week is the Doctor's twentieth week at the Wall House. He will send you, by mail, for $1 00, a box of his CHIROPEDEN SALVE with directions. It cures corns, bunions, and all feet diseases.

We have known L. Kimbell, M. D., professionally more than 20 years, and can recommend him as doing all he promises.

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ELEGANT AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS.
Polo Club Cologne—The most fashionable of the day.
Rum and Quinine—Unequaled for the hair.
Florentine Violet Orris Sachet—The most delicate and delicious of perfume powders, used by the élite of New-York and Newport.
Caswell's Dentine—Safest and best of dentifrices.
Toilet Vinegar—Superior to all imported brands.
Calendryl—The most refreshing and preservative wash for the mouth and teeth extant.
Meloderma—Surpasses all other preparations for chapped hands and rough skin.
Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark—The well-known and approved tonic.
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Quinine and Pepsin—The most palatable preparation of oil ever made. Nourishing, fattening, and strengthening.
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A very attractive collection of about one hundred and fifty of the best ballads and lyrics in English and American literature. Hardly any striking poem of these classes, from "Chevy Chase" to "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay," is omitted from this book, which is equally desirable for use in schools and the family circle.

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POLITICAL.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS
Will lecture before the
INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION,
at CHICKERING HALL,
on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 20, at 8:15,
upon
MACHINE POLITICS AND THE REMEDY.
The public are invited.
Seats reserved for ladies.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVERLY'S Theatre, 14th-st., Sunday, 3 P. M.—Addresses by Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio, and the Hon. Samuel Capper, of England. Subject, "Both Sides." Solo by Miss Gregory. Singing by large choir. The Rev. George H. Corey, President; S. H. Carpenter, Corresponding Secretary.

A.—MRS. NELLIE BRIGHAM LECTURES for the First Society of Spiritualists at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject—"Mental Freedom and Dogmatism," at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st. Seats free. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT GRACE CHAPEL,
14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.,
THE REV. DR. A. B. CARTER OFFICIATES.
SUNDAYS: 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.
SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 7:45.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., corner of 18th-st.—The Union Gospel Services.—The Rev. Albert G. Lawson, of Brooklyn, will preach at 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Singing by Mr. Bartlett and the chorus. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday, May 16, the Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach 11 A. M. and 7:45 in the evening. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the Pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach to-day, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

AT THE NEW-YORK SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE, Harvard Rooms, Reservoir-square, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Skeptics and clergymen are specially invited to speak.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing.—Services, 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"Waiting." Evening subject—"The Foolishness of God." The Rev. E. A. Gardner, Pastor. Conference Tuesday evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, 57TH-st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Whitsunday morning service and Holy communion, 11 o'clock; Children's Flower Festival, 3 o'clock; evening service, 7:45 o'clock. The Rector, the Rev. Edmund Guilbert, will officiate. Strangers cordially welcome.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Morning sermon by the Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., of the Japan Mission; evening sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av., corner 45th-st.—The Rev. E. H. Capen, President of Tufts College, will preach at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. The evening service has been discontinued.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th-av., above 45th-st.,
THE REV. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., RECTOR.
Divine services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON-av. and 42d-st., the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. E. E. Potter, D. D., will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIVERSALIST Society,) 57th-st., corner 5th-av., the Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., Minister.—Sunday morning at 11: "Fitness for Heaven;" evening, 7:45: "The Conduct Test of Religion."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34TH-st. and Park-av.—The Rev. Robert Collyer, Pastor, will preach; morning at 11, subject—"The Strength of Childhood;" evening at 8, subject—"Rest." Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER-st., near 8th.—The Rev. W. L. Ledwith will preach to-morrow at 10:30 morning, and 7:30 evening. All the seats always free. Ushers meet strangers at the door.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST., the Rev. Dr. Shipman, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, the Rev. Joseph Bradford Cleaver, Pastor. Morning theme—"The Bible, Part IV. Hints to Readers." Evening theme—"Various Readings of Christ's Law of Pardon." Christian Baptism at the close of evening service.

FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH, 128TH-ST., west of 4th-av., Russell N. Bellows, Minister.—At 11 A. M. the Pastor will preach. At 7:45 P. M. the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows will preach; subject—"Distinctive Mission of Unitarian Christianity Plainly Set Forth." The public cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Children's Service of Song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock; public invited. Music with a large church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing earnestly desired.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. John Peddie, D. D. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; the Rector, the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, will preach. Seats always free in the evening.

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, Irving Hall.—10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Fathers O'Connor, O'Hare, and Brothers Kavanagh, Walsh, McDonnell, Greeley, converted Romanists. Evening at 7:30 Bishop McNamara will speak for himself in his 2nd lecture—"The Lessons of a Priest's Experience." Irish melodies; everybody welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN,) 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., the Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M., May 16. Text: Matt. xxii., 29-30: "In the Resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage." Subject: "Marriage in this World and the Other." Doctrine: "This world a world of probation." Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—The Rev. Henry Croes will preach at 10:30 and 7:45. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2:30. Strangers welcomed.

SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, the Rev. C. S. Williams, Pastor.—Sabbath evening sermon on the first chapter of Genesis. Subject to-morrow evening—"In the Beginning."

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
Nos. 67 to 69 West 46th-st.,
Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 127TH-ST. AND 4th-av., the Rev. George Lockhart Brown, Rector. The Rev. C. T. Woodruff will preach in the morning at 10:30, and the Rev. W. A. Snively in the evening at 7:45.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND FOR A NURSE, who is about to go to her home in England, employment during the voyage in the care of children. Excellent recommendation can be had from her present employer, with whom she has lived four years. Address No. 158 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

A WIDOW LADY, FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED, would like to take charge of a house in town or Summer resort as housekeeper; best of references given. Address Lady B., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAR-WOMAN, &c.—BY A NEAT AND OBLIGING young Swedish woman; wishes to go out by the day and do work of any kind. Call at No. 321 East 26th-st., first floor.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF 22; graduate of a university, refined and cultivated; would like to travel as companion to a lady going to Europe for the Summer; best references given and required. Address S. R., Box No. 260 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMpanion to a lady for the Summer; no objections to traveling; speaks French and German fluently; for board; best of references given. Address E. T., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress; would do plain sewing; would like to go to the country for the Summer; has reference. Call at No. 375 West 12th-st., basement door.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid for the country; best City reference. Call at No. 443 4th-av., two flights.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, ONE WHO understands her business; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 446 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook; no washing; best City reference. Residence No. 219 Sullivan-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; will do some washing; country preferred; good City reference. Call at 414 1st-av., corner 24th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; good City reference. Call Monday, at No. 19 Clarkson-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker by day, or will take work home; good fitter, and satisfaction given; $1 per day. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—SOLICITS CUSTOMERS BY day or week; cuts and fits all the latest styles. Address S. E., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, good housekeeper and sewer, a position where duties would be light; prefers some inland place; Plainfield or Morristown desired. Address O. E. M., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av., near 37th-st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY OF REspectability; understands her duties thoroughly; can do marketing; no objection to a Summer house; good City reference. Call, two days, on M. C. L., No. 25 West 32d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER—WAITER.—BY A NEW-England widow and son, 20, as housekeeper and waiter, in private house, or mountain or sea-side boarding-house; lady, first-class cook; son good appearance. Address Lewis, Box No. 250 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT GERman lady; can take entire charge of a household in a gentleman's or small private house; willing to travel; first-class references. Address F. G. E., Box No. 321 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, lately landed, to do light house-work; wages moderate. Call at No. 412 West 33d-st., rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS WOMAN; SPEAKS French and German; would take care of children; City reference; City or country. Address C. B., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PARISIAN PERSON, OR take care of grown children; good seamstress; would like to go to a watering resort; best City reference. Call at No. 152 West 10th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid for the 1st of June; can be seen at present employer's. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH LADY'S MAID; CAN cut and fit; City reference. Address 6 East 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; WILL GO OUT by the day or month; first-class reference. Call, all week, at No. 304 East 20th-st., top floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED NURSE, WITH four years' reference, can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; or will go invalid lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 150 West 48th-st.; ring second bell, west side.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; very good with a bottle baby; is a good seamstress; good City reference. Call or address No. 104 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN TO go to Europe as nurse to children or lady; would go for her passage; best City references. Call, Monday, at No. 439 West 33d-st., rear house.

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best City reference; would travel. Call Monday, 447 4th-av., top bell.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse in private family; never lived out before; no objection to the country. Address No. 519 3d-av., second bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as invalid's or infant's nurse. Call on Monday, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, No. 104 East 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPONSIBLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can furnish good, long reference from last employer. Apply or address E., No. 461 Hudson-st.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for competent colored nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; City or country. Address H. A., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, NEAT AND WELL recommended, a place as nurse; is leaving because of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at present employer's, on Monday and Tuesday, No. 8 West 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A LADY DEsires to find a situation for a competent seamstress, who would take care of growing children; would go to the country July 1. Address A. C., Box No. 259 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—WILLING TO DO LIGHT CHAMber-work or wait on lady or children; Protestant. Apply at 6 East [illegible] present employer's, Monday, May 17, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FRENCH SEAMstress and nurse; understands dress-making. Call at No. 18 West 3d-st.; no cards.

TO TRAVEL.—A FRENCH PERSON OF GREAT experience in traveling and dress-making wishes to find a family to go to Europe. Address M. G., No. 125 West 23d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do up at her home; plain 50c., others 75c. per dozen; polishing and fluting to order; day's work at $1 per day; best City reference. No. 323 East 26th-st., one flight up.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few families' washing; a first-class fluter and puffer; excellent place for clothes. Call at No. 156 West 50th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or take work home; best reference; no cards. Call at No. 325 East 26th-st., one flight, front.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing at her own home; unquestionable reference. Address Mrs. Vosser, No. 149 West 51st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all branches; gentlemen's or family washing by the week, month, or dozen; day's work in any part of City. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

MALES.

A PROOF-READER OF LITERARY ABILITY, varied experience, and a practical printer, desires a position in some publishing-house. PROOF-READER, Box No. 121 Times Office.

BUTLER.—BY A SMART YOUNG ENGLISHMAN in a small private family; one going to the sea-side preferred. Address H. W., Box No. 265 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—ENGLISH PROTESTant; single; thoroughly efficient; either first man or single-handed; best personal reference. Call or address A. B., No. 110 5th-av., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; lived with first-class family in this City and country; understands care and treatment of road horses; no objection to any part of the country; willing and obliging; five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address, for two days, C. W., No. 159 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; UNDERSTANDS CARE of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; competent in every respect; seven years' best City reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging; City or country. Address F. H., Box No. 262 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; SEVEN YEARS' CITY reference; thoroughly competent as first-class family or tandem driver; dismissed on account of family going to Europe; would prefer a good, steady country place. Address Coachman, Box No. 255 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY FIRST-CLASS MAN; SCOTCHman; can furnish unexceptionable references from present employer and others; leaving on account of employer turning out; has a thorough knowledge of his business; can handle four. Address A., No. 104 West 40th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and fine carriages; careful driver; well recommended from last City employer. Address J. D. W., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXperienced, sober, and capable man; just disengaged; five years in last place; last employer disengaged with his horses, and can be seen; don't object to the country. Address D. J., Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his duties and performs them; experienced City driver; willing and obliging; temperate, honest, in former or late employer will state; 15 years' reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 254 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands, particularly, makes himself generally useful; good milker; City or country; first-class City reference from last employer. Address G. S., Box No. 269 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; takes care and treatment of horses and road horses; no objection to any part of the country; willing and obliging; [illegible] years' reference from last employer. Call or address [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN INDUStrious, trustworthy man, lately married; honest, sober, and obliging; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; would make himself generally useful; city or country; good milker; careful driver; first-class reference. Call at 217 West 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS THE CARE OF horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; competent in every respect; seven years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address T. R., No. 52 6th-av., trunk store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches; stylish and competent driver; neat, willing, and obliging; highly recommended by calling on Paris, Allen & Co., No. 61 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN BREAKING UP would like to hear of a situation for his coachman, who has lived with me for the last seven years and I can recommend him highly. Address A. J., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, who thoroughly understands his duties in all branches, and will be found willing and obliging in every respect; has five years best City reference. Call or address, for two days, John, No. 3 East 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call or address J. S., No. 110 West 47th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN PRIVATE family; careful driver; honest and sober; good, long reference; understands horses, carriages, harness thoroughly. Call or address, for two days, J. C. E., No. 54 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; best City reference from last employer. Call or address T. R., No. 548 6th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN, married; no incumbrance; or would take charge of a gentleman's place; City or country; good reference from last employer. Call or address O. Smith, No. 240 East 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY MARRIED MAN AS A PRIvate coachman in a private family; six years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address W. H., No. 140 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man who has 10 years' City reference; will be found willing and obliging in every respect. Address B. M. K., present employer's stable, No. 6 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS lived with some of the first families in the City; nine years' references; highly recommended. Call on or address Thomas H., No. 531 3d-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; no family; understands his business in all branches; first-class reference. Address J. H., care Dr. Cattanach, V. S., No. 15 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; FIRST-class testimonials as to ability and qualifications. Apply to or address R. H., No. 145 West 45th-st., private stable, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; can come well recommended from both present and former employers; understands his business thoroughly. Call or address No. 1,450 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MIDdle-aged; long experience; has lived long with different families, who will recommend him. Can be seen, for two or three days, at No. 50 West 24th-st.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—BY TWO SINGLE young men; references. Call or address No. 149 West 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—FOUR YEARS' REFERENCE from present place. Apply at No. 51 East 52d-st.

FARMER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL working farmer, who has had charge of a large farm on Long Island the past 15 years, and understands the care of all kinds of crops and stock; wife is a good dairy-woman and poultry-raiser if required. Call or address E. I. Farmer, No. 372 Broadway, in seed-store.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A GERMAN married man; understands all about flowers, vegetables, &c.; competent to lay out grounds; is also a good farmer; best City reference. Call or address No. 309 West 28th-st.

GARDENER.—AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER IN a private family; understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses, fruit and vegetables; best reference. Address H. S., No. 150 Nassau-st., restaurant.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; first-class City reference. Call or address J. C., No. 43 East 32d-st., private stable.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as second man in a private family; is useful and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address present employer's, No. 11 West 20th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 252 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITERMAN in a good private family; City or country; reference. Call or address C. C., No. 785 7th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A.—WANTED—A RELIABLE PROTESTANT PERson to do the entire work for a small family; good wages and a pleasant home to the right party; references required. Apply, Monday, at No. 54 WEST 12TH-ST., first floor.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THE CLEMENT'S Roll-up Spring Bed; over 5,000 in use in New-York. Nos. 5 and 7 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WITH BEST ACcent, who plays on piano, to take care of a little girl of 8 years and to direct her playing on the piano. Address D., Box No. 258 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK IN A family of three, a tidy, cheerful girl who understands her business; a good home for the right kind of a girl. Address B., No. 60 Murray-st., or No. 249 East 117th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AND WIFE to take charge of a gentleman's house for five months; wife must be competent to clean it in the Fall; no children; both must have references. Apply at No. 8 West 17th-st., Monday.

A LADY DESIRES AN EXPERIENCED house-keeper to take entire charge of house, marketing, &c.; unquestionable references required. Address W., Post Office, Box 2,950, City.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED TO ASSIST IN AN office. State age, reference, and salary expected. Address A. T. C., Box No. 172 Times Office.

A CARRIAGE-SMITH'S HELPER. APPLY to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TRUCKING GOVERNMENT STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, May 10, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for the Trucking of all Government Stores within the City of New-York, which it may be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to move, from the 1st day of July, 1880, to the 30th of June, 1881, both days inclusive.

Proposals must state the price per hundred load of five barrels pork, seven barrels flour, 1,500 pounds weight or 80 cubic feet of other stores.

For any distance less than one mile. For any distance exceeding one mile, but not exceeding two miles. For any distance exceeding two miles, but not exceeding three miles. Per one-half mile for any distance exceeding three miles.

The contractor will be required to perform the work at any time called upon, reasonable notice being given him, at night and upon Sundays, when necessary, without extra compensation, and no extra allowance will be made for any detention in the delivery of stores except when caused by an officer or agent of the Government.

Blanks for proposals may be obtained at this office.

The successful bidder will be required to enter into a written contract with the United States with good and approved security in the sum of $5,000, within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

L. C. EASTON, Colonel, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

OFFICE OF A. A. QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., May 8, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery on the public wharves at West Point, N. Y., during the period commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881, of Military Supplies of the following kinds, all to be of the best quality, and to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Post Quartermaster may require:

Oats, (White State or Light Mixed,) Timothy Hay, Rye Straw, Bran, Middlings, Shorts, and Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Lackawanna Egg, Stove, and Chestnut Coal, (2,240 pounds to ton.)

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and circulars stating the estimated quantities required, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Forage and Straw (or Coal) at West Point, N. Y.," and addressed to the undersigned.

C. W. MILLER, 1st Lt. 4th Art., A. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY, FORT MONROE, VA., May 10, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering such Coal, Wood, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw as may be required at Fort Monroe, Va., during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881.

One copy of this advertisement and circular of instructions and conditions should be securely attached to each triplicate proposal and be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions, price, and quality being equal.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blanks for proposals and printed circulars giving detailed information as to estimated quantities required, (more or less, the increase not to exceed double the quantities therein specified,) manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, may be obtained at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Forage, or Straw," as the case may be, and addressed to

L. E. CAMPBELL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1880.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of E. T. & W. SHERIDAN expires this day by its own limitation.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. [illegible] Centre-st., by

T. W. & W. E. SHERIDAN.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

STRAWGOODS

FOR

MAY WALKS.

SEA-SIDE, EXCURSIONS, FESTIVALS.

TURBANS,
DERBYS,
WALKING HATS,
PASHA CAPS,
GYPSY BONNETS,
COACHING HATS.

FAYAL SHADE HATS.

BLACK, MIXED, AND WHITE BRAID FOR SUMMER WEAR.

MODENA FLATS, 9c. EACH.

EXCURSION AND PICNIC HATS, 20c., 30c., 34c.

SUNDOWNS—LIGHT AND SERVICEABLE.

THE COMMON-SENSE HATS OF THE SEASON.

LEGHORN HATS, 35c., 45c., 65c., 85c.

FRENCH CHIP, MILAN, TUSCAN LACE, AND MIXED BRAIDS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $2.

SPECIAL INVOICE

RECEIVED FROM EUROPE
PER STEAMERS
CITY OF MONTREAL AND BALTIC,

LATEST APPROVED SUMMER STYLES.

INCLUDING

FINE ASSORTMENT

CHILDREN'S DRESS HATS.

75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
TRIMMED SAILORS, 10c., 17c., 25c., 35c., 50c., up.
YOUTHS' and BOYS' HATS, 40c., 50c., 35c., 75c., up.

GENTS' SILK, FELT, AND STRAW HATS, 75c., $1, $1 25, to $3.

TRIMMED MILLINERY,

RICHEST MATERIAL.

ELEGANTLY TRIMMED.

ENLARGED SHOW-ROOMS,

LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST IN THE CITY.

A NEW FEATURE,
SHOWING EVENING SHADES AND COLORS BY ELECTRICITY.

MOURNING HATS AND BONNETS
A SPECIALTY.

CHILDREN'S LACE, LAWN, LINEN, AND SILK FILLED CAPS, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., to $3.
INFANTS' ZEPHYR WORSTED SACQUES, ULSTERS, &c.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, CIRCULARS, CARRIAGE AFGHANS.
LADIES' DRESS CAPS, 45c., 55c., 65c., up.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 & 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

PARASOLS.

EVERY STYLE AND DESIGN IN MOUNTINGS.

CHILDREN'S FANCY PARASOLS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
ALL-SILK SUN-UMBRELLAS, 22 and 24 inch, $1 60, $1 90.

SPECIAL—ONE LOT LINED DAMASSE, TRIMMED LACE OR FRINGE, AT $2 50.

ALL-SILK SATIN-STRIPED PARASOLS, LINED, AT $2.

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES.

12-RIB PARASOLS, WITH SUNSET, SEA-SHELL, PEARL, AND RICH CHANGEABLE LININGS, BEAUTIFUL GOODS,

NOT TO BE HAD ELSEWHERE.

RICH AND HANDSOME DESIGNS
IN
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
BY THE PAIR.

CURTAIN NETS
BY THE YARD.

NEW PATTERNS—11c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c. to 75c. YARD.
VESTIBULE LACES AND LACE LAMBREQUINS.
WINDOW-SHADES AND HANGINGS—HOLLANDS, &c.

HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES SPREADS, LAWNS, PIQUES, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, TABLE-LINENS.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND STAND COVERS.

LACE BED-SPREADS, with Shams to match, $2 25, $3, $3 50, $4 50, $5 up the set.

SUMMER SILKS.

GRISAILLE STRIPE DRESS SILKS.
BLACK AND COLORED STRIPES.
BLUE AND WHITE CHECKS, STRIPES AND CHENE.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Elegant qualities, 20-inch, 98c., $1 10, $1 25.

WARRANTED TO WEAR, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Black Brocaded Silks, Handsome Designs, 85c. to $1 50.
Brocaded Satins, 24 inch, all Silk, $1, $1 25, $1 50.

BLACK GRODU RHINE FOR GRENADINE LININGS, 75c., 85c., $1.

5-INCH SASH RIBBON, FULL BOILED, 89c. YARD.
6-INCH, ALL-SILK GROS GRAIN, 69c.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

TEN THOUSAND PIECES

MOHAIR TRIMMING AND BINDING BRAIDS.

BLACK AND COLORED, 24 to 36 YDS. TO THE PIECE.
Only 12c. to 15c. the piece.

ROGERS BROS. A1
KNIVES, FORKS, AND SPOONS.

Teaspoons, $2 90; Dessert, $4 55; Table, $5 20.

Dessert Knives, $3 40; Medium, $3 75.

NEW LINE CASTORS, CAKE-BASKETS, ICE-PITCHERS, &c.

LEATHER GOODS, POCKET-BOOKS, SATCHELS,

TRUNKS, AND VALISES,

FULL LINE STEAMER TRUNKS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

MUSICAL.

THE

ORGUINETTE

is the most wonderful music-producer in the world. It plays everything, sacred, secular, and popular.

It is a marvel of cheapness, and the King of musical instruments. Large pipe organs, pianos, and reed organs may all be seen operating mechanically as orguinettes, musical cabinets, and cabinettos at the most NOVEL and INTERESTING music wareroom in the world.

NO. 831 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS.

THE MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.

A GREAT OFFER!!—NEW ORGANS, $45 upward; Pianos, $130 upward, warranted six years; second-hand instruments at bargains. Monthly installments received; [illegible] for rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

—BY—

Le Boutillier Bros.

RICHARDSON'S LINENS

at Wholesale Prices.

WE OFFER A FULL LINE OF THESE FINEST QUALITY AT THESE WHOLESALE PRICE LIST, AS FOLLOWS:

NOS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	6½.	7.	8.	9.
PRICES	28c.	30c.	32c.	35c.	38c.	41c.	45c.	48c.	55c.	65c.	70c.
NOS.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
PRICES	75c.	81c.	86c.	90c.	95c.	$1.	$1.05	$1.10	$1.20	

N. B.—To PURCHASERS of a PIECE in order (about 18 yards) we will give a DISCOUNT of 5 per cent.

TABLE DAMASKS.

Complete lines of TABLE DAMASK, from 50c. to $3.50 per yard.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN in 8-4 GERMAN DOUBLE DAMASK, at $1.10 per yard, WORTH $1.35, with DINNER NAPKINS 5-4x3-4 to match, at $3.50 per dozen.

Extra large 5-8 NAPKINS at $1.75 per dozen.

TOWELS.

A job lot of TWILLED TOWELS at 15c. each; HONEY-COMB TOWELS at 15c. each, and CHECKED GLASS TOWELS at 15c. each.

A very large selection of TOWELS at $2 per dozen; TURKISH BATH TOWELS, HUCK, DAMASK, HONEY-COMB, &c., &c.

Le Boutillier Bros.,
48 East 14th-st., N. Y.

GINGHAMS.

Large assortment of AMERICAN GINGHAMS, at 12½c. per yard. FAST COLORS.
IMPORTED ZEPHYR GINGHAMS at 25c. and 30c., in PLAIDS, STRIPES, and PLAINS.
FRENCH PRINTED MOMIE CLOTHS reduced to 30c. per yard.
FRENCH PERCALES REDUCED to 25c. per yard.

LAWNS.

50 pieces 4-4 PRINTED LINEN LAWNS at 25c.
50 pieces 4-4 PRINTED LINEN LAWNS at 30c.
FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS, at 25c. and 30c., in large variety.
50 pieces LANCASTER CAMBRICS (last year's patterns) will be sold at 6 1-2c., REGULAR PRICE 12c.
30 pieces FRENCH LAWNS (last season's patterns) will be sold at 12 1-2c., regular price, 25c.

Dress Trimmings.

A well-selected stock of FRINGES, BUTTONS, &c., &c., in new and choice assortment TO MATCH ALL THE NEW STYLES OF GOODS.

PARASOLS

AND SUN UMBRELLAS IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES—A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.

Le Boutillier Bros.,
845 and 847 Broadway, N. Y.

Diggles, James & Co.,

343 Sixth-ave.,

BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
TRIMMINGS, &C.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

THIS WEEK.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS,

25c.,

WORTH FROM $1 50 TO $3. MADE BY S. ZIEGLE, THE BEST MAKER IN PARIS.

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL, EUROPEAN, AND DOMESTIC

CARPETS.

ALSO,
INDIAN, PERSIAN AND TURKISH

RUGS and MATS,

HIGH AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS,
OF THE HIGHEST GRADE,
FROM $3 PER YARD UP.

ENGLISH FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS,
VERY BEST QUALITIES,
FROM $1 60 PER YARD UP.

Fresh Canton Mattings,
Oil-Cloths, Linoleum, Lignum, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A.T. STEWART & CO
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 10, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c.," (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York, will be received until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, June 7, 1880, for furnishing for the Indian service about 300,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 128,000 pounds Beans, 65,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,300,000 pounds Corn, 683,800 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 1,800,000 pounds Hard Bread, [illegible] pounds Hominy, [illegible] pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 288,000 pounds Rice, 11,900 pounds Tea, 72,900 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 147,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 890,000 pounds Sugar, and 889,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton goods, (consisting in part of Ticking, 44,000 yards; Standard Calico, 200,000 yards; Drilling, 18,000 yards; Duck, 181,000 yards; Denims, 18,000 yards; Gingham, 60,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 20,000 yards; Satinet, 4,700 yards; Brown Sheeting, 218,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 37,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 18,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 5,000 yards; Winsey, 650 yards;) Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c.

Also, transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York; to E. H. Kingsley, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York; Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York; and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, St. Louis, Saint Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

R. E. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., May 15, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12:15 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of Military Supplies during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881, as follows:

Fuel, Forage, and Straw, or such of said supplies as may be required at the Posts of Forts Columbus, Wadsworth, Hamilton, Schuyler, N. Y. Harbor; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn., and Plattsburg Barracks.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Proposals must be accompanied by a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $500, and in accordance with the form prescribed. A proposal unaccompanied by such a bond will not be considered.

Blank proposals and circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, (more or less, the increase not to exceed double the quantities therein specified,) and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or the Quartermasters at the various posts named.

One copy of this advertisement and copy of the instructions should be securely attached to each triplicate proposal and be considered therein as comprising part of it.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for — at —," and addressed to the undersigned.

ASA B. [illegible],
Dep. Q. M. Gen., Ch. Qr. Mr.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Paris Underwear in sets and singly. French novelties in Ladies' Morning Wrappers, Misses' Suits and Sacques, Infants' Cloaks and Outfitting of every description, ready-made or to order. The most approved style of Corsets, Paniers, &c. Wedding Trousseaux to order in any style.

ALSO,

GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered in Boys' Clothing, Pant and Kilt Suits, Coats, Ulsters, &c., cut in latest mode and from stylish materials, to close the department.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

A FURTHER

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF CHOICE

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE

GEO. E. L. HYATT.

SEVERAL LARGE LOTS OF CUT PIECES OF BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, AND INGRAIN CARPETS, FROM 5 TO 40 YARDS, AT

HALF PRICE.

273 Canal-st., north side,
A FEW DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY.

Laces & Mantles.

WE WILL OFFER DURING THE WEEK THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK IN

RICH EMBROIDERED, PLAIN, NETTED, AND JET MANTLES

AT PRICES RANGING FROM $3 UP—A GREAT REDUCTION.

LACES.

BLACK SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES IN ALL WIDTHS.
PONGEE EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY—A DECIDED NOVELTY.

DUNCAN A. GRANT,
879 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Special attention to all orders by mail. Samples sent on request.

CLOTHING.

Nicoll

THE

TAILOR.

620 BROADWAY,
NEAR HOUSTON-ST., AND
139 TO 151 BOWERY.

BRANCH STORES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF SUITINGS. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WOOLENS, CHEVIOTS, CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, &C.

BUSINESS SUITS TO ORDER,
$15, $20, $25, AND $30.
LARGE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM.

CASSIMERE PANTS TO ORDER,
$4, $5, $6, $7, AND $8.
GREAT VARIETY, NEWEST STYLES.

SPRING OVERCOATS TO ORDER,
FROM $15 UPWARD.

SAMPLES AND RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT BY MAIL.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS, TELEPHONES, STEAM MACHINERY. ALL SCIENTIFIC IMPROVEMENTS.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,
MADE FROM
PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
Rich, delicious, and always reliable. Try it, and you will use no other. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,288 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st., New-York; No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

HATS.
HATS.
HATS.

2,000 Misses' Imported Hats, fancy trimmed, 25c. and 50c.

Boys' and Misses' trimmed, 75c. Ladies' English Milans, 98c.

Ladies' French Chips, 50c. up. Leon and fancy Straws low.

Imported Pattern Bonnets closing. Imported Chips and Fluresnes.

FLOWERS.
FLOWERS.
FLOWERS.

Immense stock of fine French Flowers, new designs, 15c. to $1 spray.

Violets, 5c. dozen; Buttercups, 12c. dozen. Daisies, 9c. dozen; French Roses, &c.

Ostrich Plumes, Tips, and Fancy Feathers, all at low prices.

RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.

Lots of Gros Grain, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, and Brocade Ribbons, 4c. up.

PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.

Over 500 different varieties of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at very low prices, 50c. to $10.

SILKS.
SILKS.
SILKS.

40,000 yards Fancy Silks, Satins, and Grenadines, 25c., 35c., 39c., 50c. yard.

Special bargains in Black and Colored Silks, 50c., 60c., 69c., 75c., up.

TIES.
TIES.
TIES.

20,000 fine embroidered lawn Ties, worth 20c., all at 7c.

12,000 wide silk-embroidered Ties, worth 25c., all at 7c.

5,000 Breton lace Fichus, 7c.
5,000 wide silk Windsor Ties, 7c.

Immense lot of Breton, Duchesse, Lace, Damassé Silks, Fichus, Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs, worth from $1 to $1 50, all at 29c.

LACES.
LACES.
LACES.

Breton and Val Laces, 3c. yard up.
Torchon Laces, 3 inches wide, 5c.

Black silk and gilt Laces, 15c. yard.
Guipure, all silk, 4 inches wide, 20c.

Hand-run Breton, 3 inches wide, 10c.
Beaded silk Brussels Laces, 25c.

Silk Illusion, all colors, gilt beads and frosted, 25c. yard.

GLOVES.
GLOVES.
GLOVES.

Gauze Lisle, embroidered tops, 25c.
Gauze Lisle, fancy lace tops, 25c.
French Lisle, richly embroidered, 25c.
English Berlin, six buttons, 25c.

English Berlin, two buttons, 12½c.
Lace Mitts, colors and blacks, 25c. up.

Two-button Kid Gloves, 25c.
Three-button Kid Gloves, 39c.
Four-button Kid Gloves, 45c.
Six-button Kid Gloves, 69c.

HOSIERY.
HOSIERY.
HOSIERY.

Lot Ladies' fancy Hosiery, 15c., 20c. pair.
Lot Misses' fancy Hosiery, 12c., 20c. pair.
Lot Gents' fancy Hosiery, 15c., 20c. pair.

Silk-embroidered Balbriggans, in plain and fancy colors, 20c., 25c. pair.
Gents' Balbriggan Half Hose, 20c., 25c. pair.

Lace Hosiery, full regular, 25c.
English Hosiery, full regular, 25c.
Gents' Silk and Lisle Hosiery, 25c.

1,500 dozen of Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's Silk, Lisle, and Cotton Hose, French and English, 25c. to $3 25 per pair.

UNDERWEAR.
UNDERWEAR.
UNDERWEAR.

Chemises, richly embroidered, 50c. up.
Drawers, richly embroidered, 50c. up.
Skirts, richly trimmed, 50c. up.

Night Dresses, richly embroidered, 75c. up.
Dresses for children, cambric, 25c.
Ladies' and gentlemen's Merinos, 25c.

Corsets, hand-made, 80 bones, 24c.
Corsets, hand-made, 100 bones, 49c.
Corsets, fine goods, special bargains.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.

3,000 dozen ladies', gentlemen's, boys', and misses' linen, silk, and lace Handkerchiefs, plain, embroidered, and hemstitched, 5c. to $1.

TRIMMINGS.
TRIMMINGS.
TRIMMINGS.

Fringes and Gimps; special bargains in Fringes, 25c. to $2.

Passementeries from 5c. to $4 50 yard.
Cashmere and colored silk Fringes.

10,000 dozen Buttons; dress and cloak Buttons, worth 25c., at 5c. dozen.

40,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries at 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 30c. yard.

341, 343, 345 SIXTH-AVENUE.

KINZEY & CO.

THE "ZOLA,"

THE LATEST SENSATION

And novelty of Paris and London, can be seen to-morrow, (Monday,) and during the week, at the Exhibition Parlors of the

PARISIAN FLOWER CO.,

NO. 98 EAST 14TH-ST.

Also Brown's London Walking Hats, Polo Turbans, Jerome Park Derbies, Lolettes, Langtrys, Spanish Student, and other admired and fashionable Shapes introduced by us this season, together with the Flowers, Feathers, Balls, Ornaments, and Millinery Goods used in trimming them.

I. LOWENSTEIN, Proprietor.

N. B.—The "Artificial Flower Guide," with beautifully illustrated catalogue, mailed free upon application.

BOYS' AND GIRLS'

CLOTHING, INFANTS' OUTFITS.

EVERYTHING FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR AT THE

LILIPUTIAN BAZAR

BEST & CO., NO. 315 6TH-AV., BET. 19TH & 20TH STS.

FURNITURE.

Special Offering.

FURNITURE

AT

Unheard of Prices.

In consequence of overstock and an intended alteration and enlargement of premises, we shall offer a discount on our very large line of Furniture by making such prices as shall cause the immediate sale of the surplus. This is an opportunity that intending purchasers will be exceedingly unwise to neglect.

Also, special attention is called to our large and cheap stock of Summer House Furniture, of Willow and Rattan Ware, Lawn and Piazza Easy Chairs, Ash and Enameled Bedroom Furniture, &c., &c., now offered at less than the prices of a year ago.

"Buy of the Maker."

GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,
STORES 104, 106, & 108 WEST 14TH-ST.,
Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

Our manufactory, 154 and 156 West 19th-st., is superintended by Mr. M. C. Glassmann, of the late firm of L. Zeigler & Co.

THE WINDSOR PARLOR FOLDING BED

and sold at makers' prices. Buy no other until you see it! Send for Catalogue. [illegible] DORING & CO., Nos. 60 and 62 South 5th-av., Brooklyn, E. D., one block from Broadway. Take Grand-street ferry.

DRY GOODS.

HEARN

30 WEST FOURTEENTH ST.,
BETWEEN
FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.

We shall this week offer in our CLOAK and SUIT DEPARTMENT some extraordinary attractions than ever. We have now on hand the largest and most elegant stock we have ever exhibited, comprising not only our own very extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic NOVELTIES, but, also, a CONSIGNMENT of the entire assortment of the most prominent WHOLESALE CLOAK and SUIT establishment in America, embracing every new and popular style both of Wraps and Dresses, that has been produced this season. They are, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, NEW and ELEGANT, and the prices FAR BELOW any hitherto quoted.

Everything new and handsome in Silk, Woolen, Gingham, Swiss, and Lawn dresses for Spring and Summer wear.

All fashionable styles of outside wraps. Fichus, Capes, Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets, and Surtouts in Silk, Lace, and Cloth.

We do not quote special styles or prices, as the assortment comprises EVERYTHING, both in fine and medium qualities, at lower prices than similar goods have ever been sold.

Our instructions are "TO SELL."

We shall also offer
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS and SUITS.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
WHITE UNDERWEAR.
INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and NURSES'
CAPS and APRONS.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
CORSETS.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
COLORED SKIRTS.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
SUMMER MERINO UNDERWEAR.

We shall open this week
NEW STYLES in
SILK NOVELTIES for
OVERDRESSES and GARNITURE.
BROCADE SILKS and SATINS.
NEW SHADES in
PLAIN SILKS and SATINS.

We shall also open
NEW STYLES and COLORINGS
in
FRENCH DRESS GOODS.
MANY NEW STYLES
in
SILK and WOOL NOVELTIES.
NEW and EXCLUSIVE STYLES
in
FRENCH and AMERICAN LAWNS.
FRENCH ORGANDIES.
SCOTCH and AMERICAN GINGHAMS.
FRENCH and AMERICAN MOMIE CLOTHS.
FRENCH FLEURS DETS.
YEDDOS and COTELINES.

Mourning Goods.

All NEW and FASHIONABLE Fabrics.
Plain and Fancy MOMIE CLOTHS,
Plain and Fancy ARMURES,
Plain and Fancy BUNTINGS,
Plain and Fancy GRENADINES,
BROCADES and CAMEL'S HAIRS,
CASHMERES and MERINOS,
Summer DRAPS D'ETE,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
COURTAULD'S CRAPES.

Only RELIABLE MAKES which can be recommended to wear well.

CLOTHS.
Most complete assortment in fashionable shades.
SHETLAND SHAWLS—all the new styles.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in
Laces,
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Ruchings and Lace Neckwear,
Ribbons,
Fringes,
Passementeries,
Buttons,
Jewelry,
Notions,
Gloves.

ALL THE NEW STYLES IN PARASOLS.
SILK UMBRELLAS,
all sorts of handles, in immense variety.

HOUSEKEEPING and WHITE GOODS.

Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting and Sheeting Linens,
Linen Damasks, Tablecloths and Napkins,
Linen Towels and Towelings,
Swisses, Nainsooks, and Lawns,
Piques and Brilliantines,
Embroidered Table-covers,
Flannels and Embroidered Cloths,
Curtains and Drapery Muslins,
Marseilles and Crochet Quilts,
White and Colored Flannels,
Embroidered Skirts,
Waist and Skirt Linings.

GENTLEMEN'S
SCARFS, UNDERWEAR, AND HOSIERY.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
FINEST MADE, ONE DOLLAR.
$1 each—$1 guaranteed.

These shirts are the same quality that we have sold for the last six years, and originally sold them for $1 50, and notwithstanding the great reduction in price we have always maintained the quality, the linen, the bosoms and bands are three-ply, and all linen, the bodies of Wamsutta well made, the buttons properly sewed on. They are equal in all respects to the best custom-made shirts, and far superior to any other ready-made shirt.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Black Silks	39 cents
Black Satin Satin Silks	$1 00
Colored Satins De Lyons	[illegible]
Colored Dress Silks	39 cents
Fancy Dress Silks	39 cents
Fancy Foulards	[illegible]
Brocade Silks and Satins	$1 00
Fancy Pekins	39 cents
Black Silk Serges	[illegible]
Black Bunting ... 25 cents Black Fr. Bunting	20 cents
Wool De Beges	[illegible] cents

REMNANTS OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, AND MOURNING GOODS, HALF PRICE.

[illegible]

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE, PARIS.

Nos. 18 and 20 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, in the centre of the City, near the Grand Opera, has recently been enlarged for the comfort of American families.

L. KABBE, Proprietor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CASH.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silverware bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,183 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,200 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY House—[illegible]

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

PRICES ASKED FOR PROVISIONS—THE SUPPLY OF FISH.

Excellent lamb and veal may be now obtained in the markets, but there is still a considerable quantity of "bob veal" offered for sale by dishonest butchers. Choice fore-quarters of lamb are worth 20 cents per pound, hind-quarters 25 to 28, and chops 35. Prices asked for veal and other meats are the same as they have been for some time. Game is higher, wild pigeons and wild squabs selling at $1 50 to $2 per dozen, tame squabs at $2 50, English snipe at $2 to $2 50, plover at $4, and sand snipe at 50 cents per dozen. Turkeys are now worth 18 to 22 cents per pound, and Long Island Spring chickens 35 to 40 cents per pound.

Butter is lower; good qualities may now be bought in the markets and shops at 30 cents per pound, and inferior at 20.

Tomatoes are worth 25 cents per quart; Bermuda onions, 10 to 12 per quart; old domestic onions, 10 to 12; Bermuda Irish potatoes, 40 per half peck, and new Charleston, 50; cucumbers, 8 to 5 cents each; radishes, 1 to 3 cents per bunch; new white turnips, 10 cents per bunch; new carrots, 5 cents, and new beets, 10 cents per bunch, and asparagus, 15 to 20 cents per bundle—the highest rate being for Oyster Bay. Strawberries are in good supply from the South, and the fruit is, in the main, of poor quality. Dealers in the markets and licensed venders sell it for 15 to 40 cents per quart, according to quality.

In the fruit stores the prices current for all kinds of fruit in season are as follows: Strawberries from Norfolk, per quart, 20 to 40 cents, and from Charleston, 30 to 50; Valencia oranges, 40 to 50 cents per dozen; ordinary to good Messina, 30 to 50, and choice Messina egg oranges, 50 to 60; hot-house grapes, $1 50 to $2 50 per pound, and Malaga, 25 to 50; pineapples, 30 to 40 cents apiece; bananas, 40 to 50 cents per dozen; lemons, 25, and limes, 15 to 20; hot-house peaches, the newest things in the markets, 25 to 75 cents each. Apples are selling at the prices of last week, and the rates for other fruits enumerated above of inferior quality are lower in the markets and on the streets than those given. The values of groceries are unaltered.

The market has been well supplied with all varieties of fish, salmon excepted. Striped bass, coming from the Provinces, from the Chesapeake, and North River, are in large quantities and very cheap; large fish at 12½ cents, small at 15 cents; blue-fish are now being caught in the Chesapeake weighing 4 pounds, and are worth 15 cents. The first blue-fish from our own immediate coast was caught on Thursday last off Barnegat, which is earlier than has been known for many years. Salmon are scarce; reports from the Restigouche state that the ice in the bay still is close, and the chances are that the supply of provincial fish will be smaller than it was last year; a few fine fish are coming from the Penobscot, and one weighed 28 pounds; only one salmon came last week from the Connecticut River; mackerel are in good quantity, quite a catch having been made off Cape May; they are running better as to size; worth from 1 to 15 cents, according to size. Shad have been fairly plenty, selling from 5 to 10 cents a pound. It is as yet too early to form an opinion as to the number of fish when compared with the catch of last season. A 9 pound shad was caught in the Connecticut. Weak-fish are in market, quite remarkable as to size, weighing 10 pounds; worth from 10 to 15 cents. Spanish mackerel have come in in good time, there having been made several large captures; fish will weigh from 1 to 3 pounds; worth, according to size, for small, 25 cents; large, 50 cents. Green turtle plenty at 16 cents; halibut, 15 cents; haddock, 8 cents; cod from Nantucket, alive, 8 cents; king-fish, 18 cents; black-fish, 12½ cents; flounders, 10 cents; porgies, 8 cents; eels, 15 cents; lobsters, somewhat better as to size, 10 cents; sheepshead, 20 cents; soft clams 50 to 75 cents per 100; white-fish coming into competition with our own fresh fish, and no sale even at 8 cents; brook trout, Canadian, 50 cents; Long Island cultivated, $1, good demand; some few pompano, 75 cents a pound; smoked haddock 10 cents; smoked salmon, 18 cents; dry cod, 7 cents; soft crabs fair in size, from Virginia and Maryland, 50 cents to $1 50 a dozen; this coming week the first soft crabs ought to arrive from New-Jersey.

THE EATING OF THE CARP.

ONE OF THE FRESH-WATER FISH OF THE FUTURE—HOW THE FIRST CARP WAS JUDGED IN NEW-YORK.

This title has an epic sound, like to "the forging of the sword" or "the launching of the ship," but since the fish in question was certainly the first true carp ever served in New-York, how it was cooked, and how it was eaten, are worth placing on record. The fish itself recalls those old monastic times when in England, just beyond the shadow of the cloister, good monks watched the carp sporting in their ponds and feeding amid the green water-lilies. As Badham says, "Carp formed an unfailing supply of orthodox diet for Lent and meagre days, and was never wanting in larder or pond." Alas for Abbot and Prior there came with the Reformation emancipation from a forced diet, and with a new religion all the barriers which kept the carp within sacred precincts were broken down, the fish escaped, were no longer cared for, and *Cyprinus Carpio* became degenerate. It is absolutely certain that before this fish was brought over to this country some four years ago, by the United States Fish Commissioner, we had no good carp in our waters. From time to time a few wretched fish, called carp through courtesy, were caught in the Hudson, which no one would eat. These certainly owed their origin to the gold fish. In time these fish had even lost their ornamental characteristics, and were worthless as food. From some of these having been eaten, there arose an idea that all carp were as poor in flavor and as tasteless as these degenerate fish. Perhaps there is nothing in this world so difficult to overcome as a prejudice in regard to food. Give a fish or a dog a bad name, and it becomes up-hill work to reinstate them. Now, what can be a more dainty feeder than a carp? His favorite food is salad leaves. Think of a fine fish, fattened to perfection, which has been reared on lettuce and celery! Why, a carp could be made to have all the delicate flavors of the prince of wild fowls. The particular fish which was partaken of was sent to this City, in fine order, from the Government ponds at Washington. It was a tribute of respect from the capital to that supreme gastronomic tribunal which is supposed to exist in the Metropolis. Long and profound were the deliberations as to whom should be confided the task of preparing the fish. You might have given your carp to a Frenchman. Undoubtedly his method of preparation would have been successful, but then there would have been the chance that with the culinary cunning, an art which conceals the art, the carp might have been delicious, but had taken on the guise of some other fish. At last it was decided that since the fish was German—for it had been brought as a fingerling from abroad, and reared in republican waters—only a Teuton should cook it. One other point every one of the tasters was quite decided about, and that was that the fish should be put to the crucial test, and must be boiled in the simplest way. Then only the true flavor would come out. There might be ever so many sauces served with it, slight disguises to be taken on or put off at will, but the original savor could be tested without these. To a celebrated restaurateur in the lower part of the City, famed for the excellence of his German cuisine, the fish was carried. Here congregate the German bankers and brokers, who can recall at their table in New-York reminiscences of the many succulent dishes famed Hamburg excels in. That German restaurant-keeper was certainly emotional over the fish. It was the real thing, he said. His patrons had been craving for carp for years. He had done his best with the tucker, and even this poor fish, as being a relation to the carp, had been acceptable. How had this carp come to this country? Had it been imported? No, grown here! Then there was a future for this country. He now understood what great capabilities existed in the United States. We were going to grow carp. That was good; a brave thing. Then there was a possibility of obtaining a supply and of satisfying a want, a craving his patrons had for this, the very best of fish. Americans did not know about it? Well, then, they should be taught. He had a mission; he would inculcate a belief in carp. Let any one eat a carp, carefully cooked, taste it but once, and the victory was gained. Cook this carp? Why, cooking that carp would be the proudest day of his life.

This honest-minded host, who recalled in this latter speech M. Prudhomme, was left then to his task. Some three chosen fish-tasters—men deeply [illegible]—were present, a solemn conclave, and this is what is reported to the Household Column. The fish weighed some three and a half pounds, and was handsome in appearance. Of course, it was boiled according to the rules, with the scales on. Now, this particular kind of carp has a row of large scales on the back and belly only. To strip a fish of its scales when it is boiled is to allow all the natural juices to flow from the fish into the water of the kettle. The fish has a slight green yellow gleam. It was one of the New-York State Fish Commissioners, who, taking his fish-knife, carefully removed the skin of the fish, an art in serving fish which should be remembered. The meat was snow white in part, with a narrow streak of brown running down the middle. It looked, so it is reported, excellent as to fibre, for all fresh-water fish are of this kind; but it might be bony, a thing abominable in a fish. But no, it was not bony, not any more than a shad, and possibly less. Two sauces accompanied the fish. One was simply melted butter, the other a white sauce, with what piquancy horse-radish can impart. In silence, according to the good Thackerian rule, the fish was tasted. It was boiled to a turn, not too dry, but having just sufficient of the natural juices. The flavor of this carp was found to be delicate to a degree, with a taste peculiar to itself, and equal in excellence to that of any other fresh-water fish. Now it was tried plain, without any sauce; [illegible] the horse-radish, and again these [illegible] not easily carried away by their [illegible] [illegible] the high encomiums passed on the fish by Pomponius [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

methods of serving it. We only know in the United States how to boil, fry, or bake fish; there our ways of serving fish end. Carp must be admirable baked, and would be wonderful when stewed. The possible objection that has been raised against carp, that it might be soft, was not at all evinced in the boiled fish. Referring to that most amusing book, "Badham's Fish Tattle," we find a method of serving a carp, à la Walton, which, though complicated, must be excellent. "Take a carp, alive if possible, scour and rub him clean with salt and water, but scale him not; then open him and put him with his blood and liver, which you must save when you open him, into a small pot or kettle. Then take sweet marjoram, thyme, and parsley, of each half a handful, a sprig of rosemary, and another of savory. Bind them in two or three bundles, and put them to your carp, with four or five whole onions, twenty oysters, and three anchovies; then pour upon your carp as much claret wine as will cover him, and season your claret with salt, cloves, and mace, and the rinds of oranges and lemons; that done, cover your pot, and set it on a quick fire till it is sufficiently boiled; then take out your carp and lay it with the broth on a dish, and pour into it a quarter of a pound of the best fresh butter, melted and beaten with half a dozen spoonfuls of the broth and yolks of two or three eggs, and some of the herbs shred. Garnish your dish with lemons, and so serve it up; and much good may it do you!" Descending a little from this lofty stage of cookery, which would perhaps even render the American Angler, the most abominable of all fish, palatable. We should simply say, bake a carp just as you would a blue-fish, and you will find it excellent. Perhaps some of the readers of the Household Column may be desirous of eating carp. They must have patience; it is only the chosen few who can as yet indulge; but in two or three years, when the thousands of small fish that have been distributed have grown big enough, there may be carp enough in the market to supply the demand.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

BOILED COD WITH HOLLANDAISE SAUCE.—Fish boiled à la Hollandaise is, properly, cooked in sea-water, but as sea-water is not always obtainable, well-salted water is generally used. (1) After thoroughly washing the fish, put it over the fire in cold water, well salted, and bring it slowly to a boil; it will be done when the fins can be easily pulled out. (2) Set the pot off the fire and let the fish stand in the water in which it was boiled until it is wanted for use. (3) While the fish is boiling make the sauce according to receipt below. (4) After the sauce is made take the fish upon a napkin, garnish it with some sprigs of parsley, and send it to the table with the sauce in a sauce-boat. *Hollandaise Sauce.*—Put one ounce of butter and one ounce of flour in a saucepan over the fire, and stir constantly until it bubbles, then add, gradually, one gill of boiling water, remove the sauce from the fire; stir the yolks of three eggs, one at a time; add one saltspoonful of dry mustard, one tablespoonful of vinegar and three of oil, gradually, drop by drop, stirring constantly till smooth. Serve it with the fish.—COOKING-SCHOOL TEXT-BOOK, JULIET CORSON.

STEWED EELS.—An eel for stewing should not weigh less than a pound; still, a smaller size will do. The eels being skinned and cleaned, cut off the heads and tails, and reserve for the gravy. Cut up the rest in pieces about three inches long, roll them in flour, pepper and salt, and fry them in plenty of fat. When brown, set them before the fire, and drain every particle of grease from them. Eels thus cooked are deprived of the oil which makes them so distasteful to some people. When cold, put the fish into a rich, thick gravy, made of beef and the heads and tails of the fish and flavored with essence of anchovy, a little mushroom vinegar, and a glass of sherry. Let the eels simmer gently for a quarter of an hour, and serve upon a hot-water dish.—LITTLE DINNERS.

POTATO FLOUR.—Rasp the potatoes into a tub of cold water and change it repeatedly until the raspings fall to the bottom like paste; then dry it in the air, pound it in a mortar, and pass it through a hair sieve. It is nearly as nutritive, and much lighter, than wheaten flour. It is, therefore, preferable for making puddings and pastry for infants and invalids. A portion of it also improves the appearance of household bread, and dealers constantly pass it off as arrowroot. If kept dry, it will remain good for years.—MRS. HALE'S COOK-BOOK.

BRIOCHE.—This is an excellent light cake for breakfast or luncheon, and is much used in France: Beat one-quarter pound butter until it is in a cream; take three eggs and beat until light; mix thoroughly with the butter; add to this one-half pound of sifted flour, and to this mix one small cake compressed yeast; then a gill of water; set to rise over night in a warm place; put in a turban form, and bake in a quick oven.—CASSELL.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—Mix the yolks of six eggs with one cupful and a half of sugar and fifteen tablespoonfuls of bread-crumbs, then a quart of boiled milk; take eight tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, mix with a little boiling water, and pour into the mixture; the whites of three eggs are to be well beaten and added last, with a very little salt; bake one hour; beat the remaining three whites into a stiff froth; add icing sugar sufficient to make a meringue, and dry without browning.—HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES, MRS. FREDERICK.

DRESSING FOR LETTUCE SALAD FOR ONE.—The yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of oil, one teaspoonful of pulverized sugar, the half of a lemon.—T. A. A.

MOTHS.

A word in season, if it is the right word, regarding moths, will be equivalent in utility to the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine." An obscure student of economic housewifery, who has attentively regarded for a series of years the action of different vegetable substances on the life and the destruction of insects, has discovered the proper food for the greedy moth, all mouth. It is cheaper than camphor or tobacco, has no smell, and is always available. A pound or two or three of black pepper, ready pulverized for table use, scattered freely among your furs and woolens, can easily be shaken off or out in the Autumn by some hand, willing and happy to be hired to sneeze, and the garments will be found uninjured. A lady who packed up her personal effects in the loose confusion of too little time and strength to devote thereto, hurried them off to one of our great store-houses, and left them untouched during an absence of three years. She had tossed the pepper with random lavishness through each trunk, box, and defenseless bag of bundles. She found her fur-trimmed and all-wool garments perfectly unharmed after their three years of extra exposure among the quantities of other families' goods accumulated in the proper moths' boarding-house. Not only this triumph; another divulged experience brings to light a handsome muff, which, being superseded by other furs to match suits, escaped use for 18 or 20 years and was seldom looked at. Well peppered, and without other extra care, it is clean, fresh, and undamaged to-day. An economic object attained, better a few cachinnatory occasions, and a funny profusion of sorrowless tears or an hour's humbug cough, in looking over a trunk, if it earns money faster than it can be earned any other way. In fact, this is the chief way in which pepper should be used, unless one wants to scare the moths out of one's stomach at the cost of wearing out and burning up the delicate tissues of the inner man. Pepper to be trodden under foot in the shoes on a cold journey, or in the case of a constitution where the blood needs to be coaxed down to the feet, is, indeed, useful also; but the evident chief object of nature in providing black pepper is to defend mankind from powerful robbers, of form and color so indefinite that even in the matter of identity they often deceive their most familiar victims. A. B.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for good clam soup—not too heavy.

How to souse fresh mackerel.

A receipt for clam pie and clam fritters.

How to cook and serve asparagus.

"L. B." wants to know "what makes potatoes turn blue when they are cooked."

"L. N." asks "how to renew chromos."

How to cure a skylark that is very thin and weak, and is continually opening its mouth as if gasping for breath, and every few minutes has a violent attack as though it could not swallow its food beyond a certain point?

SHOE-MAKERS ON A STRIKE.

On Tuesday last 15 shoe-makers employed by Land W. Meier & Co., of No. 21 Warren-street, left their work. They adjourned to a neighboring beer saloon and discussed their grievance against their foreman, who, it seems, was desirous of introducing a new plan of heeling shoes that would expedite business. The hands were all well paid, making from $16 to $25 weekly, but the 15 disapproved of the foreman's action. After their debate, John C. Barry, James McGrath, and John Leonard waited upon Mr. Meier and presented a resolution demanding the discharge of the foreman, under the pain of a "strike" on the part of 15 malcontents. Mr. Meier said he would not discharge the foreman, as he was a competent and satisfactory workman, and informed the would-be strikers that they could strike if they felt so disposed, and he would fill their places with others. The men struck accordingly, and at once began to "picket" the Meier establishment, sending word in all directions, even to Boston, warning men against filling the vacancies. Yesterday these "pickets" were engaged, it is alleged, in preventing men from going to work, when Detectives Fogarty and Cassidy told them to disperse. They replied with impertinent and obscene language, and, finally, the detectives arrested Barry, McGrath, and Leonard, the first-named being the ringleader. The prisoners were taken before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, who committed them to prison for five days in default of $400 bail to keep the peace for six months. They had been gone but a short time when Alderman Sheils appeared in court, and, after asking what had become "of those poor men," went bail for the three and they were liberated.

THE ENORMOUS IMMIGRATION.

The tide of immigration is constantly increasing. During the week ending last night 15,[illegible] fresh arrivals were landed at Castle Garden, making 30,641 for the month thus far, or over 2,500 a day, Sundays included. Yesterday four vessels brought 2,[illegible]—the Salier, from Bremen, 1,218; the Mosel, from Bremen, 645; the Patagonia, from Liverpool, 680, and the Bristol, from Avonmouth, [illegible]. Baron Von Schlosser, the German Minister to Washington, who sailed for home yesterday afternoon, spent the morning in Castle Garden, in company with Commissioner Hauselt, obtaining statistics in regard to the recent outpouring of emigrants from Germany, for the purpose of laying them before his Government.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK AT THE VARIOUS ARMORIES.

Gatling Battery B, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, will be inspected and mustered by the State authorities in the Union-square plaza Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Veteran Corps of the Fifth Regiment is to have a picnic at Held's Hamilton Park, Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Major-Gen. Jourdan, commanding the Second Division, with his staff; Gen. E. L. Molineux and staff, of the Eleventh Brigade, and the staff of the Fifth Brigade, are to be inspected Wednesday, May 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Veterans of the First New-York Mounted Rifles propose to parade, mounted and armed, on Decoration Day. A meeting to make arrangements for the purpose will be held at No. 45 Vesey-street to-morrow, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Eleventh Brigade Examining Board, Brooklyn, has been reorganized, and now consists of Lieut.-Col. Louis Bossert, Thirty-second Regiment; Lieut.-Col. George H. Bradley and Major T. V. Tuttle, Forty-seventh Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald commanding, will parade for inspection and muster near its new armory Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M. Sergt. Edward S. Lentilhon and Corp. James G. Janeway have received warrants.

Gatling Battery N, Brooklyn, will elect a First Lieutenant to-morrow night, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. P. I. Hoffman. Lieut. W. H. H. Tyson is in command of the battery during the temporary absence of Capt. John A. Edwards.

Capt. John C. E. Hinrichs, who was run over and killed by a locomotive at East New-York last Sunday, was formerly in command of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn. The members of the company attended the funeral, and the company room in the armory has been draped in mourning.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, is under orders to parade, mounted, for inspection and muster, on Broadway, between Howard and Saratoga avenues, New-Brooklyn, Friday. Henry W. Moser, a brother of First Lieut. Moser, and Albert Klein have enlisted in this command.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, paraded for its annual inspection and muster last Thursday. The strength of the regiment was as follows: Field and staff, 9; non-commissioned staff, 11; band, 35; Companies—A, 49; B, 50; C, 51; D, 50; E, 47; F, 46; G, 45; H, 42; I, 57; K, 36; total, 518; absent, 150; total enrolled, 768.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend has reconsidered his determination to have the inspections in the Second Division, Brooklyn, on unsatisfactory days. The inspection of the Thirteenth Regiment will take place Monday, May 24, instead of on "children's day," Wednesday, May 26, and the Thirty-second Regiment will be inspected Tuesday, May 25, instead of Decoration Day.

The non-commissioned officers of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. John Rueger commanding, are under orders to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the armory for instruction and drill Saturday evening, May 22. The commissioned officers, in full-dress uniform, are to visit the various cemeteries Sunday morning, May 30, to decorate the graves of their comrades.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. F. E. Unbekant commanding, is under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform, heavy marching order, for inspection, muster, and review, in Lafayette-place, Tuesday, May 25. The officers and non-commissioned officers are to have a preliminary drill at the armory Wednesday evening. Private Henry P. Mander, of Company B, has been appointed Sergeant-Major of the regiment.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, paraded, without a band, for inspection and muster on East Thirty-fourth-street last Monday afternoon. It was purely a business ceremony, without an interesting feature for spectators. The number mustered present was as follows: Field and staff, 9; non-commissioned staff, 9; Company B, 39; C, 76; D, 56; E, 19; F, 37; G, 41; H, 45; I, 44; K, 93; total, 468; absent, 135; total enrolled, 603.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. S. Oscar Ryder commanding, will parade by detachments, for drill, as follows: Companies F, G, and I, Wednesday; A, D, and B, Thursday, and C, K, E, and H, Friday, assembling on each occasion at 8:30 P. M. The regiment will be inspected Monday, May 24, at Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and will parade on Decoration Day with the First Division. General Guide W. H. Van Vleck has been appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant, and Corporal Alfred E. Miller has been promoted General Guide.

The first rifle competition for the Dinsmore medal, by Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, resulted in a victory for Charles E. Cottrell, on the score of 38 out of a possible 50 points. The next competition for the trophy will take place in July. The regiment will have a preliminary inspection at its armory Friday evening. Orders have been issued for the official inspection of the regiment, Monday, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Prospect Park, and the parade with the Second Division Monday, May 31. Company G had a pleasant "Council of War" last Wednesday evening.

Battery B, Major John Keim commanding, and Battery K, Major Augustus Hoelzle commanding, paraded for inspection and muster, at Prospect Park parade-ground, last Wednesday. Both batteries arrived on the ground in time for several hours' drill before the inspection. Assistant Inspector-General Rodenbrough conducted the ceremony, accompanied by Col. Carl Jussen, Inspector of the First Division, and Capt. Sinclair, commanding Battery C, United States Artillery, of Fort Hamilton. Battery B mustered 83 present, 19 absent, total, 102. Battery K mustered 68 present, 9 absent; total enrolled, 77.

The anniversary of the day the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, left for the seat of war, in 1861, is Sunday, May 18. The event is to be commemorated on the Monday evening following at the regimental armory. The regiment, in full-dress uniform, is to be reviewed by Major-Gen. James Jourdan on that occasion. The resolutions adopted by the Board of Officers of this command some time ago requesting him not to accept the command of the Fifth Brigade, have been engrossed and framed for the adornment of the meeting-room of the board.

Col. Emmons Clark, acting commander of the Third Brigade, has issued orders directing his command to parade Monday, May 31, "to honor the memory of their comrades who gave up life in defense of their country," and for review by Mayor Cooper. The troops will be formed in close columns in the following order: Seventh Regiment on West Thirty-fourth-street, the right resting 30 paces from Fifth-avenue; Sixty-ninth Regiment on West Thirty-third-street, its right resting on Fifth-avenue, and Eighth Regiment on West Thirty-third-street, adjoining the Sixty-ninth. The formation is to be completed at 8:40 o'clock A. M., when the regimental commanders are to report to the Chief of Staff of the brigade, at Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The brigade staff will assemble at No. 2 West Thirty-second-street, at 8:15 o'clock A. M. on that occasion.

The series of "improvement" meetings instituted by Brig.-Gen. E. L. Molineux, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, for the instruction of his staff, was concluded Saturday evening, when Major Joel W. Hyde, Brigade Surgeon, delivered an instructive address on "The Treatment and Care of the Wounded." Beginning with the proposition that the morale and fighting force of an army was strengthened in proportion to the completeness of the preparation for the care of its wounded, Dr. Hyde, who served with distinction through the civil war, demonstrated that the possession of the knowledge by the officers of a few simple rules of surgery, the application of compresses, bandages, &c., and the handling of wounded men, would frequently result in saving many valuable lives. The staff contemplates the institution of a training-school for the instruction of officers and soldiers in ambulance and field-hospital duties, somewhat on the plan of the London Hospital Brigade.

The United Schuetzen Corps of North America will combine in holding a fair at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, Hoboken, N. J., beginning Monday, June 4, and lasting until June 20. The fair is to be given for the purpose of raising funds to clear off a debt of $20,000 resting on the park. The New-York Schuetzen Corps, Major George Aery commanding, will parade on that occasion, assembling at its head-quarters, No. 24 Market-street, from which it will march by various routes to the Christopher-Street Ferry. It is expected that Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will act as an escort to the sharpshooters on that occasion. Many valuable prizes have been contributed to the fair, among them being a silver dinner-set, valued at $800, presented by Major Aery, which will be raffled off. The lady friends of the society are to have charge of the booths. The festival will begin at 8 o'clock P. M. daily, and athletic performances and a promenade concert and dancing will entertain the spectators until 10 o'clock P. M.

The Second Division, Brooklyn, Gen. James Jourdan commanding, is under orders to parade in full-dress uniform, with white trousers, on Decoration Day. The formation will be as follows: Eleventh Brigade, South Eighth-street, facing south, with its right resting on Fourth-street; Fifth Brigade, South Ninth-street, in the same relative position; Batteries C and N, Artillery, and Separate Troops G and D, Cavalry, on Division-avenue, right resting on Bedford-avenue, extending east, when the division moves to take their places on the left of the Fifth Brigade. The Seventeenth Separate Company of Infantry, of Flushing, will be assigned to the Eleventh Brigade. Field and staff officers and batteries will parade mounted. The brigade commanders are to report to Gen. Jourdan at the time [illegible].

tion of Fourth-street, Bedford and Division avenues, at 9:45 o'clock A. M. The procession will start about 10 o'clock, to some point in the Western District, where the division will be dismissed in time to enable the Grand Army of the Republic to proceed to the several cemeteries.

The members of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, are to have a meeting at the Regimental Armory to-morrow evening, to make arrangements for a series of competitions to select a rifle team to represent the regiment at Creedmoor next Fall. Companies G, Capt. A. H. Williams, and D, Capt. Darius Ferry, will have a joint drill in skirmish movements at the Prospect Park parade-ground, Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The rifle club of Company E will have a match on the armory range Wednesday evening. The non-commissioned staff of this command gave an amateur minstrel entertainment at the Brooklyn Athenæum, last Wednesday evening, for the benefit of a fund for the purpose of furnishing its quarters in the regimental armory. The performance was heartily applauded by a large and select audience. The regiment is discussing the project of a trip to Boston in September. Boston celebrates its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary on Sept. 17, and the regiment has received a pressing invitation to participate in the ceremonies on that occasion. It is probable that the invitation will be accepted, and that the regiment will leave on a special boat on Sept. 16, returning on the following Monday.

At First Division head-quarters a request has been received from Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, for permission to escort the First Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, in the parade on Decoration Day. Returns have been received of the election of First Lieut. Cornelius Bode, of the Eleventh Regiment, as Captain of Company E, Fifth Regiment; First Lieut. Charles J. Hellerich, of Company K, Fifth Regiment, as Captain of Company F, in the same command; Louis Goldsmith as First Lieutenant, and Henry C. Aspinwall, Second Lieutenant of Company B, Twelfth Regiment; and the appointment by Col. Cavanagh of James B. Wallace as Commissary of Subsistence, Sixty-ninth Regiment. Major Charles Koch, Fifth Regiment; Major George S. Schermerhorn, First Brigade Staff; First Lieut. Edgar Anthony, Eighth Regiment, and Second Lieut. Thomas J. Condon, Sixty-ninth Regiment, have resigned. Commissions have been received for Second Lieuts. Theodore F. Nesbitt and Edgar Willson, Ninth Regiment, and Chaplain Carlos Martyn, Seventy-first Regiment. The hour for the parade of the First Division on Decoration Day has been changed from 9 to 10 A. M.

Commissions have been issued to officers in the First and Second Divisions during the past month as follows: First Brigade—Capt. Alfred Roosevelt, Ordnance Officer; Capt. Philip S. Miller, Quartermaster; Capt. John J. Riker and First Lieut. Henry W. Leroy, Aides-de-camp. Second Brigade—First Lieut. Lawson B. Bell, Aide-de-camp. Separate Troop A, Cavalry—Second Lieutenants, Ernst Zobel and Charles G. Moser. Battery B, Artillery—First Lieutenant William Muhlenberg, and Second Lieutenant Adam Boecher. Fifth Regiment—Second Lieutenant Henry A. Domis. Eighth Regiment—First Lieutenant George Gustow, and Second Lieutenant Leon H. Cormier. Eleventh Regiment—First Lieutenant Charles E. Sharney; Second Lieutenant, John Fore, and Adjutant, Conrad Misbach. Fourteenth Regiment—Captain, Joseph E. K. Barlow; Twenty-second Regiment—Captain, Geo. P. Freeman; First Lieutenant, N. B. Thurston, and Surgeon, William F. Duncan. Sixty-ninth Regiment—Second Lieutenant, James G. Cunningham. Seventy-first Regiment—First Lieutenant, John F. Murch, and Second Lieutenant, E. D. K. Townsend. Resignations have been accepted of Capt. L. C. H. Goldman, Thirty-second Regiment; Second Lieut. James Annette, Seventy-first Regiment; Surgeon Arthur T. Hills and Second Lieut. Alonzo Durkee, Twelfth Regiment; First Lieut. Peter I. Hoffman, Gatling Battery N; Major Thomas H. Burchard, Surgeon, Twenty-second Regiment; Capt. Julius Sack, and Second Lieut. George Leopold, Third Regiment, Cavalry.

GRAIN MERCHANTS EXCITED.

ACCUSATIONS OF QUIBBLING MADE AND REPUDIATED.

At the second call of grain on the Produce Exchange, yesterday, a scene occurred which temporarily produced considerable excitement. Mr. Herrick, Chairman of the Grain Committee, called the trade to order and said that he had been requested by Mr. Hughes, of Hughes, Hickox & Co., to introduce a resolution bearing on the question as to the day when deliveries on contracts should be made. This year Decoration Day falls on Sunday, and the next day is, consequently, a legal holiday. The resolution asked for the opinion of the counsel of the Exchange as to when contracts falling due on that day are deliverable. Mr. A. B. Kent seconded it. Mr. David Bingham then stepped forward and said he did not consider it at all dignified or in order to bring up such questions, when so plain a rule had been provided by the managers on the subject. The resolution implied either that the members of the trade were not possessed of sufficient intelligence to extract the meaning of the rule or that some of them were desirous of quibbling for the purpose of shirking their contracts. It was, he said, time that this constant starting of technicalities should be stopped; else no person could have any absolute certainty as to the validity of any contract. He was sure that the great majority of the members of the Exchange were well satisfied to make their contracts in harmony with the rules, and then to live up to them, whether the advantage was for or against them. He spoke warmly, and was listened to in deep silence. At the conclusion of his remarks he was loudly cheered. A motion was then made to lay the matter on the table, but before it was put Mr. Hughes insisted on being permitted to make an explanation. He denied that the rule was so clear as Mr. Bingham had stated. The State law, he said, speaks only of commercial paper, and is consequently practically special legislation. There is no specification in regard to commercial contracts. His object in offering the resolution was to obtain legal opinion as to whether these were within the scope of the law. He did not know of anybody who was desirous of evading his contracts, and he regarded the implied reflection contained in Mr. Bingham's remarks as gravely unjust. Mr. Kent said that he did not desire to rest under the ban of Mr. Bingham's strictures, and asserted that his motives had been grossly misrepresented. The motion to lay on the table was carried unanimously.

A LONG-LOST FATHER DISCOVERED.

FOUND BY HIS SON AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS' ABSENCE—A STRANGE STORY.

Quite a romantic story, involving one husband and two wives, each with large families, has just come to light in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, and yesterday formed one of the chief topics of gossip about town. Fourteen years ago Charles Boiselle, a French Canadian, lived at Rondout, N. Y., and was employed as an assistant engineer on the steamer James W. Baldwin. His family consisted of a wife and five children—three sons and two daughters—the eldest being a boy 10 years of age, and the youngest an infant. Without any assigned cause, Boiselle threw up his position on the steamer and disappeared from Rondout, leaving his wife destitute. Sympathizing friends assisted her, and provided means for her return to her native village, St. Anne, near Montreal. As her family grew up and became able to work, the sons gradually sought the States, and the eldest finally reached Haverstraw, on the Hudson River, nearly opposite Peekskill, and found employment in one of the many brick-yards there. A year ago he was at work temporarily at Caldwell's, opposite Peekskill, and became acquainted with a Frenchman named Russell. Soon afterward young Boiselle recognized Russell as his own father, the fugitive Boiselle, who had deserted his wife and family at Rondout about 13 years previous. He questioned Russell pretty closely as to his former life. The man began to get suspicious and gave several evasive answers to the questions put him. Joseph learned that his father was married again and had another family, and this made him more indignant, if possible, than before. Two weeks ago he paid his father another visit and upbraided him for his duplicity, and the meeting was not a very pleasant one for either party. Joseph then returned to Haverstraw, and did not again visit Peekskill till Thursday last, when he went to Montrose & Lent's iron foundry and inquired for Russell, when he was informed that on the Saturday previous he had left town ostensibly for Boston. Russell had been employed by Messrs. Montross & Lent for 12 years, and had proved a valuable workman, being temperate and industrious. Rumors had reached the village in regard to his former marriage, but nothing satisfactory could be learned. He had been married to wife No. 2 for about 12 years, and they are left as destitute as he left the first wife.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge was held yesterday in the office of the President to take measures regarding the adverse report of the special investigating committee of the State Board of Charities. Among the managers present were Messrs. Edgar Ketchum, President of the board; Alexander Mali, Agnew, Henry A. Oram, E. Randolph Robinson, Morris Franklin, J. S. T. Stranahan, Richard M. Hoe, William M. Pritchard, and Vice-Presidents John W. C. Leveridge, Benjamin B. Atterbury, Frederick W. Downer, and James M. Halsted. Before discussing the special work of the meeting, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Thomas Sullivan, a member of the board, and of sympathy for his family were adopted. A full discussion of the report of the investigating Committee was then had. The result was the passage of a resolution appointing a special committee of three, with power, to whom the report was referred, with instructions to consider it fully, and report their conclusions to the full board. President Ketchum named Messrs. Oram, Pritchard, and Robinson as the committee. The President and Vice-President, John A. Weeks, were afterward added to the committee. The latter will at once commence what they intend shall be a thorough examination of every point in the report, and will give their conclusions to the full board as soon as possible.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 15.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Tenn. 6s, old.	Lake Shore.	Illinois Central.
N. W. C. C. G.	N. Y., L. E. & W.	Canada Southern.
C. C. & I. C. 1st.		
Trust Co. cer. ss.		Del., L. & West.
C. C. & I. C. T.		Han. & St. Jo. pf.
N. Y., L. E. & W.	Union Pacific.	
St. L. & I. M.	Central of N. J.	
M. Y. C. Adjust.		Louis. & Nash.
M. K. & T. 2d	Chicago & Alton.	Wab., St. L. & P.
International 1st.	Michigan Central.	Northern Pacific.
Cen. Pacific gold.		Northern Pac. pf.
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st.		
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	Morris & Essex.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Central Iowa 1st.		
R. R. & E. 1st.		Western Union.
Tol. & Wabash 2d.		
N. Y. C. & Hud.		Phil. & Reading.
Ohio Central.	Del., Lack. & West.	
Pacific Mail.		St. Paul & S. City.
		St. Louis & I. M.
	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	Han. & St. Jo.
	W., St. L. & P. pf.	
		C., C. & I. C.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MAY 15.

THIRD CALL, 2:30 P. M.

Caryboo.	Hukill.	Goodshaw.
		South Bulwer.
	Granville.	Independence.
	Buckeye.	Leeds.
Calaveras.		Consol. Virginia.
		Lucerne.
	Silver Cliff.	
Findley.	Gold Placer.	Climax.
		Little Pittsburg.
		Dahlonega.
	American Flag.	Amie.
		South Bodie.
Little Chief.		Rappahannock.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, May 15—P. M.

The bank statement shows an increase of $4,170,475 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $10,268,395 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last:

	May 8.	May 15.	Differences.
Loans	$281,137,700	$278,574,300	Dec. $2,563,400
Specie	58,391,500	59,975,900	Inc. 1,583,500
Legal tenders	17,257,100	19,289,300	Inc. 1,972,300
Deposits	258,232,000	261,075,900	Inc. 2,752,900
Circulation	20,572,900	20,498,400	Dec. 74,500

The share speculation opened strong at an advance of ¼ to 1 ℘ cent. on yesterday's closing quotations, but prices soon yielded under a determined selling movement, and a decline of ¼ to 4¼ ℘ cent. was recorded, the latter in Canada Southern. Toward noon the general list became strong, and under the leadership of the coal properties a recovery of ¼ to 2¾ ℘ cent. took place. The market, however, soon again became depressed, especially in the late dealings, and the quotations current at the close showed a reaction of ¼ to 3¼ ℘ cent. The stocks most prominent in the transactions were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie, New-Jersey Central, Wabash Pacific, Pacific Mail, the Granger shares, Canada Southern, Lake Shore, and Reading.

The transactions aggregated 318,777 shares, including 73,500 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 56,000 Erie, 27,000 New-Jersey Central, 21,500 Wabash Pacific, 20,200 Pacific Mail, 16,100 St. Paul, 15,000 Canada Southern, 14,700 Lake Shore, 12,300 Reading, 12,200 North-west, 10,200 Western Union, 5,460 Kansas and Texas, 4,200 Michigan Central, 3,500 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,500 Iron Mountain, 3,400 Delaware and Hudson, 2,100 Northern Pacific, and 2,000 Union Pacific.

The Money market worked easily throughout the day, the extreme rates for call loans on pledge of stock collateral being 3 and 5 ℘ cent. The great bulk of the business was at 4 ℘ cent., and the closing quotations were 3@4 ℘ cent. On Government bonds the rates were 3@4 ℘ cent. Prime discounts are unchanged. The following are the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16 premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial par, bank $2 50 premium; Chicago, 75@80 premium, and Boston, 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade weaker at 99⅛@99¼ for money, and 99⅛@99¼ for the account. United States Government bonds were quiet and unchanged. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 36½ to 37¾, and do. consolidated Seconds from 90 to 90¾, with final sales at 90; do. consolidated Firsts were quoted at 120@121, against 120½ yesterday; Reading advanced from 23¾ to 24¼; New-Jersey Central stock from 70 to 71; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 67½ to 68½; and do. Seconds from 31¼ to 31½. Bar silver was quoted at 52½d.@52 3-16d. ℘ ounce. At Paris, Rentes declined from 85f. 35c. to 85f. 27½c.

In the Sterling Exchange market there was very little business for to-day's mail, and both the nominal asking quotations and the rates for actual transactions were entirely unchanged.

The Government bond market continues dull, 5s and 6s being steady, and 4s and 4½s ⅛ @¼ ℘ cent. higher. Railroad bonds were irregular on a moderate volume of business; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 88½ to 89¾, and closed at 89½; do. funding rose from 83⅝ to 83½, closing at 83; Wabash consolidated convertibles declined from 95 to 93, and returned to 95; C., C. & I. C. incomes sold up from 30 to 33; do. supplementary Firsts from 80 to 90½; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Firsts from 97½ to 98; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts from 57 to 58; St. Paul consolidated sinking funds from 110⅝ to 110½; St. Paul and Sioux City Firsts from 101 to 101½; Texas Pacific incomes from 60½ to 61; Union Pacific sinking funds from 115½ to 116; Missouri Pacific Firsts from 107 to 108, and San Francisco, class B, from 70 to 76¾; Iron Mountain second preferred incomes advanced from 70 to 71, but reacted to 70; Great Western Seconds declined from 101 to 99; Kansas City and Northern real estate 7s from 107 to 105½; St. Paul and Minneapolis land grant incomes from 101 to 99½; Iowa Central Firsts from 97 to 95¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s from 128 to 128¾; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts from 100½ to 100; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Seconds from 62 to 60½; Rock Island registered Firsts from 118½ to 118, and Central Pacific (California and Oregon) Firsts from 105 to 104¼. In State bonds, Alabama, class A, sold at 67½; Tennessee 6s at 35; do., new, at 29; North Carolina fundings of 1866 at 10½; do., of 1868, at 11, and District of Columbia 3.65s at 94⅝.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1880.

Receipts	$1,004,013 [illegible]
Payments	795,798 [illegible]
Balance, coin	84,033,247 [illegible]
Balance, notes	7,095,560 [illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¼	107¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	109
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105	105
Adams Express	115	116
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany and Susquehanna	107½	107½
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
American District Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Land Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bur., C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cariboo Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-western pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Friday.	Saturday.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana, Bloomington and West.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	105	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	100¼	100
United States Express	[illegible]	44¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Dist. Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,000
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and N. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Coal and Ind. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	130	129	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,200
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,950
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack. and West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	73,550
Del. and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind., Bloom. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,700
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cin. 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,000
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, L. E. and West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	54,500
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon R. and Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and S. Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and S. City pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,250
Total sales			318,777

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable transfers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable transfers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgian francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

L. & N. con. 7s	C. R. of N. J. inc.
L. & N. 2d 7s, g.	C. R. of N. J. cn.
[illegible]	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 15.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Railroads of New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

May 10—Steamer Alps, Greytown—Peruvian silver soles. $[illegible]
May 11—Steamer Clyde, Punta Arenas, C. A.—American gold coin. 3,200
May 15—Steamer Muriel, Hamilton—English gold sovereigns. 4,[illegible]
Total $7,[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 15.—The following are the official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	[illegible]	Jackson	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Lady Washington	[illegible]
Argenta	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Mammoth	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	McClinton	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Mayflower	[illegible]
Belle Isle	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Benton	[illegible]	North Bonanza	[illegible]
Benton Consolidated	[illegible]	Noonday	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
Challenge	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Raymond and Ely	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Consolidated Pacific	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]	South Bulwer	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]	Syndicate	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Silver Hill	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Tioga	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Tip Top	[illegible]
Goodshaw	[illegible]	Trojan	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]	Wales	[illegible]
Julia Consolidated	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Justice	[illegible]		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 15—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 68¼; do. second mortgage, 31; Erie, 37¾; do. second Consols, 90¼; Illinois Central, 108¼; Reading, 24; New-York Central, 132½; British Consols, 99 3-16 for money, and 99 7-16 for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 68¼; do. second mortgage, 31½; Erie, 37; do. second Consols, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Reading, 24¼.

3 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ℘ cent. Rentes, 85f. 30c. for the account.

PARIS, May 15.—Exchange on London, 25f. 29c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—1:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, [illegible] ℘ gallon.

LONDON, May 15.—The following are the details in full of the Wool sales yesterday: First Sale—4,100 bales New-Zealand—Fleece at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; scoured, 1s. 5d. @1s. 11½d.; greasy, 7½d.@1s. 2d.; locks and pieces, 5d.@1s. 2½d. 1,002 bales Port Phillip—Fleece at 1s. 4d. @1s. 1d.; scoured, 1s. 2d.@1s. 3d.; greasy, 10d.@1s.; locks and pieces, [illegible]; lambs', 1s. 3d.@1s. 7½d. [illegible] Sydney and Queensland—Scoured at 1s. [illegible]; greasy, [illegible]; locks and pieces, [illegible]; lambs, 11d.; scoured, 1s. 8½d. [illegible] Adelaide—Scoured at 1s. [illegible] [illegible]

LONDON, May 15—2:30 P. M.—Linseed oil, [illegible] ℘ ton. Tallow, [illegible] ℘ cwt. Sugar, No. 12 Dutch standard, [illegible] for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96, and [illegible] for Cuba Muscovado fair refining, afloat.

HAMBURG, May 15.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 50 marks ℘ 100 k.

ANTWERP, May 15.—Petroleum, 17½f. for fine Pale American.

BREMEN, May 15.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 38¾ marks ℘ 110 k.

HAVRE, May 15.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 93f. 50c. ℘ 50 kilos.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company vs. Butterworth.—The motion that an open commission issue is denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event, and without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to apply for a commission on interrogatories.

Norton vs. Norton.—The defendant is allowed a counsel fee of $[illegible], and $[illegible] per week for alimony.

Brower vs. Boyce.—Motion granted, with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Bistory.—Motion granted.

Coolidge vs. Coolidge.—The order will be resettled as moved for.

In the Matter of Smith.—Without passing on the other questions raised in this case, I deem it sufficient to say that, as the child is not now in the custody of the respondent, the writ must be dismissed.

Lockwood vs. French, Jr.—I think that the defendant should have a stay of proceedings, pending the appeal.

By Judge Donohue.

McConnell vs. Shay.—A full examination of the evidence, it seems to me, fails to establish anything on which to set aside the conclusion. The motion must be denied.

The United States Life Insurance Company vs. Peters et al.—In these cases, and the other of same plaintiff, order of reference to some Referee to hear claims as to surplus.

By Judge Daniels.

In the Matter of the Security Life Insurance Company.—Motion denied. Opinion.

O'Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order granted for peremptory mandamus.

In the Matter of Wood.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

McNally vs. Sale.—Motion for a new trial granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Lawrence et al. vs. Barnard.—Settled. See amendments.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Van Brunt and Judge Larremore.

Orders Affirmed.—In re Hain, &c.; Blumgart vs. David.

Orders Reversed.—Blumgart vs. David; Cantine et al. vs. Seaman et al.; Bertolet vs. Thurber et al.; Zacca et al. vs. Cordano, &c.; Arnold vs. Clark; Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.; The Methodist Book Concern vs. Humphreys.

Judgments Affirmed.—Sidenberg vs. Ely, et al.; Van Boy vs. Buddensick, &c.; Monahan vs. Keller et al.; Grant vs. Heydecker; Rich vs. Horton; Rhodes vs. Hatfield; Laird, &c., vs. Ayer; Stone vs. Fox et al.; Kirby vs. Greene et al.; Kelly et al. vs. Jeffreys et al.; Beale vs. Smith et al.; Doty vs. The New-York and Lake Champlain Transportation Company; Mayer vs. Kuntz et al.; Goodwin vs. Schlesinger.

Judgments Reversed.—Harrison vs. Rosenthal et al.; Scoeves vs. Wilson; Leary vs. Reed; Van Alstyne vs. Meeker; Clements vs. Patterson et al.; Kraft et al. vs. Indlehofer, &c.; Duffy vs. Donaldson; Strauss vs. Bloomberg; Lohn et al. vs. Stewart et al.; Same vs. Same; Irving vs. Dowie, Jr.; Runkle et al. vs. Sterne; Meck vs. Greenward; Wasel, &c., vs. Wollner et al.; Oswego Starch Company vs. Stoltzenberg, two cases; McKeever vs. Heckscher; Fire-proof Building Company vs. Hogan; Hennessy, &c., vs. Smith; Macomber vs. Claffery.

Judgments Modified.—Smith vs. Lowdan; McLean vs. Daniel et al.; Carr vs. Silo; Arnold vs. Mills.

Bean vs. Daniels.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Appeals Dismissed.—Berrian vs. Jones, &c.; Plaendle vs. Reilly, &c.; Lockwood, &c., vs. Fox.

Motion Denied.—Ward vs. Munroe; Stover vs. Hopfensack et al.

Motion Granted.—In the matter of Starr.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Hamilton vs. Noronga.—Proceedings dismissed, without costs. Opinion.

Knight vs. Nichols et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.

Kolb, &c., vs. Schaefer.—New trial ordered on terms. Opinion.

Bloodgood vs. Bloodgood.—Motion granted in part, and denied in part. No costs of motion. Opinion.

Wakeman, Jr., vs. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied, without costs. Opinion.

Schlesinger vs. Hall.—Order for new trial to stand. No costs. Opinion.

Banta vs. Carry.—Report confirmed. Motion granted. Opinion.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

By Judge Hawes.

Stoeber vs. Mack.—Judgment as per opinion filed.

Burridge vs. Anthony.—Opinion and findings filed.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND.

At 12 o'clock last night Receivers Hobart and McCulloh, of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company, delivered possession of the road and all its appurtenances to the lately-organized "Midland Railroad Company of New-Jersey," which was organized by the first mortgage bondholders for the purpose of buying the road. The new company assumes all the liabilities of the Receivers, all interests being protected. The workmen have been all paid off, but there are claims amounting $200,000 or $300,000 for which certain property of the road is liable, and which is expected to yield about 20 per cent. on the claims referred to. The Receivers have been ordered by the Court of Chancery to submit these claims to Special Master Hopper, of Paterson, for proof, and the papers are now being made up to that end. In order to determine exactly the responsibility of the new company a complete inventory of all the property in the hands of the Receivers was taken last night at midnight, when there were no trains running, and the schedules will be sent in by all agents of the company to-morrow. President Hobart takes charge of the affairs of the new corporation at once. A very important project for the advantage of the Midland and of the mill-owners of Paterson has been mooted, and is said to be strongly favored by an influential party in the new direction. This is the building of a spur from the road in the eastern section of Paterson to the vicinity of the Paterson Iron Works and the Passaic Rolling Mill, and thence under the Erie Railway to the three locomotive establishments in the western part of the city. Jacob S. Rogers, President of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, and one of the new Directors of the Midland Road, is said to be the author of this plan.

THE RUIN OF PORTO BELLO

ITS PAST GLORY AND PRESENT DECAY.

THE RICH SPANISH MART OF ALL AMERICA—ITS GLORY IN THE OLD DAYS—ITS SACK AND PILLAGE BY THE BUCCANEERS—THE MELANCHOLY RUINS OF PAST GRANDEUR.

Since the projection of the Panama Canal scheme by M. De Lesseps, much interest has been felt in everything concerning the isthmus, the history of which is as replete with romantic incident as it is sad through the records of oppression, rapacity, and ruin. But this canal project of M. De Lesseps is no new idea; it dates back to the reign of Philip II. of Spain, who was only prevented from carrying it into effect by the emptiness of an exchequer impoverished through the extravagant outlay for the fortifications of Panama and Porto Bello, of whose walls, when required to pay the immense sum of $70,000,000 for their construction, he inquired bitterly if they had been built of gold and silver. Not alone the depleted treasury prevented, but the jealousy of the Council of the Indies, combined with the machinations of the Jesuits, intervened, joined, too, with the malarial climate, and the hardships of the task. The very engineer under whose superintendence the works at Porto Bello were reared—Juan Baptista Antonelli—surveyed the route for Philip's pet scheme. Now, after more than 300 years, France takes up the abandoned project of Spain. During my late visit to the isthmus, I visited the various ruins, once the pride of Castile and Leon. I stood beneath the pearl-shelled spires of historic Panama, over which old Ancon looks haughtily down on the vast ocean that bathes his feet; I sketched the ruined tower of St. Jerome at ancient Panama, and at Acla recalled the shameful fate of him who suffered an unjust death on the very spot from which he had given to an ungrateful crown an unknown ocean and unbounded lands. Passing up the Chagres, from the dilapidated ramparts of Fort San Lorenzo, I pictured to myself the gallant resistance of its defenders, and wrote a "Requiescat" to their spirits with the powder still damp in the magazines, though stored there more than 200 years. But of all these ruins, none so excited my interest as did the ancient town of Porto Bello, the beautiful harbor of Columbus.

Porto Bello, the sea-port of the United States of Colombia, was, after Nombre de Dios, the earliest capital of Darien. It is 40 miles north of Panama, and about 25 miles east of Aspinwall, while Cartagena lies distant 248 miles. The interest which clings about this place is due chiefly to its past, belonging as it does to what should be styled the Roman period of isthmus history, to the golden days of the Castilian conquerors, and the later stirring times of the buccaneers. One of the first spots where Spanish power planted its foot, discovered and named by Columbus in 1502, settled by Nicuesa in 1510, made the capital city, when, by order of Philip II. the inhabitants of Nombre de Dios removed thither, under Don Iñigo de la Mota, in 1584, it rapidly became of the greatest commercial importance, being the chief sea-port of Tierra Firme, as Darien was then called. Its very name implying the beauty of its harbor, it was regarded with such favor by Philip II. that he sent out the celebrated engineer, Juan Baptista Antonelli, under whose superintendence were built the forts of Santiago de la Gloria on the south, on the north that of San Felipe de Todo Hierro, and opposite the city the Castle of San Geronimo, all of which were dismantled by Morgan in 1668, and destroyed when Admiral Vernon took the place in 1742, but rebuilt later by Don Ignacio De Sala, the celebrated engineer and Governor of Cartagena. Of these strong defenses the moss-covered walls only remain. From ruined battlement and parapet, trees 20 feet and more in height are growing, while bastion and moat are grass-grown. No need of sentinels now, for no one comes to Porto Bello who can avoid it, so unhealthy is its climate and dead its trade. Attaining its full growth during the commerce with the galleons, the reputation of its great wealth rendered it a cynosure for the envious eyes of rival nations, the goal of the buccaneer, and the prey of the freebooter. Drake, Morgan, Vernon in turn assailed, sacked, and destroyed it, and, notwithstanding the repairs of De Sala, its glory had departed forever. Making Aspinwall our point of departure, we secured a small boat, and skirting a surf-beaten shore, down to whose edge the luxuriant tropical vegetation swept, passed such a succession of changing views, that the landscape seemed a beautiful kaleidoscope, endless and ever varying. Dense masses of undergrowth, in places, lined the coast, through which towered the forest giants, the huge cedro and espabe, the calabash and cocoa-nut, around whose trunks parasitic vines clung in great numbers, weaving gorgeous chaplets, yet, Delilah-like, embracing to destroy. Here and there a little bay set into the land, and in the black and sleepy waters alligators and turtles found a pleasant resting place, while monkeys and parrots chattered unceasingly among the trees. At times the swamps disappeared, and a clear stretch of shore swept down to the water, dotted with groves of trees, while sparkling cascades fell from the rocky sides of the mountain slopes. In the background towered the Cordilleras, while the blue waves of the Caribbean washed the shore. Sometimes a Chiriqui hut peeped out from the embowering foliage, while we passed not a few natives' bongoes with Indians catching fish, an article which forms one of the chief staples in the domestic trade of Aspinwall. The harbor of Porto-Bello justifies its name. Three quarters of a mile in width, deep and secure, lined on both sides by ruined fortifications, its mouth is so overgrown with vegetation that one would almost pass it by unobserved. Here and there through the foliage can be seen immense masses of mason-work, with towers and walls, seemingly as perfect, with capstone and watch-tower, as when Morgan and Vernon paid their devastating visits to this unfortunate town. Porto-Bello of the present is less than one-tenth as large as Porto-Bello of the past. One can judge of what the place must have been from the huge stone Custom-house, the cathedral and churches, all built in the sixteenth century, and very dilapidated. The town lies on a slope of a mountain surrounding the port, and contains to-day little more than 200 inhabitants, chiefly negroes and mulattoes, with scarcely any whites. One long street passes through the place, at the eastern extremity of which is the paved mule road which led to Panama in the olden time. In some places this road is still in an excellent state of preservation, although in others all traces of it are swept away. Formerly, in the prosperous days of Spanish wealth, this quarter was one of the most populous portions of the town. Here were many handsome residences, which, when the galleons were in port, were generally rented to their Captains and officers, and to the merchants of Peru, Cartegena, and Panama, who congregated at Porto-Bello for the periodical fair. One or two old buildings, or rather their foundations, remain, on which are reared negro huts, while on the moist pavements legions of toads make merry. I say "moist," for deluging rains are frequent, after which the streets are flooded with streams flowing down the mountain-sides. In this then fashionable quarter houses rented during fair-time for $6,000 and $8,000, while a moderate-sized parlor and bedroom could not be obtained for less than $3,000, so vast was the concourse of people assembled on the occasion and great the demand for accommodations. Where now filthy, loin-girded negroes loll, half-drunken, in wretched thatched huts, then gayly-dressed Signoras carried on flirtations from flower-wreathed balconies with gallant Capitaños, or listened wonderingly to their tales of adventure on the Spanish Main. In the centre of the town is the ancient Custom-house.

Turning from the public square, where forest trees and rank vegetation hold the place of booth and merchandise, and where Castilian Captains have given place to filthy mulattoes and nude little half-breeds, I glanced down the street to its furthest extremity, where the road stretches away from the city toward the mountain. There, at its starting point, still stands a large iron cross, mounted on a massive stone foundation. On every side of the mason-work are little niches, in which travelers on the verge of starting on their dangerous journey were accustomed to place votive offerings. Some few negroes were paying their devotions there as I looked; in some of the niches were burning lighted tapers held by sea-shells filled with cocoa-nut oil, while tawdry ornaments of glass beads and tinsel had evidently been offered at this still sacred shrine. The kneeling negroes and the tinsel offerings seemed a pitiful burlesque on the ancient splendor of those earlier days, with their richly-caparisoned mule trains, and their gallant riders, who once paused to lay here their tribute of gold and jewels and say a parting orison. Near by is the ruined cathedral, bearing still vestiges of its former beauty. All the gilded decorations have been destroyed and the interior rifled of whatever of value it contained. But some of the antique carving yet remains—the marble [illegible] and the frescoed walls. Two or three bells still hang in the dilapidated tower, but the rest lie half buried at the base. From these bells the notes of warning rang when Morgan began that terrific attack that ended in the sack and ruin of the city in 1665. While the cannon thundered from fort and castle, their wild, shrill peal sounded clear and high amid the frightful tumult, summoning all for the general defense. At the other extremity of the street stands the dismantled fort of Todo Hierro, half hidden by the enveloping foliage of the huge trees that have taken root in and within its walls. Here Morgan began his attack. He had long had his eye on this point, the fame of whose great wealth attracted, while the strength of its fortifications seemed to render an assault almost madness. Under cover of midnight the bold buccaneers crept up to the very walls. Before the startled sentinel had time to sound the warning "alerte," he was overpowered and brought to Morgan, who wrung from him valuable information that led to the capture of the city. Then the attack began. The roar of cannon and crash of fire-arms awakened the slumbering town. From the beginning the buccaneers had the advantage. Soon the assault became conquest, and turned into slaughter. It was pitiless butchery. No quarter was given; the shrieks of women and children mutilated and tortured by the cruel soldiery rent the air. The Governor's castle held out to the last, the Governor himself never faltering for an instant. At length priests and nuns, torn from their cloisters, were forced to the van of the attack, bearing scaling-ladders, that thus they might draw the fire of the castle. Urged onward from the rear, they were mown down by their own friends, who did not dare to listen to their cries for mercy. When the Governor himself fell, covered with wounds, a panic seized his followers, and the city surrendered unconditionally. For several days riot and debauchery reigned among the buccaneers. The forts were dismantled, the cathedral and churches stripped, the wealth of Porto Bello plundered. At length, satiated with their brutal bacchanalia, Morgan and his men set sail for Jamaica, bearing with them their spoils, and leaving a heap of ruins where once had stood a beautiful and prosperous city. Porto Bello never recovered from that terrible sacking. It revived a little in time, but no sooner had the tide of prosperity begun to set toward it than down swooped the ravagers again, and under Admiral Vernon, in 1739, gave it the finishing stroke, capturing and dismantling it. Thus this gem of the coronet of Spain, torn from its setting, and trodden under foot by the marauders, has, with the decline of power in the parent country, sunk into utter ruin. Where once stretched an open, fertile country, with broad fields of vegetables and grain, with groves of cocoa-nuts and pines, where the toil and activity of man added beauty and usefulness to the gifts of nature, now, unpruned and ungarnered, her very lavishness is destruction, and her fertility, death. Decay and desolation are written everywhere. Against walls and towers that once stood in stately pride, now lean the wretched bamboo huts of the modern Porto Bellians, while the rich merchants of Castile and Leon have been superseded by a mongrel race, composed of the mingled blood of the negro, the native, and the Spaniard, who lounge away their lives amid the plenitude of nature's providing, without a thought of the past or a care for the future, content to exist as mere beneficiaries of the land.

Turning again to the cathedral, beneath whose tower I had been standing, I saw, near by, the ruins of a marble colonnade, some of its pillars fluted and decorated, still upright, and almost hidden in the luxuriant vegetation. Beyond is the Church of the Monks of San Juan de Dios, who have the hospital under their care. Both church and hospital are now almost completely decayed. In the distance towered the cloudy peaks of the far-off Cordilleras, while beyond the castle of Todo Hierro rose the giant form of Capira, standing sentinel above the ancient road to Panama, peculiar not only from its rugged form and great height, but also in being the barometer of the country. The top is perpetually shrouded by a very thick cloud, and the saying here is: "*Calarse el gorro Capira,*" (Capira has put on his nightcap,) for when the cloud descends, a storm is inevitable. Marking out the course of the ancient streets are rows of bamboo huts, generally of one story only, although a few, more pretentious, boast of a second floor, ascent to which is made by means of a notched pole for stairs—filthy dwellings, shared alike by human beings, animals, and fowls, chief among whom stalked the turkey-buzzard, the only useful creature there, performing the part of town scavenger. Of the male inhabitants, half were in a comatose condition, the result chiefly of liquor—the climate here from its extremely debilitating effect inducing too free a use of spirituous beverages. The females appeared better, but that was not saying much. Dishevelled in dress, or, to speak more correctly, in a general state of "deshabille," moral and personal, and bearing all the marks of profligacy and abandonment, even the gaudy red and yellow flowers with which they sought to adorn their jetty locks or fluffy wool were only additional defects in their repulsive *tout ensemble*. Passing back through the regularly-paved central street, on both sides of which were the remains of ancient stone and marble buildings, now nearly covered with rank vegetation, I was nearly stifled by the heaviness of the perfumed air. Orange trees and odorous tropical flowers, mingling with huge gourds and palms, the delicate mimosa, and a tangled network of vines crowded the inclosures where formerly fountains played, and black-eyed Signoras lazily fanned themselves under awnings of silk and rich fabrics from the East. Reaching the terminus of the street, I stood at last within the solid arched entrance of Fort Todo Hierro, to me one of the chief points of interest, as here the last gallant stand was made when Morgan sacked the town. On either side the entrance rose the massive stone buttresses, surmounted by circular watch towers, pierced by narrow embrasures. Moss-covered now are the parapets where once those gallant defenders held their assailants at bay. The fortifications, of which Philip II. said, "they are strong as time, and such the defenses of our dominions need to be," though rebuilt in 1751 by De Sala, are crumbling and dilapidated. But even yet the solidity and massiveness of the mason-work excited my admiration and surprise. The walls at their base must have measured from 10 to 12 feet in thickness, while their height on the sea side was at least 40 feet. Inside the fort, the paved floor was in a good state of preservation. Being laid with cement, it presented the appearance of an immense solid stone, over which nature had woven her carpeting—a tangled mass of interlacing vines. Here and there through their leaves heaps of rust-covered cannon balls and shells could be seen scattered about or piled in pyramids. Passing up a stone inclined plane we reached the ramparts, around which, in melancholy state, a number of old Spanish guns were lying, with their decayed carriages a heap of dust beneath them. Some of these guns were brass pieces, of great calibre and beautiful workmanship. The metal of some was as smooth and polished to-day as if just cast. This was owing to the large amount of silver used in their manufacture. The fort is intersected by a number of subterranean tunnels, handsomely arched and solidly cemented, leading to various chambers, also arched and cemented; dungeons, storehouses, and powder-magazines. In this last heaps of powder lay, thoroughly decomposed, and still damp, though over 200 years have passed since it had been stored there. Vampire bats, lizards, and reptiles of every description were now the sentries and guards of ruined Fort Todo Hierro. Groups of trees waved their pennon-like branches from parapet and watch-tower, flaunting their green flags where once the proud banner of Spain flapped defiance in the breeze. Some of these trees displayed the most peculiar freaks of nature. One had taken root within a watch-tower, and bursting through the roof, attaining to immense size, had towered aloft, inclosing in its giant arms several stones torn from the walls in its growth. Another had forced its way from the interior, through the outer walls, passing through one of the narrow embrasures, and then spreading to immense size. On either side of the embrasure the trunk was nearly as thick as a man's body, but where it had made its way the diameter was barely eighteen inches. Standing on the ramparts, I could see the quiet harbor with the native bongoes drawn up along the shore. Half a mile distant was the little cove where a mountain stream fell in cascades into the spring known as "Columbus' Well." Here, it is said, in 1502, the great discoverer landed; and struck with the beauty of the place, named it, burying an anchor half its length in the sand, to mark the spot. Along the bay, the ruined fortifications of La Gloria and San Geronimo were visible through their green mantles, while the distant Cordilleras seemed to look down in scorn on this scene of weakness and ruin. There at my feet lay Porto Bello, once the golden key of Spanish possessions in the West, the great entrepôt of European commerce, the wealthiest mart in the world, ruined by its own greed, and abased by the inertia of its inhabitants, now a wretched collection of cane huts, whose dwellers are dying out from the combined influence of dissipation and malarial climate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

GLADSTONE.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. A Biographical Sketch. By HENRY W. LUCY. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1880.

In view of the recent turn of political events in England, the appearance of this number of the Half-Hour Series is opportune. A clear and interesting account of the career of the distinguished statesman is given in a very concise shape. Mr. Gladstone was born at Liverpool on the 29th of December, 1809. When about 12 years of age he entered the school at Eton, and became associated with Selwyn, afterward Bishop of Lichfield and missionary in New-Zealand, to whose splendid life his old schoolfellow recently paid a glowing tribute. In 1832 he placed his foot upon the first rung of the ladder of fame, obtaining a seat in the House of Commons through the influence of the Duke of Newcastle. His first political address was a characteristic indication of the political platform from which the great social and religious liberator sprung. It is given by Mr. Lucy as illustrating the argumentative power of his marvelously subtle mind. Mr. Gladstone's maiden speech in Parliament was made in defense of the domestic institution of slavery. This was a burning question at the time; and his views are naturally tinged by the circumstance that his father was the owner of numerous slaves in Demerara. In 1834 Sir Robert Peel offered him the post of Junior Lord of the Treasury. The year following he was installed in the office of Under Secretary for the Colonies, and lost no time in bringing in his first bill, to improve the condition of passengers in merchant vessels. The measure, however, failed, as shortly after the Ministry of which he was a member sustained a defeat upon the Irish Church bill, and was obliged to resign.

In 1853 Mr. Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and delivered the first of what proved to be a long series of budget speeches unsurpassed in Parliamentary history, pouring forth a flood of oratory which made arithmetic astonishingly easy and gave an unaccustomed grace to statistics. It became clear that he could not only adorn the exposition of finance, but control its developments with a master hand. With the daring of genius, he positively increased taxation, chiefly by manipulation of the income tax, and was thereby enabled in a wholesale manner, that seemed scarcely less than magical, to reduce or absolutely abolish the duties on nearly 300 articles of commerce or daily use. In his capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer he financed the Crimean war. When Lord Derby retired on the plea of ill-health, and Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone's mind had reached the final point of conviction that the Irish Church might no longer be endured. He accordingly laid upon the table of the House a series of resolutions, the first of which roundly declared that, in the opinion of the House of Commons, it is necessary that the Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an establishment. Mr. Disraeli was obliged to resist, resorted to dissolution, and appealed to the country. The answer was sharp and unmistakable. The Liberals triumphed; and Mr. Gladstone found himself at the head of a large majority—a Prime Minister personally more powerful than any who had held the reins of state since the palmiest days of Sir Robert Peel. His Irish Church bill was passed by a majority of 118. The Irish Land bill followed, and the Elementary Education act and the Army Regulation bill. Not so happy, however, was the Irish University bill, which was thrown out by a coalition between the extreme Liberals and the watchful Conservatives. A majority of 3 in a House of 573 declared against the Government, whereupon Mr. Gladstone resigned. Mr. Disraeli was invited by the Queen to form a Ministry, but declined to hurry events. Mr. Gladstone returned to office; but he, his colleagues, and his policy began to be assailed from all sides. In January, 1874, just on the eve of the customary session, he dissolved Parliament. But there was no presage of victory in the call to battle. In his gloomiest moments he could not have anticipated the full depth of the reverse of fortune that awaited him at the poll. Mr. Gladstone retains at 70 remarkable physical strength and activity. He will outlast the youngest member of the House if the issue at stake requires his vote. He can speak for three hours at a stretch with unabating energy. His magnificent voice is as true in tone and as superior to fatigue as when first heard within the walls of the House. Mr. Lucy compares his life to one of Turner's pictures. He says:

"Our attention is arrested by details not always attractive. We see strong mannerisms, and marvel at what we call eccentricities. To posterity Mr. Gladstone's life will be as this tame picture regarded at due distance, the lurid colors softened, the angularities rounded off, and the masterpiece revealed in its incomparable excellence."

NEW BOOKS.

—*Recollections of Ober-Ammergau in* 1871. *Pott, Young & Co.*—A new edition of this little book, by Henry Nutcombe Oxenham, has been prepared to meet the demand of those who are arranging their plans of the coming Summer so as to include a sight of the celebrated "Passion Play," at Ober-Ammergau. It is reprinted from letters to the *Guardian*. The widely-read novel, "Quits," really introduced the Ober-Ammergau miracle-play to the world.

—*The Religious Mission of the Irish People. Catholic Publication Society.*—It is to be hoped that books like this, which is a companion, if not a consequence, of the recent movement among Catholics to encourage Irish immigrants to settle on farms, instead of herding together in the great cities, will do something to further the benevolent scheme. Dr. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, writes in the interests of the Catholic Colonization Association of the United States, to advocate a redistribution of the chief Catholic population. He considers that the Irish are the most important element in the Catholic Church, and that their present surroundings and occupations are for the most part "a hindrance to the fulfillment of the mission which God has given to them."

—*Address on Homely and Religious Subjects. Dr. Hermann Barr, New-York,* 1880. *Printed by the Pupils of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.*—This excellent book is composed of short addresses, compiled in a simple style, derived from Biblical texts, and has been used by Dr. Barr in his duties at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Apart from the intrinsic merit of the text, the typographical execution of the book, which has been entirely set up and printed by the pupils, would compare favorably with the best work produced in any noted printing establishment in the City. Among a great many things which our Jewish friends have accomplished in this orphan asylum, nothing has been wiser than to have added to the instruction the boys receive in shoe-making, that of printing. This book is not to be considered as a show sample of the boys' skill, because very creditable work for general purposes is turned out every day by these same lads.

—*Sophocles. D. Appleton & Co.*—Epic poetry, says Prof. Lewis Campbell, abounds with aids to the imagination. Situations are described, characters indicated, motives explained. Although the early epics were meant to be recited and not read, the only serious demand they make upon a reader is that of continuous attention. And if it sometimes requires an effort to realize the drift of lyric poetry, yet, when the single mood of feeling which has prompted the poet has been caught, he is sure to make himself understood. But drama, as the most concentrated and concrete form of imaginative creation, can never be fully presented in writing or in print. Prof. Campbell teaches Greek in the University of St. Andrews, and has made no concessions to popularity in this issue of John Richard Green's series of "Classical Writers." All is compact, terse, and learned. It forms an admirable text-book in aid of college men and others who are reading the Greek dramatists.

—*The Throat and its Functions, in Swallowing, Breathing, and the Production of the Voice.—Louis Elsberg, M. D. Illustrated. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.* 1880.—This is a lecture written in an easy but comprehensive manner, embracing not only the anatomical details of the mouth, but of the throat. Though perfectly simple in itself when once understood, a large majority of those in the enjoyment of these quite necessary organs are lamentably ignorant of their functions. There is not one person in a hundred who could make plain the difference between the food and the air tracts. If what is called the act of respiration ought to be better known, when we come to phonation, or the power of emitting vocal sounds, then there is somewhat more of complexity. Dr. Elsberg gives not only an excellent description of all the delicate machinery productive of sounds, but the illustrations help the text most wonderfully. Singers ought to find this little book useful, for there never was a vocalist who achieved success who did not possess some quite definite acquaintance with the character of those organs from whence the most divine of all sounds issue.

—*Le Somnambule. Paris: Auguste Ghio,* 1880.—This is a pinchbeck imitation of the "scrofulous French novel." It is a mongrel work, having been written in English by an American, Mr. William Minturn, and then translated into bad French by Félix Greslin, while its chief character is an English Curate, and the scene shifts from London to Paris as often as the necessities of the plot require. The author seeks in this book to maintain the theory that in certain diseased or abnormal conditions of the brain man has neither the consciousness nor the moral responsibility of his acts. The curate is brought into this irresponsible state through the use of opium, and then led into all sorts of debauchery and criminality, making the correct demeanor and pure professions of his sane and lucid moments seem like rank hypocrisy. There is no evidence that the writer of "Le Somnambule" has more than the rudest conception of the laws of the literary art. G. W. M. Reynolds seems to have been his model, if he had any. The immorality of his work may pass unreproved—it can harm no one. Mr. Minturn is very foolish to seek to rival the Parisian romance writers in their peculiar province of nastiness. His hybrid novel would never be called "scrofulous." It reminds one far more forcibly of that other disease which is said to have moved the Duke of Argyll to a generous act of practical philanthropy.

—*The Virginia Bohemians. Harper & Brothers.*—Two kinds of Bohemians figure in the new novel by John Esten Cooke, the inhabitants of a district in the neighborhood of the Blue Ridge, and the performers in a traveling circus which visits Virginia. Mr. Cooke is a Virginian, and writes in preference about Southerners. The character of General Lascelles is that of a "gentleman of the old school:"

"Personally, the General was a rather imposing, but a most agreeable, old gentleman. He was tall and gray-haired, with a face ruddy from good living; for his appetite was still excellent, and he drank wine at his dinner, as he had done throughout his life. He dressed in the old fashion, in a broadcloth coat and black satin waistcoat, with a lofty stock and standing shirt-collar. He wore his watch in his pantaloons pocket, and from the chain hung a bunch of seals, one of them a blood-stone, on which was the Lascelles coat of arms. He was not only a most courteous person to everybody, high and low, but his manner was easy-going, and put people in a good humor."

The circus Bohemians quarrel with their manager and settle in a deserted house, where they come in contact with the band of "moonshiners" which play picturesque rôles in many of the stories of Mr. Cooke. In the end, Branta Elliot, a New-York youth, with a taste for hunting, loses his money, and at once marries Nellie Welles, the pretty daughter of the mountaineer Daddy Welles, who is at the head of the "moonshiners."

—*Life; its True Genesis. G. P. Putnam's Sons.*—The efforts to reconcile the newer systems of evolution, as they are held by Lamarck, Darwin, Spencer, and others, with the actual word of the Bible, are increasing in number, rather than diminishing. Substitutes for their systems are also proposed. Mr. R. W. Wright thinks that he has found in the verse of the Septuagint, of which the translation is, "Whose germinal principle of life, each in itself after its kind, is upon the earth," the key to all former ambiguities and errors. He seeks to establish that the primordial germs of all living things, man alone excepted, are in themselves upon the earth, and that they severally make their appearance, each after its kind, whenever and wherever the necessary environing conditions exist. Mr. Wright appears to have built his theory on very slender foundations. His strongest argument, after that based upon his interpretation of the text of the Bible, consists in the fact, observed of forest growths, that different kinds of trees succeed each other upon the same spot without apparent explanation. In Northern Europe the oak is supposed to have succeeded the pine, the beech the oak. "Neither sprang from the other, nor did the 'selection of the fittest' have anything to do with the appearance or disappearance of either." Mr. Wright believes that the successive forest growths make their appearance spontaneously, that is, without the presence of natural seed, whenever the necessary conditions are favorable.

—*Studies of Irving. G. P. Putnam's Sons.*—Three essays on Washington Irving, by Charles Dudley Warner, William Cullen Bryant, and George Palmer Putnam. The first is the introduction written for the new "Geoffrey Crayon" edition of Irving's works; the second is the discourse delivered by Bryant before the New-York Historical Society in 1860; and the third is an article contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* in the same year. Mr. Warner's essay is all that we may expect from so finished and charming a writer. He does not entirely surrender himself to admiration of Irving, but, after pointing out his possible limitations, dwells skillfully and gracefully on the beauties of his style, the originality of the works that made his fame, and the high moral grade of Irving's nature:

"He had little aggressiveness; he had a certain equable breadth of conception and clearness, without close analytic or critical power; internal calm was the necessary condition of his production, criticism chilled him, and the sunshine of approval was necessary to his literary work. This argues a want of virility, but when we consider his achievements, and the unique position he held in England and America for almost half a century, we begin to think that some element of genius has been left out of our calculation.

"No writer of his time had a better sense of literary form and proportion; he seems to have been born with this as with his style, for I find no discipline in his desultory and imperfect education to account for either. His style, which is not an imitation of any, but yet has its affinities with that in vogue two centuries ago, and not with our style, (if we have any,) is in some of his books somewhat too highly polished and annoyingly melodious, but it is natural to the man. It does not weary, and it combines as many of the qualities that make what we call 'charm' in lighter literature as any in our tongue."

—*The Dangerous Classes of New-York, and Twenty Years' Work Among Them. Charles Loring Brace. Third edition, with addenda. New-York: Wynkoop & Hallenbeck.* 1880.—Within a very short time, Mr. Brace's book has passed through two editions, due entirely to that great interest the author has brought about in regard to that class which he has so carefully studied. Books of this character very often, while discussing *ad nauseam* the horrible, do more harm than good, but in this special work Mr. Brace has shown what are the best methods to be employed so as not to rid society of the vicious—an impossible task—but to prevent, in the beginning, children from becoming the pariahs of society. Justice is tempered with mercy. No one, certainly, in this vast City, having *studied this dismal subject more thoroughly than Mr. Brace, has repressed more thoroughly* that false sentimentalism which invariably lessens the chances of cure. He treats this social disease in a manly, Christian way, and with philosophical method. In the addenda may be found a most touching chapter, entitled "The Silent Workers," which tells of the lives of many but lately passed away who were zealous in the cause of the reformation of children, devoting to it their lives and their means. Mr. Brace pays a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Theodore Roosevelt. "He was of that class of men of whom no city possesses too many, least of all New-York. Fortune was for him a gift of God, to be used for all. Social position was only one implement to help him in all kinds of good causes. Courage, animation, love of pleasure, sociality, all under the Christian inspiration, flowed into one channel to give him greater influence in the service of Christ and humanity." Mr. Brace's book commends itself in every way to the attention of those who have at heart the welfare of New-York.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory report for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.964 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M. May 15, 30.216 inches; minimum, at 5 P. M. May 12, 29.793 inches. Range, .423 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 63.2°; maximum, at 12 M. May 12, 85°; minimum, at 4 A. M. May 15, 43°. Range, 42°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,121 miles. Remarks—No rain this week.

PROMOTING THE BEAUTIFUL

WORK OF THE SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.

NO CHARITY, BUT AN UNDERTAKING TO FOSTER WOMEN'S WORK—SOME OF THE OBJECTS—CREATING A TASTE FOR ARTISTIC DECORATIONS.

Art should be considered at times in a utilitarian, common-sense manner. Wordy expatiations in regard to that lofty sphere to which art carries an emotional devotee sometimes make the votary forget how much of toil and trouble enter into the making of anything that is beautiful. We see pictures in ateliers, vases in collections, embroidered curtains hanging on windows, and scarce appreciate the up-hill work which has perfected them. It is true, we pay our money for artistic objects, and then, by some process of mental calculation, divide the sum disbursed pretty much as follows: So much for sheer hand-toil and so much for brain-work. The first is fairly defined, but the second is vague. Still, it is the combination of both that has made the object purchased fully worth the money expended. Art, then, has a certain fixed valuation, and hence it is a commodity bringing bread and butter to men and women, and since there are certain things in art which woman can do better than man, would it not be a wise thing, a most humane one, if a school of instruction could be founded where that delicacy of manipulation which women possess could be made to express itself more wisely, and, therefore, become more profitable?

If it is only in needle-work—"a woman weaving her thoughts in lawn"—she produces something artistic in its simplicity. Give this woman, if she be the least endowed, a few plain ideas of form, of color, (for she is wonderfully imitative,) and her work rises speedily to a higher plane, and she does more than simply embroider; she produces artistic decorations, which, if they do not make her famous, at least repay her toil somewhat. Needle-work is cited as being that occupation which all women learn, but if the lesson of good art be implanted, greater things may be hoped for. Good and great art follows this canon. Art comes from below, not from on top. It is the common things of life which surround us—our cups, our saucers, our table-linen—which, when shapely and of proper design, lead up to the great picture, the immortal statue. It is, then, in primary art—an art which can support itself, and that can work and find food to eat—that the solution of the problem lies. It is just for a purpose of this kind that the Society of Decorative Art owes its foundation, and it is successful—exceptionally successful—because it has laid down for its government some very simple and matter-of-fact rules. Art is degraded when it is eleemosynary. It had better perish than go begging. If skill, combined with good handicraft, is worth encouraging, it must support itself. A woman, say, wants to gain her livelihood by art, and has vague conceptions of what art is. If she is wise and has some amount of confidence in those who are willing to instruct her, she abides by the rules of some school. That is one of the laws of the society. Now, this feminine world of ours in America, with a wretched grounding of Berlin work, and a maddening development toward quilt-making, had not the faintest conception of what was true domestic art. The unpretending sampler of our revolutionary grandmothers had nothing arrogant about it when compared with those miracles of mechanical patience on screens which maddened the beholder. There is a wise rule of this society, which, although doing all it can to dispose of anything which has merit, nevertheless exacts that this object shall be judged beforehand as worthy of being received. The society rightly takes the position of a Grand Jury, dismisses the things that are trifling or out of place, or not in accord with good art, and does not admit them. This may at first seem hard, but it is justice tempered with mercy. It does not forget that on the poor screen, or bit of embroidery, or panel, or cup, there has been placed patient toil, and that, perhaps, the scrawl of ugly silk or the splotch of false color has been tempered by tears. What the society does is to send with the object returned the reasons why it does not suit, why it is labor lost. Then advice is kindly given: "Do this; try that. If you do not know, we will endeavor to explain." Strange to say, this instruction, often by letter, is kindly taken. With this end in view, innumerable letters are written, and it has happened that some industrious woman, with indomitable patience, having tried and tried again and failed, has at last succeeded, and by her artistic work has finally gained a livelihood. Now for a positive description of the Society of Decorative Art as it exists:

It now occupies a fairly-good house, at No. 34 East Nineteenth-street, and, having grown much of late, has rented a portion of an adjacent building. Down stairs, in the drawing-rooms, there are exposed a number of artistic objects. Here are panels, cups, saucers, pictures, fans, etagères, plaques, and screens decorated in all the prevailing styles. Some are Japanese, and strongly so; others are realistic in ornamentation. The feeble and puny seem, under proper selection—an artistic stirpiculture possibly—to have been weeded out. This masculinity is a good omen, and shows that the weak and the limp in woman's art efforts are no longer *à la mode*. It is the utilitarian idea that comes in here. Possibly letters have been written to some one, may be as follows: "Your plaque would not sell if we kept it five years. It is too feeble. We don't want soft, fleecy things now a days. Paint, if you can, a ripe orange or a sunflower, and possibly we can find a purchaser." But then, as if in antithesis to this, there are many dainty bits of work. Here, on a panel, is a branch with its withered leaves, frail, brittle things, that a whirl of the wind would scatter, all brown and russet, crisp in outline, and showing artistic feeling. Here, also, is some superb drapery in silks, plush, and crewels. This hanging is the work of somebody in Albany. A sketch has been taken from great big, vigorous grape-vine leaves, with clusters of round, rich fruit, as strong and lusty as can be, and the effect is as good, if not better, than the crack Kensington work. Right alongside of it, as if by contrast, is a yellow strip of dark fawn yellow, and over it the buttercups are strewn. It is a brush this time, and not a needle, that has done the work. Along the border runs a little picture of children playing, as true and quaint as if Walter Crane had put them there. Here are pretty bits of Irish work—collars of lace—sent to the society for sale by some Irish farmers' wives, the proceeds to be spent for the famine fund. Then there are numberless articles of table, toilet, and buffet drapery, white linens all tucked and with intricate open-work, and with fine lace designs on them, the acme of needle tracery. The lower floor is devoted to the sales of objects sent to the society. Up stairs more is to be seen. Under glass hang the *portières*, the work of Mr. Tiffany and Mrs. Wheeler, of which the society is the agent. Here there is sound design and appropriate work. But not less admirable is a hanging, the design by Mr. Samuel Coleman. Here silk and worsted, with a real mosaic of plush, make a complete bit of work. On top, in Japanese style, fly a flock of swallows. Mr. Vanderbilt is the purchaser of this hanging. Alongside is another textile creation, a big, massive *portière*, with its centre in the Persian style, and crowned with arched ornamentations. The design is by Mr. Lockwood De Forest, and this, with the hanging, have all been made by the workers of the society. It is not small nor feeble work, but asserts its claims to recognition as true, positive, decorative art.

The society is not only creative, but it takes upon itself a restorative function. Had you a gobelin that hung in rags, and had a tendency toward tatters, there is ability enough in the society to take the dilapidated fragments and to save it from destruction. Here is a department where those who want artistic material in woolens or crewels, true tapestry threads, can buy what they want. There are busy workers here. That table-cloth of linen is to have worked on it innumerable designs, and will have tea served on it some day in Denmark, for an order comes from there. Then there is a library. It is devoted to books in art. It is modest in size, but the books are well thumbed. Those volumes go all over the land from Maine to Minnesota. Honest girls in the White Mountains write: "We have no opportunities to see anything artistic." Then a book is mailed to them, and the lending of it at 1 cent a day has more than paid the cost of transmission. Think of the honesty of the business, when but a single book has not been returned. We have said that the library is small. Are there not generous people enough in New-York who could send this society the books they desire? It is not an indiscriminate library that is wanted, but books on practical art, where painting, designing, decorating, modeling, etching, engraving, and *the history of art are taught. Perhaps if the requirements of* this excellent library were better known, and the great good that comes from lending these volumes were fully appreciated by the readers of THE TIMES, those shelves in the library would be crowded. As work increased in the society a stamping department became necessary. Here, from the designs, by means of a machine, paper is perforated, and the lines transferred to the stuff. The book-room has a dozen women in it employed by the day busy in executing orders taken by the society. This does not represent a society dragging along in a distressed dawdling kind of way. It is something which has life and vigor and snap about it. It has an eye to art and one to business. It must spend a good deal of money, and it looks rightly to the means and ways. It intends to open a class in Newport next month, to have a sales-room there, in the Travers Block, and to impart instruction and to dispose of its goods. Say you have your house building, not yet completed, in New-York, and you want a Morris hanging for Autumn. You might at Newport make all the necessary arrangements for the decoration of your drawing-room, select your designs, your material, and the society would be fully prepared to attend to all your exacting taste might demand. Remember this is not in the least speculative, but positive. Although this society is composed of the best ladies in the land, it looks to business and it means it. It is not for greed that all these affairs are carried out, but that the society may educate women to take care of themselves. This Fall the society will have a loan exhibition of antique stuffs and embroideries with old silver, to be held in the Academy of Design, and it is to be hoped that those having any precious heirlooms will notify the President in good time of their willingness to contribute.

Looking over the third annual report of the society—for it only came into active being in 1877—the progress it has made in that short time is amazing. During the first year it had 300 contributors; at the close of 1879 there were 1,848 names registered upon the books of the Committee on Admissions, to whom, after a deduction of 10 per cent was made for commissions, the very handsome sum of $21,664 30 was paid. The society has written 1,200 letters of instruction and criticism to contributors who have been anxious to learn what was wanted in art, so that it would sell. In the needle-work department not quite 5,000 orders have been executed, ranging from a wall-hanging to the marking of household linen. In the free needle-work class 144 pupils have been taught, and two-thirds of these have had a second course. The society turns pupils into teachers, and there are now 30 who exercise their professional calling in other States. There are 2[illegible] paying pupils, and 134 private lessons have been given. There are in the classes of painting on china over 300 pupils, taught by such excellent instructors as Mme. Braisier, Mr. J. Bennet, Mr. Walker, Miss Wood, and M. Volkmar.

As the society gains experience so it appreciates the magnitude of the task imposed upon itself. Now, there is no end of technical skill in the United States. The quick American girl, the least sluggish of womankind, has a digital dexterity that partakes of the marvelous, but she knows little of form or color. Hence the many rejections in that sorting process already mentioned necessary before an article can be accepted. To obviate this, to send forth practical instruction, and to scatter broadcast the artistic seed, the Committee on Admission has the project of a partial loan department, whence materials and designs approved by the committee can be sent to contributors whose pecuniary circumstances render such assistance a substantial aid. The cost of such material, postage, &c., is deducted, and the contributor receives the net profit when a sale is made. There is something charmingly, tenderly womanly about this. A man might never have thought about it. Consequently, there come grateful letters, which convey the thanks of many a hard-working woman. This carries out the self-same idea that work is good and honest, and deserves its pay. Women are not made to feel that charity is tendered them. The work, however, must be honest, within the rules, and the slipshod and the careless find no place. The end, then, of this society is to extend in every practicable way art education as adapted to art industries, to execute orders from appropriate and original designs, and to assist as large a number of industrious art-workers as possible through the medium of its salesrooms and various departments. It wants to help, not the North alone, but the South and the whole country. With a permanent fund of not quite $7,000, the financial management of the society seems to have been excellent. It asks for no money for sustenance, but what it would like to have would be some foundations for free scholarships, for, if a few such were provided for, the means of advancing certain meritorious pupils would then become possible.

The officers of the society for 1880 are: President—Mrs. Richard M. Hunt; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. J. H. Choate, Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman, Mrs. Astor; Treasurer—Mr. George C. Magoun; Secretary—Mrs. Frederic R. Jones; Assistant Secretary—Mrs. G. A. Custer.

THE WARREN INQUIRY.

GEN. CHAMBERLAIN'S TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF WARREN.

Ex-Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, late a Major-General of Volunteers in the military service of the United States, began his story of the battle of Five Forks before the Warren Court of Inquiry, yesterday afternoon. Gen. Chamberlain commanded the first brigade of Griffin's division, and his evidence is considered by military men as the most important that has yet been elicited on behalf of Gen. Warren. The morning hours were occupied by the testimony of Col. George A. Forsyth and Col. M. V. Sheridan, both formerly of Gen. Sheridan's staff, and by Brig.-Gen. John A. Kellogg, who commanded the first brigade of Crawford's division, and led the left of Crawford's advance at the battle of Five Forks. It was already 1:45 P. M. when Gen. Chamberlain took the stand. After stating that he commanded the first brigade of Griffin's division, and that the second brigade reported to him, so that he practically commanded both, witness described in detail the movements of his command on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday preceding the decisive engagement at Five Forks. *The general movement which terminated in that battle* commenced on Wednesday afternoon in a severe engagement with the enemy on the Quaker road. The two brigades under his command alone lost 500 men, and he was so severely wounded that he did not rejoin his brigade until Friday morning. On Friday morning the divisions of Crawford and Ayres were ordered to advance along the Boydton plank road, and became hotly engaged with the enemy after crossing Gravelly Run, toward the north, the intention being to obtain possession of the White Oak road. Griffin's division had not yet crossed, when the rebels attacked Crawford and Ayres with great impetuosity, and drove portions of them pell-mell across the stream into his lines. Gen. Warren ordered witness to advance with his whole command and occupy the field. The men plunged into the water, which was breast high, and the bottom very muddy, and got across as best they could. Having crossed the stream, Gen. Chamberlain reformed the broken Union lines, and forced the enemy back to the White Oak road. Witness described the ground as very rough and marshy, cut up with water-courses, and extremely difficult for infantry. He then detailed the movements of his command on the morning of the battle of Five Forks. The men moved as rapidly as possible, and there was no delay. Gen. Sheridan met him early in the morning, and wanted to know where Warren was. Upon being told that he was at the rear of the column, Sheridan said that was where he should expect him to be. Sheridan's manner was very impatient, but he appeared to be satisfied with the explanation that was given him. Witness testified that Gen. Warren behaved with great energy and intrepidity that day. His manner was at all times cool and collected, even under intense mental strain, and that might lead those who did not know him to regard him as apathetic. Gen. Chamberlain will finish his testimony to-morrow.

DENIS COPPERS'S BODY.

A DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE CALVARY CEMETERY AUTHORITIES.

A decision in the case of the Coppers brothers against the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery was rendered on Friday by the General Term of the Supreme Court, who reversed the decision of Judge Westbrook directing the interment of the body of Denis Coppers in the cemetery, the Trustees having refused interment on the ground that Coppers was a Freemason at the time of his death. The opinion of the General Term was written by Judge Barrett. It was concurred in by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Brady. Judge Davis also wrote an opinion in which he expresses some reflections upon the motives which impel the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to object to the interment of Coppers's body in Calvary Cemetery. The opinion of the General Term declares that the acknowledgment received by Denis Coppers at the time he paid $75 for the burial-plot is not a contract, but merely a receipt presupposing an existing contract. The opinion next asserts that the real contract between Denis Coppers and the respondents "rests in parole, and is to be implied from the surrounding circumstances in connection with the receipt and the subsequent use of the plot." Judge Barrett finds that the surrounding circumstances are "clearly the rules, regulations, and customs of the defendant with regard to burials in its cemetery." He holds that every applicant is presumed to know that Calvary Cemetery is not a place for general and indiscriminate burial, and that an applicant for a burial-plot in a Roman Catholic cemetery negotiates for it with the tacit understanding that he is a Roman Catholic, eligible to burial there, or at least applies on behalf of persons who are in communion with the Church. Notwithstanding this, he says, a contract may be made in such a manner that even a Buddhist, Mohammedan, or avowed atheist will acquire a right of sepulture in the cemetery. But to effect such a result, to act in entire disregard of Church laws, usage, and customs, "to disturb the spiritual harmony of the surroundings," something more than a mere receipt for purchase-money would have to be secured by the purchaser of a burial-plot. Judge Barrett considers it doubtful that the Superintendent of Calvary Cemetery could enter into a contract granting such a right, so contrary to the spirit of the institution. He holds that the receipt given to Denis Coppers conveyed to him no estate in fee, nor even an easement in the land; that there was not even a written contract of the right of burial, and that at most there was merely a parole understanding, which embraced conditions excluding the deceased.

KILLED AT SEA.

A tragedy occurred on board the bark Annie Burr during her recent passage from Liverpool to this port, where she arrived yesterday, and *anchored out in the stream. Capt. Phillips came* on shore and called on his agents, Messrs. J. W. Parker & Co., of No. 1[illegible]5 Pearl-street, but refused to give any of the particulars of the case. The facts as far as could be ascertained are as follows: William Thompson, a young seaman, aged 22, belonged to the starboard watch, of which Henry Metcalf, the second mate, was the officer. Thompson had some difficulty with the second mate, and on the night of March 24 he stabbed the latter, who bled internally, and died 10 minutes afterward. Capt. Phillips, who was asleep in the cabin at the time, was called. He came on deck and had Thompson put in irons and secured him in one of the state-rooms. Mr. Metcalf was 46 years of age and comes from Camden, Me., where he leaves a family. His remains were buried at sea. Thompson will probably be handed over to the United States authorities to-morrow, and in the meantime he will be kept in irons on board the Annie Burr.

SAMUEL R. GLEN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. Samuel R. Glen, a well-known journalist, took place yesterday from St. Paul's Church, Vesey-street and Broadway. The attendance of journalists was very large, and comprised representatives from all the papers of the City. The members of the *Herald* staff attended in a body, and the New-York Press Club was represented by the President and a delegation. The Episcopal services for the dead were rendered by the Rev. Dr. Dix, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mulchahey and the Rev. Mr. Tuttle. In the church-yard, Masonic funeral rites were performed by P. G. M. John W. Simons and R. W. Jerome Buck, assisted by a number of members of the fraternity. The remains were taken to the family burying-place at New-Paltz for interment.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Bishop Tozer, formerly of Zanzibar, now of Jamaica, West Indies, is seriously ill.

The Rev. Horace Stone Wilcocks, of Plymouth, has left the Church of England for the Church of Rome.

There are, it is said, eight translations of the Bible in the languages of the South Sea Islands and New-Zealand.

Two New-England churches refused to call two students of Andover Theological Seminary because they use tobacco.

The cheapest church in the United States was built recently in Kansas, at a cost of $10. Its walls and roof are of sod and the floor of earth. No mortgages.

Mrs. John C. Grexul, who has made large donations to the Presbyterian missions, has given $100,000 for the development of a higher order of Sunday-school literature.

It is stated that another munificent donation has been placed in the hands of the Liverpool Bishopric Committee, this being a sum of no less than £25,000 for the endowment of the new See.

The Rev. Father Lafon, Rector of St. Francis's College, in Calcutta, and a member of the Order of Jesuits, has received from Queen Victoria the honor of Companion of the Star of India.

The United Brethren in Christ, who have missions in Sherbro, Africa, and in Germany, report receipts of $64,350 the past year, most of which was expended on home missions and church extension.

The mission work of the Lutheran Church of Denmark in Greenland, and which is supported by the Government, is in a flourishing condition. The mission has 10 missionaries, and 7,847 communicants.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that a subscription given on Sunday to aid a church is valid and collectible, as the ground of being a work of necessity and charity, and is not barred by the Sunday law.

The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, the well-known native Presbyterian missionary in India, will be among the delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia. He attended the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in New-York in 1873.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England has elected Dr. William Graham, of Liverpool, Professor of Church History and Pastoral Theology in the London College, with a salary of $3,500. This is the position to which Dr. Patton, of Chicago, was called, and which he declined.

The Southern Baptist Convention is in session in Lexington, Ky., under the Presidency of P. H. Mell, D. D., of Georgia. The Board of Home Missions reported receipts of $30,624, of which only $14,197 was expended on the work. The receipts for home missions were $45,548.

A London High Church paper says: "We are pleased to note that Canon Ryle, on his nomination to the Bishopric of Liverpool, withdrew at once from the Church Association, writing to the committee, and saying plainly: 'I cannot be a Judge and a member of the Church Association.'"

Père Hyacinthe and his Vicar, Abbé Bichery, have fallen out. The latter has seceded, because of his objection to having the Church placed under the episcopal supervision of the Bishop of Edinburgh. He was refused certain property claimed by him, and talks of bringing an action against the Père.

At the annual meeting of the United *Methodist Free Churches of England, in April,* it was reported that the receipts of the year for missions had been $85,610. There is a deficiency of about $4,000, which, it is expected, will be shortly made up. The mission in East Africa was reported to be prospering.

Bishop Sargent, of Madras, in a paper on Church of England Missions in India, computes that the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel has 90,000, and the Church Missionary Society 101,000, adherents, above 180,000 in all, of whom 46,000 are communicants. The two societies employ about 150 missionaries in India.

President J. F. Hurst, who leaves Drew Theological Seminary to become a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has succeeded in raising enough money in place of the endowment promised, but not paid, by Mr. Drew to place the institution on a sound basis. Almost $320,000 has been raised by Dr. Hurst's quiet efforts.

The new British Parliament contains a large number of Dissenters, all of whom are Liberals, save 3 Presbyterians, 1 Friend, and 1 Jew. There are 21 Congregationalists, 6 Baptists, 9 Wesleyans, 29 Presbyterians, (1 of them a minister,) 19 Friends, 19 Unitarians, 48 Roman Catholics, and 5 Jews. The Friends have 1 representative in Parliament for every 684 of their members.

Bishop Claughton, who is holding confirmations in the Anglican churches on the Continent, said at Baden-Baden that it was probable that another Continental Bishop would soon be appointed to superintend the English chaplaincies in Northern and Central Europe. The idea of such a bishopric, taking its title from Heligoland as a piece of British territory, was suggested years ago.

The income of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for the year just closed shows a very large increase. The receipts aggregate $586,844, a gain over the previous year of more than $150,000. The legacies have been unusually large, and the Woman's Societies have collected $200,000. The last assembly asked the Church to bring its contributions up to $500,000, which the Church has done, and much more.

An ex-priest in Spain, named Cabrera, who embraced Protestantism in 1861, and worked many years as a missionary, with the support of Presbyterians of Scotland, has recently been taken under the patronage of an English Episcopal committee. With four Spanish Pastors, he has organized an Episcopal Church in Spain, with the help of Bishop Riley, of the Mexican Episcopal Church, and become first Bishop of the new Church. A Protestant cathedral is to be built in Madrid.

The Roman Catholic Deputies of the Grand Council of the Canton of Avagan, Switzerland, have voted a motion asking the State Council to consider as soon as possible the means of restoring to the churches their property; to allow Roman Catholic parishes to enter into communication with their legitimate authorities; and to revise the school laws so that teachers may not be intrusted with religious instruction, but that such teaching may be left free to the clergy of each religion.

At a Conference of Tunkers, or German Baptists, held in Lancaster, Penn., resolutions were passed that extravagance in funeral feasts must be frowned upon; that "the signing of tavern license is regarded as unbecoming to those who profess to follow Christ;" that "in any civil office, further than Supervisor or Roadmaster, Overseer of the Poor, School Director, and Postmaster," a brother must not serve; and that "birthday or surprise parties can not be permitted among the brethren."

At the meeting of the General Synod of the Irish Episcopal Church in Dublin, recently, Dr. Joly asked leave to bring in a bill to provide that no screen such as is usually known as a chancel screen shall be interposed between the officiating clergy and the body of the congregation in any church or chapel of the Church of Ireland. The Archdeacon of Meath *opposed the motion. He said a discussion on this subject would only stir up strife and discord.* The Primate, the Dean of Cork, Dr. Quarry, and Canon Verschoyle, also opposed the motion, which was refused by a small majority.

During the discussion of the Army bill in the German Parliament, a proposition was made from the Ultramontane benches to exempt persons in holy orders from military service altogether. On the part of the Government it was stated that the principle of universal liability to military service could not be departed from in favor of any class whatever; morever, the participation of the clergy in military duties would tend to raise the moral tone of the whole Army. With the exception of the Roman Catholic members, most speakers supported the view of the Government, and the house decided to maintain the rule.

The authority for the statement that Charles Reade, the novelist, has become a Congregationalist, is the Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., who gives a full account of it, and of several talks with Mr. Reade. He says that since Mr. Reade's conversion "he has prepared very copious notes of his autobiography, the events therein related dating from the death of Mrs. Seymour. I understand also," continues Dr. Stanton, "that he is meditating upon a delineation of Scripture characters and events. His pen cannot be at rest, and, now that it is 'converted,' the world may ere long hear from Charles Reade upon themes to which they are unaccustomed, under his guidance."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 60TH-ST.—FOR sale, an elegant medium-sized house, tastefully frescoed, and in superb order throughout; fine open rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 57TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Superb, full-size high-stoop dwelling, with full cabinet finish; can be purchased cheaper than any other house in this exceptionally first-class location. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, on account of the owner going abroad, an unusually attractive full-size house, with handsome dining-room and butler's pantry extension; can be purchased on very favorable terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT FOR SALE!!!—350 feet of frontage by 825 feet to bulkhead line, with privilege of extending piers 600 feet beyond; average of depth of water over 30 feet; right in New-York Harbor, being, indeed, the finest and largest water-front now to be had in the city. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 25 Pine-st. or 561 5th-av.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING new medium-sized houses on Lenox Hill, now the most popular location, and at moderate prices: No. 49 East 65th-st., Nos. 48 and 50 East 67th-st., No. 12 East 67th-st., corner of Park-av., and No. 24 East 68th-st. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or G. T. DOELGER, on the premises.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. [illegible] four-story high-stoop brown-stone [illegible], 25x100, in 60th-st., adjoining Park-av.; terms to suit. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 25 Pine-st. or 561 5th-av.

RIVERSIDE-AVENUE. AN ENTIRE BLOCK FOR SALE. [illegible] High ground, free of rock, and one of the finest views on the drive. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 12 EAST 64TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. AND ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK.—Exquisite brand new medium-size dwelling; new plans, new finish, new design; exquisite dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; [illegible]; extra well built; possession immediate, and a decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 25 Pine-st. or 561 5th-av.

WEST 50TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR sale, a full-size four-story brown-stone-front house, nearly finished, and in perfect order throughout. Particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

A FINE FULL-SIZE EXTENSION HOUSE, near Murray Hill; price very reasonable; also, fine family house, with or without stable, same locality; (for sale very cheap.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TWO LOTS ON 62D-ST., 200 FEET EAST OF 5th-av., for sale at $28,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE-AV.—THE TWO FRONTS, 78TH TO 80th st., for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THREE LOTS ON THE RIVERSIDE DRIVE, just south of 12[illegible]-st., for sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PORTER & CO., NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST.—HARlem property; improved and unimproved.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 43 CITY LOTS.

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on MONDAY, MAY 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the balance of lots belonging to a GENTLEMAN NOW RESIDING IN EUROPE, viz.: [illegible]

Bliss-av.—On Isham and Vermilye avs., near Broadway.

[illegible]

New-av. and Morningside-Park.—Four lots, n. s. corner of 114th-st.

The sale will be absolute, without any reservation. [illegible] on mortgage at 6 per cent. Book maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS, 83D & 84TH STS. Supreme Court Sale. RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER, Will sell at auction June [illegible], at 12 o'clock, FIFTY LOTS. Terms liberal. Particulars at Auctioneer's Office, No. 111 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTMENTS ON [illegible] Jefferson av., Nostrand and Marcy avs., two blocks from Dr. Scudder's Church. [illegible] houses now being erected. [illegible] plots, and single lots at prices that will pay more than 100 per cent. profit in 12 months. JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 8 Pine-st., N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, CORNER 152D-ST.—To let, the new house and grounds, 100x250; elegant lawn, flowers, and most beautiful location on the avenue; all the modern improvements; mirrors; five minutes from elevated railroad station. C. L. FLEMING, No. 63 East 61st-st. or No. 21 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET IN NEW FRENCH flats Nos. 404 and 406 West 57th-st.; all improvements; rent $25 to $40. Apply to T. C. SMITH, on premises.

A PERFECT GEM.—SIXTY-FOURTH-ST., ADjoining Madison-av., exquisitely-furnished small house, to A1 parties. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 25 Pine-st. or 561 5th-av.

TO LET, CHEAP—FOR THREE OR FOUR months, to a careful and responsible party, a pleasant furnished house, in the healthiest part of Harlem. A. B. COMPTON, [illegible]

TO LET—PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, and 11 bedrooms, at No. 18 West [illegible]; for permit apply to DANIEL BIRDSALL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED APARTMENT IN the "Cleveland," No. 128 East 54th-st., for three months from June 20. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO FINE HOUSES ON WASHINGTON Heights, five minutes' walk from elevated railroad station. W. W. MILLS, 156th-st., corner 10th-av.

PORTER & CO., NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST.—OFFER HARLEM HOUSES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, ON CLASON POINT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

[illegible] with two-story dining-room extension, 20x20 feet; contains 20 rooms, spacious bath-room, water and gas throughout; in superb order, $4,000 recently expended in repairs; ample stable and coach-house; about 2,500 feet water front; [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—The residence of Robert R. [illegible], situated on Bard-av., within 10 minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing; house three stories, 30x40 feet, containing every convenience of a city house; hot water, furnace, thorough plumbing, perfect construction; ground seven and a half acres, well drained, comprising large garden, pasture, lawns, with stable, coach-house, gardener's cottage. For price and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—"GREENWALL," COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible] Rockland County, [illegible] miles from City, [illegible] large mansion in perfect order; [illegible] gas, hot and cold water throughout; steam heating apparatus. For descriptive pamphlets, photographs, views, terms, &c., apply to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 8 Pine-st.

NO. [illegible] EAST [illegible]-ST., OF LENOX HILL. [illegible] V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., [illegible]

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country; large, comfortable house, with requisite outbuildings; 20 acres of land. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

NEW TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND EXTENSION cottage, 10 rooms, elegantly finished, bay windows, plazas, choice location, in Jersey City, 15 minutes New-York; $4,000, $500 cash, eight years for balance; clear title. JOHN R. HALLADAY, No. 58 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

AT GREATEST REDUCTIONS—300 ELEgantly-furnished and unfurnished houses, every section country, for sale, rent, or exchange. WYCKOFF'S, No. 270 and No. 1,285 Broadway, near 33d-st.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE—ALL City conveniences, splendid view; shade, fruit. [illegible]

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY AT MAPLE Grove station, Long Island Railroad, [illegible] one hour's carriage drive. Railway tickets and particulars at No. 1,273 Broadway.

J. JERRY JOHNSON'S MORRISTOWN [illegible] REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—Houses furnished [illegible] of every variety, for sale and to let.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A HOME YOU WILL MUCH ENJOY. In New-York's most beautiful Suburb, quietly, quickly, and comfortably accessible to the City's Business, Shopping, Entertainments, &c., from sunrise to Midnight. Commutation tickets from Wall-st., Chambers-st., 7th-st., and 34th-st., 7½ cents per trip. Most desirable Residences, with all City Advantages, Gas, Water, &c., yet free from nerve-wearing noise. Nothing more desirable anywhere. Go and SEE them. Rent $200 to $500, (or sale, on easy terms.) A. J. STEVENS, 113 Broadway, Room C.

AT HAWTHORNE BEACH, ON THE SOUND, one mile from Port Chester Depot, on the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from Grand Central Depot, two newly fitted and fully furnished cottages, containing 12 rooms each, to let for the summer season; prices $500 and $600 each. Fine, white, sand bathing beach, [illegible] HOUSE, [illegible]

"THE CASTLE," AT TARRYTOWN ON the Hudson, to rent, fully furnished, for season or year, embracing every requisite of a gentleman's country residence. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 25 Pine or 561 5th-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, river front, at New-Hamburg on the Hudson, two hours from New-York. Location high with beautiful views. [illegible] House double, well furnished, billiard table, [illegible]. To rent for season. [illegible] Apply to L. BATTERMAN, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE DESIRE [illegible] house, furnished; 12 rooms, seven acres; fruit, [illegible] possession; none but strictly private family need apply. Address DARKAN, real estate, Stamford, Conn.

A NICE NEW SUMMER COTTAGE TO LET, furnished, for family use; pleasant drives, a splendid lake and two rivers, [illegible] Warren County. For further information address D. H. KEEPEN, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.

$200 PER MONTH—THREE MONTHS from June 15, furnished, 25 rooms, near depot; five acres; shade, garden; cow, hens; stable; [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Tarrytown, N. Y.

A—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED RESIDENCES on Sound, Hudson, Seabright, for rent, sale, or exchange; one at a bargain. POOLEY & EDDY, 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—VANDERBILT LANDING, S. I.; half acre, with fruit and shade trees; desirable and healthy location; 8 rooms; rent low; [illegible] GEO. T. GREENFIELD, No. 54 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., FURNISHED house, with stable and well-shaded grounds, for the summer or year; rent low to a desirable party. Address R. H., Box No. 176 Times Office.

TO RENT—AT PELHAM ON THE SOUND, A WELL-furnished stone house; modern conveniences; gardener and cow; for the season or year. Apply to J. H. MILLER, No. 25 Pine-st.

LOVELY COUNTRY HOME, FURNISHED, 35 minutes from City; $65 per month. Address S., Carrier No. 14, Woodside, N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON, opposite Dobb's Ferry, and near Mr. [illegible] Agnew's place. OWNER, No. 50 Franklin-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—GEN. SHERMAN'S VILLA.—Apartments secured on application to Mrs. FLAGG, No. 308 Lexington-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE OF GOOD HABITS would like a gentleman's house to care for the Summer; a number of years' experience; both trustworthy and responsible, as references will show. Address Cleanliness, Box No. 222 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A MAN AND WIFE WANT THE CARE OF a gentleman's house for the Summer; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 226 West 54th-st. [illegible]

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WISH A house to care for during the Summer, or new houses to mind; best references given. For particulars inquire at Florist's, 69th-st. and 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 INVESTED IN A FULLY ESTABLISHED manufacturing company will secure good interest and position of Secretary. Address D. R., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A NEW HOTEL BUILDING IS GREATLY needed at Santa Fé, to cost $60,000 to $80,000. It will pay at least 20 per cent., probably more; the citizens will furnish site. Particulars for a few days at No. 106 Broadway, of C. D. VAN NAME.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low [illegible] for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments. Also open fire-places, with andirons and basket-grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs. Wholesale and Retail. Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects. J. S. CONOVER & CO., Nos. 260 and 262 Canal-st., New-York.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW,
JAMES R. HALSTED,
[illegible]
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
[illegible]
GEO. CABOT WARD,
ROBERT B. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT,
LEVI P. MORTON,
ADOLPHUS HAMILTON,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, Thomas Dickson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board. GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of members and the election of officers and Directors of the Institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, at 2 o'clock.

There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life-members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad will convey members to the grounds of the Institution. A train leaves Thirtieth-street station at [illegible], and returning, will leave the Institution at [illegible]. THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, PIER FOOT OF CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1880.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the office of the company, Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of May, 1880, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer-books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company on Monday, the 17th of May, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of May, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. W. H. LANE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 24, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 3 next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books close April 30, inst., and reopen June 7. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President. M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, May 11, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 2 next, at 12 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 2, inclusive. GORDON MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and Inspectors will be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, May 25, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 8 to 25th inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 237 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1880.

NOTICE.

The coupons of the bonds of this company due June 1, 1880, will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at this office. To avoid delay in the payment on the 1st proximo, holders of bonds can deposit their coupons at this office for examination, accompanied by lists of numbers of same, numerically arranged, at any time after this date. E. W. SPENCER, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12th May, 1880.

THE FATHER DE SMET CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY has declared dividend No. 6 of Thirty Cents per Share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, 25th inst., on all stock issued from the New-York agency. Transfer-books will close on the 19th and reopen on the 26th inst. A. HEMME, President. THEO. WIDMER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., May 17, to the morning of June 2. S. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, [illegible]

[illegible] THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Mining Trust Company
OFFICE 115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New-York. MILTON S. LATHAM, President. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Treasurer. E. W. LEAVITT, Secretary.

This organization is now ready for business, and offers its services on reasonable terms in all transactions pertaining to Mining interests, such as the custody and investment of funds, the registry and transfer of stocks, and the payment of dividends. Special attention given to consignments of bullion.

American Mining Stock Exchange,

(Under the auspices of the Mining Trust Company.) Exchange-rooms and offices, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.

This Exchange will be opened as soon as the necessary improvements in the rooms now in progress have been completed, about May 20. The Committee on Stock List and Securities is now prepared to receive and act upon applications from MINING COMPANIES desiring to have their stocks placed upon the regular list of the Exchange. All necessary blanks and full information may be obtained by addressing WM. F. MOLLER, Secretary of the Committee, care Mining Trust Company. Applications will be received for a limited number of non-members' monthly seat tickets of admission.

Kountze Brothers,
BANKERS,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building,) NEW-YORK.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and Circular Notes

Issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in the United States.

Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances.

Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO.

1ST MTG. 6 PER CENT. CONSOLS, DUE 1905.

Issued on MAIN LINE to redeem maturing FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

REGISTRATION OF BONDS PROVIDED.

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
CHAS. A. SWEET & CO., Boston.

TO INVESTORS.

The public are invited to call at No. 210 Fulton-st., near Broadway, to see the extensive work performed by the new Mechanical Power, in one-tenth the time and cost to contractors, heretofore only possible by hand labor, at large expense. This offer only remains open prior to disposal of the working capital stock. The machines (patented in the United States and Canada and fourteen foreign countries,) of THE NEW-YORK AND LONDON METAL, WOOD, AND STONE WORKING COMPANY, (Algernon S. Sullivan, President; L. R. Lawson, Treasurer; Donnell, Lawson & Co., bankers,) are leased, not sold, to a large variety of trades, where they are indispensable, viz., to jewelers, silversmiths, brass-workers, lithographers, button manufacturers, pattern blocks for printing on wall-paper, linoleum, curtains, calicoes, carpets, &c. Wood carving in all its branches. For routing, lettering, facing and carving of granite, &c. For mining purposes, drilling, &c., &c. The increasing demand for the machines will make the stock a steady source of large revenue for many years to come. For pamphlets, prospectus, stock, &c., call on or address CHARLES B. GREENE, Banker and Broker, (Room No. 24) No. 29 Broad-st.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11, 1880.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REQUESTED by holders to a large amount of its consolidated bonds to cancel the sinking fund clause contained therein, and to permit the said bonds to run until their maturity in the year 1914, and this company being willing to comply with the request of the bondholders,

Notice is hereby given that any of the holders of the consolidated bonds may present their bonds at the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York, when and where an indorsement will be placed upon any bonds so presented, canceling the sinking fund clause, and all bonds so indorsed will hereafter be exempt from redemption prior to their actual maturity in the year 1914; but for any bonds outstanding not so presented and indorsed this company will continue to deposit the sinking fund pro rata with the Trustees, and such bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund as in the original deed of trust provided. J. H. DEVEREUX, President.

FOUR AND FIVE PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 3, 1880.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Bonds and Certificates:

$300,000 Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. Interest Five per cent., payable 1919. Coupon or registered.

$250,000 Assessment of Sewerage Fund Bonds. Interest Four per cent., payable Jan. 20, 1883. Registered.

$100,000 Assessment Fund W. and S. Bonds. Interest Four per cent., payable Jan. 20, 1883. Registered.

$450,000 Tax Certificates. Interest Four per cent., payable March 20, 1882. Registered.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1880, on "Brooklyn City Bonds," and description of bonds desired.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the interest of the city. WILLIAM G. STEINMETZ, Controller.

RANDALL H. FOOTE, (ESTABLISHED 1860,) Stock and Bond Broker, No. 70 Broadway, New-York City,

WANTS—
Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Stock.
Illinois State, City, and County Bonds.
Rochester and State Line Railroad Firsts.
Kansas State, City, and County Bonds.
Missouri State, City, and County Bonds.
Missouri Pacific Railroad, (old stock.)
Mexican Bonds, (Cortes.)
New-York State, City, Town, and County Bonds.
New-Jersey Southern Railroad Stock.
Texas State, City, Town, and County Bonds.

FOR SALE—
Ohio Township (Railroad) 6 per cent. Bonds.
Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company's Stock.
Ohio Central Coal Company's Stock.
Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Bonds, First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

BUY AND SELL ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES ON COMMISSION ONLY, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. OUR OFFICE ADJOINING THE STOCK EXCHANGE ENABLES US TO EXECUTE ORDERS WITH DISPATCH. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGES. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFTS.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN **STOCKS,** Should write to or call on the old banking-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, (formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience. Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

New-York & Harlem R. R.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.
Michigan Central R. R.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R.
Erie R. R.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.
New-York Central R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R.

We offer for sale the Mortgage Bonds of the above named companies, all of which are strictly Prime Investment Securities, and are daily quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are paying from 5 to 7 per cent. on investment. Apply to DE JONGE & CO., Dealers in Investment Securities, NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

S. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-street,

Buy and sell on Commission all Securities dealt in at New Stock Exchange. S. FISHER JOHNSON. CHAS. W. MILLER.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, which were closed April 27 preparatory to the election of Directors on the 26th of June, will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. THURSDAY, the 3d of June next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1880.

HOLDERS OF "PINK BONDS" OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY can exchange the same for bonds of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, issued on its Southern Minnesota Division, on application to the offices of the company, No. 63 William-st. F. H. MYERS, Secretary.

C. W. KOHLSAAT & LARWILL,
INVESTMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,
NO. 30 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA [illegible] JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.
THE HOWLAND HOTEL
Opens for the season June 19.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.
New brick building, with all modern improvements.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

"COLEMAN HOUSE," ASBURY PARK, NEW-JERSEY. Will be opened early in June. The Coleman has always been the chosen Summer home for families most accessible to New-York by rail and direct communication with Philadelphia. Having been newly furnished throughout, and many improvements made since last season, including the construction of an annex building, designed for and containing ball-room, billiard-room, and bowling-alleys. These, together with the unsurpassed facilities for surf and still bathing, the fine drives, baths, boating, fishing, croquet, archery, and first-class livery accommodations. The management takes pleasure in asserting that the very home of luxurious comfort will be offered to its patrons. Circulars, diagrams of rooms, terms, &c., mailed on application. S. L. COLEMAN, Proprietor. FRED C. WILLIAMS, Manager.

1880. 57th Season. 1880.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT 1.
$2 50 a day and $14 to $17 50 a week; until July 15. $3 a day, and $17 50 to $21 a week to Sept. 1. After Sept. 1, $2 50 a day or $14 a week. Address CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO. Send for circular. Catskill, N. Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON FROM JUNE 15 TO OCTOBER 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, (FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE,) N. Y.
WILL OPEN JUNE 15, 1880. Sanitation, with all modern improvements, fine boating, &c. [illegible] JAMES BUNYAN, Cooperstown, N. Y., or T. D. WINCHESTER, Astor House, New-York City.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first-class in every respect; accommodations for 400; opens June 15; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany day boats. PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
Situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe; open all the year; equal to any hotel in the United States as a Summer Resort or Cold Weather Sanitarium. Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, &c. HARRISON PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., OPENS JUNE 1. SPECIAL RATES for the season and for June and September. Apply to G. W. TUNNICLIFF, Gilsey House, New-York City, previous to May 25. BLOOMFIELD, GREENE & TUNNICLIFF, Proprietors.

THE PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, ON THE HUDSON, 45 minutes from Harrison-st., New-York, by steam-boat, will open 22 May. Apply to R. R. HAMMOND, Englewood, N. J., or Hotel Brunswick, 5th-av. and 26th-st., New-York. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON,
OPENS JUNE 1.
Can be reached by three steam-boat lines, also by Hudson River R. R. and Northern R. R. of N. J. Hotel has all modern improvements, commanding one of the finest views on the river. T. J. POWERS, Prop'r.

MORTON HOUSE,
ON THE SOUND,
AT INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN., 28 miles from New-York, via the New-Haven Railroad. AT REDUCED RATES OF FARE, will be opened for business June 17. Apply on the premises or address J. M. MORTON, Proprietor.

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL
WILL BE OPENED JUNE 1, 1880.
Cottages to let. For particulars address GOODSELL BROS., West Point, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Highest location, finest scenery, and best appointed first-class hotel in the mountains; terms reasonable. For engagements, address JOHN E. SMITH, Proprietor, Woodstock, N. Y., or SMITH & WALTERMIRE, Proprietors Baldwin House, Newburg, N. Y., which is now open.

WONONSCO HOUSE,
LAKEVILLE, CONN.
Four hours from New-York via Harlem and Connecticut Western Railroads; beautiful scenery, healthy location, fine drives, boating, and fishing; livery attached; terms $9 per day, $10 to $18 per week. Open May 15. Send for circular. O. F. POTTER, Proprietor.

STAR COTTAGE, PORT WASHINGTON, near Sand's Point, (newly furnished,) now open; fine view of Bay and Sound; fishing, boating and bathing; terms, $8 to $10 per week, according to location of rooms; favorable arrangements for families; daily communication with City by steam-boat, also by railroad. Address Mrs. A. PETTIT, care G. W. Bailey, Port Washington.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SAND'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Select family resort, 18 miles from New-York, north shore Long Island, where view from three sides, fine drives, boating, fishing, and bathing; steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip daily at 3:40 P. M., 4:15 P. M.; Sand's Point 7:30 A. M. daily. Open May 1. G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURGH, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or mosquitoes; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad commutation; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
Will open early in June. Apply at Coleman House, New-York City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Manager.

HOTEL BELLEVUE,
HIGHLAND BEACH, N. J., NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Steamers Jesse Hoyt daily from Pier No. 24 North River at 9:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. House now open for inspection. J. H. COREY, Proprietor.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class family house; high grounds; wide piazzas; shady lawns; free from malaria; gas and spring water in every room; one hour's ride from New-York City; dining-room, bowling, and fishing. H. E. GEMMON, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Now open; terms from $10 to $14. For particulars or circulars, address G. F. GARRISON.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, ASBURY PARK.—One hundred rooms, open on broad verandas; all command magnificent views of ocean; modern improvements; opens June 1. For circulars and terms address ATWOOD & CO.

THE MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER Island, Long Island, has been leased by Mr. JAMES SLATER, proprietor of the "Berkeley," 5th-av., corner 9th-st., New-York, and will open for the reception of guests June 15, 1880.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.
Opens for the reception of guests June 19.
LAIRD & VAN GELDER, Proprietors.

ALL BEST SUMMER RESORT ANNOUNCEMENTS in HOTEL GAZETTE, weekly, illustrated, price 5 cents. Circulars of Summer hotels at HOTEL EXCHANGE BUREAU, No. 111 Broadway.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.—THE PALMER House will open May 15. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen. Large rooms, fine shade, extensive grounds; stabling.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND Mills, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie; a cool, healthy, sightly, delightful lake and mountain resort. For circulars, address OLIVER CROMWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—FAMILY BOARDING; good table and cleanliness guaranteed; terms moderate and references first class; five minutes' walk from depot. Address GEO. R. ANDERSON.

LENOX HOUSE, GREENWICH, CONN.—PARTIES desiring first-class accommodations and superior board at reasonable rates, apply to E. M. BUTLER, proprietor.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING, LONG ISLAND.—Positively no malaria or mosquitoes; good roads, fine boating, bathing, &c.; music daily; moderate terms. W. B. GERARD, No. [illegible] 5th-av.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, N. Y.—New, well furnished, and a first-class family house, thoroughly renovated and painted; perfectly healthy; open June 1. DAWSON & CO.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE L. I.—Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. TITUS.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SUMMER; SUPERIOR accommodations for families; (private table.) Apply to Mrs. ROBINSON, No. 373 Madison-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, BOARD IN THE country—farm preferred—for the Summer; board not to exceed $4 per week. Address E. C., Post Office Box No. 4,483 New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ANNUAL SUMMER School (fifth year) for Boys and Young Men, at his Academy, MEDIA, Penn., 12 miles from Philadelphia; study optional or studies elective for the Summer; frequent excursions, including trips to Cape May, Atlantic City, the coal regions, mineral localities, &c. Send for illustrated circular giving photograph of gymnasium, &c.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF A SUCCESSFUL private school in this City will receive two or three boys for the Summer at his country home, 40 miles from the City, in a neighborhood absolutely healthy, and removed from all competition. French spoken. Address PRINCIPAL, care E. S. R. Post Office Box No. 1,268 New-York City.

A STUDENT IN COLLEGE OF THE CLASS of '81 desires to travel with one or more boys the coming Summer as companion and tutor; best references. Address F. K. P., care of V. Nivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., No. 149 Grand-st., New-York City.

$3. PER MONTH. BOOK-KEEPING, arithmetic, spelling, taught; all hours; ladies' department; bookkeeping and accountants. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery. Up-town College, No. 1,313 Broadway.

"LABOR IS HONOR."—NEW SONG FOR COMMERCIAL ...[illegible] Music Dealers and Publishers, No. 129 Broadway.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—ONE ELEGANT IRON PARLOR SAFE; one at $60, in perfect order, on storage at No. 45 Chatham-st. Apply to ENGINEER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH-ST.—BACK PARLOR, ALcove, and other rooms, with board; furnished or unfurnished; house and location first class; references required.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 139 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms, with superior board; one block from elevated station; Summer prices.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—FALL AND WINTER ENGAGEMENTS made now; suites and rooms; private tables or board.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 12 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates; references.

ONE LARGE SECOND-STORY ROOM, with superior board, for two; private house. No. 64 West 55th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 741 AND 743.—ELEGANT rooms, newly furnished, for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 135 LEXINGTON-AV., COR. 29TH-ST.—Upper rooms for gentlemen; house and table first class; reference.

NO. 23 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for a family of adults; terms reasonable for the Summer or year.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished apartments, with and without board. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 424.—ROOMS SINGLY OR en suite, with first-class board; at Summer rates; references.

NO. 12 PARK-AV.—IN SMALL FAMILY, ENtire third floor, (just vacated,) or will be rented separately, also room on second floor, with board.

NO. 12 WEST 19TH-ST.—WITH FIRST-CLASS board, large and small rooms; also, table boarders accommodated.

NO. 8 IRVING-PLACE.—A LARGE SECOND-story front room; also hall room, to let, with board.

NO. 26 WEST 31ST-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board; reference.

NO. 36 WEST 38TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH first-class board; references.

NO. 231 EAST 19TH-ST.—LARGE ROOMS with board; references exchanged.

NO. 193 EAST 10TH-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS for select party, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE in a private American family, (New-England preferred,) one large or two connecting rooms, nicely furnished, between 23d and 50th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with location, terms, and references, PERMANENT, Box No. 279 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A private family will rent, with breakfast, to a gentleman, a handsomely-furnished square room on second floor; bath, closets, and all modern improvements. Address SELF, Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—One suite; also, several single rooms from $3 50 per week upward; gentlemen only; references exchanged.

BACHELOR OWNING HOUSE WILL RENT handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen, $3 to $10. Seen Sunday. No. 23 East 22d-st.

NO. 39 WEST 24TH-ST.—COOL, PLEASANT rooms, for gentlemen; house and attendance strictly first class.

NO. 124 EAST 19TH-ST.—PLEASANT, AIRY rooms to let, to gentlemen; all conveniences; one door from Irving-place.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS, with good closets; gentlemen only; terms moderate; references.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, second floor; running water. No. 23 West 27th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 199 WEST 21ST-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, single and double, without board; references required.

HANDSOME PARLORS—TWO OTHER rooms, newly furnished, to rent, at No. 38 West 20th-st., without board.

NO. 24 EAST 20TH-ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floor rooms, for gentlemen only; references.

NO. 401 THIRD-AV., NEAR 28TH-ST.—THREE handsome furnished rooms to let; in suite or singly.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD; private family; references. No. 31 West 9th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY board [illegible] every healthy; photograph to be seen in the City. Parties desiring unusually fine accommodations, and willing to pay a fair price, address Lock box No. 6 Suffern, N. Y.

GENEROUS BOARD AT FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills; in pine grove, shady lawn; cool airy rooms; location high, air invigorating; piano, fresh milk, vegetables; terms, $6; accessible by daily express connecting with boats at Catskill. City reference. Address Mrs. HELEN C. BATES, Cooksburg, N. Y.

HOME FOR INVALIDS.—LOCATED AT Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. Retired and healthy location; careful attention; fruit, vegetables and milk in abundance. [illegible] W. A. HAMMOND, Pleasantville Station, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SEA-SHORE.—FAMilies wishing good board, connecting rooms, pleasantly situated, desiring surf or still-water bathing, easy of access to the City, can have the same by applying early to Mrs. MARK REEVE, Columbia House, Bridgehampton, Long Island. Send for circular.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING a handsome house and grounds at Irvington, within one hour of the City, will take two or three adults to board for the Summer; references exchanged. Address J. R., Box No. 106 Times Office.

DESIRABLE BOARDING FOR ADULTS on Long Island Sound, near Pequot House; cool; no malaria; good water, bathing, boating, and fishing; references exchanged. Address Box No. [illegible], New-London, Conn.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY FOR LONG Island can have their washing done during the Summer by Mrs. WILLIAM L. JACKSON, Winfield, Long Island; convenient to Flushing and Long Island Railroad; reference if required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS; good board; house delightfully situated, near Orange Mountains, one hour from New-York; fruits, shade, &c.; private family; terms, $8 to $10. Address A. E. C., Post Office, Irvington, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE 12 miles from New-York; can accommodate a party of eight or more; location high and healthy; rooms large, light, and cool; ready June 1; room for horses. E. B. BALDWIN, No. 207 Broadway, on Monday and Friday.

COUNTRY BOARD—AMONG THE HIGHLANDS of the Hudson, in a private family; board and rooms first class; terms, $7, $8, and $10 per week. Address F. H. S., Box No. 57 Post Office, Cornwall, N. Y.

ASBURY PARK, NEW-JERSEY—OCEAN front; clear view of Sunset Lake; single rooms, part or whole cottage, with board; location unexceptionable. H. H. JOHNES, No. 66 West 36th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN RETREAT—Terrace Hall, Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., 34 miles on Erie Railway; splendid scenery; boating and fishing; abundance of ice.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN AT PRIVATE residence, near the H. Westchester County, 40 minutes by rail; fine stabling. Address MORICNON, Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A private family having a pleasant home would like to take a few boarders; can furnish pleasant rooms, with good board. Address Box 112, Englewood, N. J.

LONG BRANCH.—HANDSOME COTTAGE NEAR beach; pleasant rooms with first-class board, for families or gentlemen; abundant shade; croquet; lawn-tennis; archery. Box 233 East Long Branch, N. J.

BATH, L. I.—FAMILIES WITHOUT SMALL CHILdren preferred. For terms, location, &c., inquire of Postmaster.

FARM HOUSE AT PORT WASHINGTON, Long Island; healthy location; shady grounds; good bathing. Address G. W. MITCHELL.

BOARD AT REDUCED RATES—INQUIRE of Mrs. PHOEBE P. HALLOCK, Milton on the Hudson.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, PRINCIPAL OF a thriving preparatory school near New-York City, will take private pupils of all grades at Newport, Long Branch, or elsewhere, during the Summer months; highest references. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. [illegible], Yonkers, N. Y.

A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE FOR her governess, who has lived with her two years, an engagement for the Fall as daily or resident governess; will also give lessons in German, French, and music. Address Mrs. Edwin Delafield, No. 22 West 17th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCOMPLISHED PIANIST, would like a position as governess to teach the English branches and music, or as companion, in the country, at home or abroad. Address [illegible] B. R., No. 103 West 36th-st.

A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, with excellent references, speaking German, French, and English, desires a position as governess and teacher in a Christian family. Address [illegible] H. P., Box No. 275 Palisade-av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER, RECENTLY ARrived from Paris, wishes to give lessons in an institution, private family, or to obtain a situation in New-York or its suburbs; good references. Address F. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY COMPETENT IN ART, engagement for the next ensuing school year; would teach calisthenics, or other classes not too onerous. Address ART, Box No. 48 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GERMAN LADY, GRADUATE OF BERLIN College, wants position; teaches French, English, German, music, kindergarten. Address Governess, Box No. 104 Times Office.

TEACHERS OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE and superior attainments wanted for [illegible] SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 East 14th-st.

A SUPERIOR GOVERNESS—[illegible] certificated; French, German, music, singing. Address W., No. [illegible] Lexington-av., corner 44th and 45th sts.

A GRADUATE OF OXFORD DESIRES tuition work. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24.
GALA BENEFIT-SOIRÉE,
tendered to Signor
F. BRIGNOLI,
with the assistance of eminent artists and of several ladies, amateurs of this City.

On the occasion will be presented Donizetti's opera, DON PASQUALE, with a magnificent cast, including BRIGNOLI, FERRANTI, TAGLIAPIETRA, and Mrs. G. ROBERTSON, who has kindly consented to assume the rôle of NORINA.

Between the second and third act a GRAND CONCERT, [illegible] Mme. TERESA CARREÑO, the celebrated pianist, [illegible] Mme. CHATTERTON-BOHRER, the distinguished English harpist, Miss NINA MARCY have generously volunteered to cooperate.

Sale of seats at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30. BEGINS AT 8. Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

A CHILD OF THE STATE.

At the termination of its second triumphant week THIS POWERFUL DRAMA, Adapted by Mr. George Hoey, INCREASES IN INTEREST AND FAVOR. The management, therefore, respectfully suggests an early application for seats, which may be SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE. To witness this, one of the GREATEST SUCCESSES EVER ACHIEVED in this theatre, and which will continue to be illustrated EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINÉE by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, M. BARRYMORE, H. EDWARDS, C. ROCKWELL, W. J. LEONARD, C. ELMER, C. E. EDWIN, and Misses EMILY RIGL, ROSE WOOD, STELLA BONIFACE, and MARION BOOTH.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30. [illegible] STEELE MACKAYE ... Manager.

A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MONDAY, 100TH TIME OF HAZEL KIRKE.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Seats secured by mail, telephone, or telegraph.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL Theatres at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel. Special telephones.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE. B'WAY & 30TH ST. SUPPLEMENTARY SEASON. THIRD WEEK, AND LAST BUT ONE OF THE SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS, SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS, in their CHARMING AND EVER FAVORITE ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED, THE BROOK, THE BROOK; Or, the JOLLY FUN AT THE PICNIC. Every Night at 8; Matinées Wednesday & Saturday at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL WEEK. HENRY E. ABBEY ... Lessee and Manager. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF MISS NEILSON.

MONDAY, May 17, ROMEO AND JULIET; TUESDAY, TWELFTH NIGHT; WEDNESDAY, LADY OF LYONS; THURSDAY, AS YOU LIKE IT; FRIDAY, CYMBELINE; SATURDAY MATINÉE, TWELFTH NIGHT; and SATURDAY EVENING, ROMEO AND JULIET. *.* Seats for either play may be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MONDAY, MAY 24. MISS NEILSON BEGS TO ANNOUNCE HER BENEFIT PERFORMANCE For May 24. Seats at Theatre, Thursday.

LAST WEEK OF MISS NEILSON.—THE best reserved seats at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

Summer Prices. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. and $1.	LAST WEEK of JOSEPH MURPHY in KERRY GOW.	Summer Prices. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. and $1.

MATINÉES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. MONDAY, May 24—RICE'S EVANGELINE.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway, corner 35th-st. INAUGURATION OF REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17. And every afternoon and evening during the week. Full Dramatic Company, [illegible] OUR BOYS [illegible]. Afternoons at 2. Evenings, 8. Admission, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway, near 29th-st. R. M. HOOLEY ... Manager. The most popular entertainment in the City. MINNIE PALMER'S BOARDING-SCHOOL. OVERFLOWING HOUSES NIGHTLY. MINNIE PALMER, MR. WM. J. SCANLAN. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINÉE at 2.

STEINWAY HALL. Wednesday Evening, May 19. MR. A. R. PARSONS'S ESSAY ON MUSIC AND MORALS. Part First—Morals. A Comparison. Part Second—Music. An Elucidation. Admission, Fifty Cents.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., second door east of 5th-av. [illegible] SPRING-TERMS IN ALL BRANCHES.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sandy Hook, [illegible], and Geraldine. Also, Groves, [illegible] Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's Spring Hill, Cold Spring, [illegible] With over 20 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. All boats decorated with flags. J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A NEW JAMES B. BREWSTER T-cart, Campbell harness, pair bay horses, 16¼, black points; will be sold together or separately. Inquire for PATRICK, stable, No. 218 West 41st.

FOR SALE—AT STABLE NO. 10 WEST 13TH-ST., a very fine pony, 13 hands, perfectly sound and kind; sold for want of use; price $80.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, May 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ... Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Thursday, June 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, June 12, 3 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Thursday, June 17, 12:30 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER ... Wednesday, May 19, 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, SANTELLI ... Wed., May 26, 7:30 A. M.
PEREIRE, DANRÉ ... Wednesday, June 2, 1:30 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA ... May 20 | LESSING ... June 3
GELLERT ... May 27 | HERDER ... June 10
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Str's leave Old Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
W. A. SCHOLTEN ... Wednesday, May 19
MAAS ... Wednesday, May 26
SCHIEDAM ... Wednesday, June 2
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45-$50; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO. | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. William-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39, N. R.
FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks.)
Canada, Sat., May 22, 6 A. M. | Holland, Sat., June 5, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Erin, Wed., May 26, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Sat., May 29, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most other lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson ... Wed., May 19
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Catharine ... Sat., May 22
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for the company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. | Ocean S. S. Co., Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF MERIDA ... (Havana & Mexico) ... Wed., May 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... (Havana only) ... Thu., May 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana, Progreso, and Vera Cruz) ... Thursday, May 27
Splendid accommodations for passengers, with electric bells, berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge. Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. for Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
[illegible]
S. S. SARATOGA ... Thursday, May 27
S. S. NIAGARA ... Thursday, June 3
JAS. E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIDDONS!! PINAFORE!!
CHICKERING HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 21, TESTIMONIAL ENTERTAINMENT TENDERED TO
MR. J. S. VALE
by the Favorite and Popular Reader,
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,
and the famous amateur
COLUMBIA COLLEGE OPERA COMPANY.

Programme: 8 to 9 P. M., Readings by Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS; 9 to 11 P. M., "H. M. S. PINAFORE," by the "COLUMBIA COLLEGE OPERA COMPANY." 50 voices. Full Orchestra, Scenery, &c.

Mrs. SIDDONS will also give TWO FAREWELL READINGS at CHICKERING HALL, SATURDAY, MAY 22, at 2 P. M., and EVENING at 8 P. M., in connection with the famous musical organization known as the SWEDISH LADIES' QUARTET.

Tickets, 50c., 75c., and $1, (reserved) for either performance, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square, or at the office of J. S. VALE, MANAGER, NO. 27 COOPER INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS and the SWEDISH LADIES' QUARTET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRENCH OPERA. Every Evening this week and Saturday Matinée. Also Monday and Tuesday Evenings next week. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN AMERICA OF MR. MAURICE GRAU'S WORLD-FAMOUS FRENCH OPERA COMPANY. MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 17 and 18, first times of LA VIE PARISIENNE. WEDNESDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. Almeras. Last time of LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. THURSDAY EVENING, May 20—Two new productions [illegible] FRIDAY, [illegible] SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May [illegible] LE CAMARGO. MONDAY, May 24—Benefit of Paola Marié. LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE. TUESDAY EVENING, May 25—Close of the season. FAREWELL BENEFIT OF M. CAPOUL. Three Operas.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Engagement for a limited period of HALE'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY, And first production in English of Franz Von Suppé's Latest European Operatic Sensation, BOCCACCIO, BOCCACCIO, BOCCACCIO. A SUPERB COMPANY. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. AN AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA. The Costumes designed from the well-known Painting "Dante in Exile." Saturday, May 22, first matinée of Boccaccio.

SPECIAL SEATS FOR VON SUPPÉ'S NEW Comic Opera, "Boccaccio," at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

5TH-AVENUE THEATRE. B'WAY & 28TH ST.
RICE & NUNNEMACHER ... Lessees and Managers.

PIRATES	12 NIGHTS, 2 MATINÉES.	PENZANCE
PIRATES	FAREWELL	PENZANCE
PIRATES	D'OYLEY CARTE'S LONDON	PENZANCE
PIRATES	OPERA COMPANY,	PENZANCE
PIRATES	IN GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S	PENZANCE
PIRATES	GREATEST SUCCESS,	PENZANCE
PIRATES	PIRATES OF PENZANCE.	PENZANCE
PIRATES	Sale of seats now in progress.	PENZANCE

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR THE "Pirates of Penzance" at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE, Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av. J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager. MONDAY, May 17, third week of the immense success of the Great and Only HERRMANN. AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. The Mid-air Suspension; the Magician's Cabinet. New Illusions in Prestidigitation. The Ghost Brothers, Val Vose, The Lorellas. MATINÉES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. INGERSOLL. THIS (Sunday) EVENING, May 16, Robert G. INGERSOLL, in his new lecture, entitled, WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED? SPECIAL PRICES. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Box-office open from 11 to 4 to-day.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST. POOLE & DONNELLY ... Lessees and Managers. Reserved Seats, (Orchestra Circle and Balcony,) 50c. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, TONY PASTOR, TONY PASTOR, and HIS ENTIRE GREAT COMPANY, with the great burlesque, GO WEST ON THE EMIGRANT TRAIN. MATINÉES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE. B'WAY, near 31st-st. FORD & McCAULL ... Lessees and Managers. ENGLISH COMIC OPERA. PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF CELLIER'S NEW OPERA, THE SPECTRE KNIGHT, And Second Month of the Great Hit, CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. MATINÉE SATURDAY. Box-office open all day.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. THOMPSON. HENRY E. ABBEY ... Lessee and Manager. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, EVERY EVENING AT 8, SATURDAY MATINÉES AT 2, Engagement of MR. DENMAN THOMPSON, in his original creation of JOSHUA WHITCOMB. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Order carriages for 10:15 P. M.

STANDARD THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D-ST. W. HENDERSON ... Proprietor and Manager. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. LAST WEEK OF ELIZA WEATHERSBY. LAST WEEK OF N. C. GOODWIN, Jr. LAST WEEK OF HOBBIES! Last Matinée, SATURDAY, May 22, 1:30.

BRILLIANT NEW MUSIC. [illegible] Waltzes, Rollenhagen, 60c. [illegible] "Van Rensselaer," 40c. [illegible] "Boccaccio" Potpourri. [illegible] Violin, 50c. [illegible] WM. A. POND & CO., No. 25 Union-square.

SINGING.—A NEW METHOD, BY WHICH EVERY [illegible] to the Chevé Choral [illegible] Europe [illegible] New-York. [illegible] For particulars, address No. 1,258 Broadway.

THEISS CONCERTS, 14TH-ST. AND 3D-AV. Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday matinées. [illegible] THOMAS BRYANT, CORNET SOLO. VALENTINE BOLEWSKI, VIOLIN SOLO.

STEINWAY AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS PIANOS TO RENT.—A beautiful new 7⅓ octave piano for $175, warranted. Pianos at $4 per month. Pianos on instalments. Easy terms. Organs to rent very low. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 25 Union-square.

NEW-YORK NATATORIUM, 6TH-AV. AND 45TH-ST.—Instruction in the Art of Swimming, &c.; private classes of Ladies, Misses, and Masters. See circular. Prof. HENRY GEBHARD.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD, POOL, AND BAGATELLE Balls, Martingale Rings and Rosettes, Checks and Checker-men, Sleeve and Dress Buttons, Toilet Mirrors, Tooth-powder, Salad Boxes, Teething-rings, &c. WELLING COMPRESSED IVORY M'F'G CO., 251 Centre-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
$1.00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

Corresponding reduction to all other points East. Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting trains as specified thereon. The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M.; Jersey City 5:20 P. M. via Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c., secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the OFFICE ON THE PIER, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.
The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 40 East River, near foot of Clinton-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 5 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $6, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $3; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. 202 South-st. GEO. R. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY. The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND. Leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:00 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and a Courier [illegible] Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE. DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3. W. W. EVERETT, President.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (new No. 44) North River, foot Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. Excursion tickets to Troy, $3. Steamer leaving Sunday lands at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 25 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INtermediate landings. Steamer [illegible] leaves daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMBOATS [illegible] leave Pier No. [illegible] daily at 3 P. M., landing at Newburg, Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, [illegible] leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

THE BONUS MRS. VAN DYKE PAID.

OFFICERS OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY WHO MADE USE OF THEIR OPPORTUNITIES.

Three mortgages, made for $5,000, made by Susan A. Van Dyke to the Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company were transferred by that corporation to the Universal Life Insurance Company. The latter corporation sought to foreclose the mortgages, and Mrs. Van Dyke set up the defense of usury. She showed on a trial before a Referee that although she applied to the Reserve Mutual for a loan of $18,000, she got only $15,000 for her own use, her agent having been compelled to allow $3,000 to go to Everett Clapp and Andrew H. Gill, President and Vice-President of the Reserve Mutual, as a bonus. The Referee decided that the defense of usury was not good, for the reason that the Reserve Mutual did not benefit from the sum reserved out of the original loan of $18,000, and was not responsible for the private acts of its officers. Mrs. Van Dyke appealed from the decision of the Referee. The General Term of the Supreme Court has just handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the Referee, but at the same time expressing regret that the case of Mrs. Van Dyke cannot be upheld. The opinion of the court says: "One cannot read the testimony in the case without coming to the conclusion that it is one in which Clapp, the President, and Gill, the Vice-President, took advantage of their positions as officers and Trustees of the insurance company to cause the application for the loan to be increased from $12,000 to $15,000, with the intention of securing to themselves and another party the difference between those sums, and for that purpose they required the agent of the appellant, who was effecting the loan on her behalf, to purchase 300 shares of worthless stock in a company called the Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; nor can it be doubted that they consummated their intention, and actually received, in one form or another, the excess of $3,000 from the agent of the appellant as the purchase price for 300 shares of such stock, 100 of which were sold by Clapp, another 100 by Gill, and the third 100 by one Romaine, who, in connection with Clapp and Gill, was interested in the sewing-machine company. But this abuse of their trust for their private advantage does not necessarily stamp the transaction on the part of the company with usury, although, if the learned Referee had found, as a question of fact, that the agreement had been made in the form indicated we should have had little hesitation in holding the company responsible for the acts of its officers, although for their private advantage. Abuses of this character by the officers and Trustees of moneyed corporations for their individual benefit cannot receive too severe reprobation at the hands of the court." The Universal Life was represented in the suit by Messrs. Alexander & Green, and the defendant, Mrs. Van Dyke, by Mr. George Willcox.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER'S BONDS.

WHO STOLE THEM, AND THE LEGAL QUESTIONS GROWING OUT OF THE THEFT.

A young man named William A. Bushnell, employed in the law office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, absconded in the Spring of 1878, and it was discovered that he had stolen United States bonds of the value of about $30,000 belonging to Mr. William Allen Butler. It was subsequently ascertained by Mr. Butler that Bushnell had used the bonds to secure margins for stock operations conducted on his behalf in Wall-street by his brother-in-law, Eugene Finck, and that Finck had received from Bushnell $4,618 45. Mr. Butler sued Finck, in the Supreme Court, to recover the amount he had lost. The action was based on the ground that the defendant was a partner with Bushnell, participated with him in the use of the stolen bonds, and was therefore liable to the plaintiff for the full value of the bonds. The trial was had about a year ago, and Judge Lawrence directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full sum he claimed—$35,694 65. The General Term has reversed the judgment of the lower court, and ordered a new trial of the cause. The opinion of the General Term, written by Judge Brady, doubts that the relations of Finck and Bushnell were those of a copartnership, but, assuming that they were, it declares that under the evidence, Finck incurred no greater liability to the plaintiff, Butler, than is measured by the amount of money he received from Bushnell. It was declared on the trial that Bushnell paid Finck out of the profits of speculations, and then went into other ventures alone, and lost heavily in them. The truth of this statement is said by Judge Brady to have been a matter for the jury to determine. If it were true, he says, substantially, the defendant could not be held to be liable for the full amount of the plaintiff's losses, which were caused by Bushnell's theft of the bonds, of which Finck declared he had no knowledge—a declaration whose value the jury should also have been permitted to determine—and by the unsuccessfulness of Bushnell in his individual speculations. Judge Barrett concurs in the reversal of the judgment of the lower court, on the ground that the case should have been allowed to go to the jury to have the questions of fact determined, but he refrains from expressing a decided opinion as to the liability of Finck to the plaintiff. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. T. H. Hubbard, and the defendant by Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan.

S. J. TILDEN'S RAILROAD.

The newly-organized New-York, Ontario and Western Company entered into full possession of the property and franchises of the old New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad yesterday, the six months allowed to the original stockholders by law to redeem the road having expired on Friday at midnight. The road was purchased at a foreclosure sale on Nov. 14, last, for $4,600,000, by the bondholders, the principal one of whom is ex-Gov. Tilden. A movement was made by the towns in the interior of the State which held a large proportion of the old stock, to redeem the road, but a compromise was effected with the bondholders. The new company has $7,000,000 in cash, derived from assessments, with which to improve its purchase. It is proposed to put the road in good order and complete it to Oswego, when connection will be made with the West via the lakes and the Welland Canal. From Middletown to this City, the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, now in process of reorganization, will probably be used, with ferry connections from Weehawken to Forty-second-street.

A GAS COMPANY'S CONTRACT.

The Municipal Gas-light Company made contracts to supply a number of householders and shop-keepers of the east side of the City with gas at the rate of $1 75 per 1,000 feet. In 1879 it notified its customers that it had transferred its mains to the New-York Gas-light Company, and that the latter corporation would supply them with gas for $2 25 per 1,000 feet. The Municipal Company then, and ever since has, refused to carry out its contracts. An alternative mandamus was granted by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, commanding the corporation to fulfill its contract with James J. Coogan, of the Bowery, or to show cause on Thursday next why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued to it. This proceeding is to test the rights of the persons who agreed to patronize the Municipal Company, and its result will be awaited with much interest by many citizens.

A TEMPTATION TO ROBBERY.

The carelessness of employes intrusted with the closing of places of business was evinced yesterday by an examination of the Police returns, which showed that the following places had been found open by the Police during Friday night: Mann & Schliom's photograph gallery, No. 44 West Fourteenth-street; Simpson's bakery, No. 268 Bowery; the store No. 113 Elm-street; Purcell's liquor store, No. 186 Prince-street; the store No. 147 Spring-street; the grocery store No. 118 Division-street; Clark's bakery, No. 496 Grand-street; M. Patten's liquor store, No. 186 Rivington-street; the building No. 29 Cedar-street; the cellar of No. 36 Water-street, and the front doors of No. 14 Liberty-street, No. 129 West Broadway, No. 20 Jay-street, No. 268 Canal-street, and No. 71 Beach-street.

SAMUEL H. PENDEXTER.

Samuel H. Pendexter, who for 20 years past has been a confidential clerk and junior partner in the Wall-street banking-house of William & John O'Brien, died yesterday of consumption at his late residence, No. 113 East Thirty-ninth-street, aged 60 years. He was a native of Massachusetts, and leaves a widow.

LADIES!—DAMAGED BY WATER.

Commencing to-morrow, we shall offer our entire stock of Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, Corsets, Hosiery, Ribbons and Laces, damaged by water in our store last Monday. The prices of all goods damaged by water will be guaranteed the lowest ever known in New-York. This great sale will positively last but a short time. For the next five days we will give any purchaser the privilege to return any article that is not lower in price than can be had at any store in the entire City of New-York. Remember, the great sale will last but a short time at [illegible], 772 Broadway, corner Ninth-st., opposite A. T. Stewart's, New-York.—Advertisement.

THE FINEST LOT OF Bath and Toilet Sponges imported for years was lately received by Messrs. [illegible], the popular druggists, of No. 358 6th-av. If you want a good sponge cheap, now is your time. [illegible] Pure Quinine Pills, fresh daily, [illegible] Prescriptions, Drugs, and Medicines 10 per cent. less than elsewhere. Patent Medicines, Hair Preparations, Toilet Articles, &c., in proportion. In short, everything at lowest possible prices, at [illegible], No. 358 6th-av.—Advertisement.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

[illegible]

Stern Brothers,

32, 34, 36 West 23d-st.,

BETWEEN

Broadway and Sixth-avenue,

HAVE MADE

Decided Reductions in Prices

IN THEIR VARIOUS LINES OF SEASONABLE

DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THEIR SUPERIOR ASSORTMENTS OF

MOURNING DRESS FABRICS,

CONSISTING OF

TAMISE, CAMEL'S HAIR, VENETIAN, BATHEA, CREPE, AND SILK-WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS, FRENCH BOMBAZINES, KHYBER CLOTHS.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND STYLES IN

BROCADED SILK AND VELVET GRENADINES, PLAIN AND LACE BUNTINGS, HERNANI and MEXICAN GRENADINES,

ALL AT

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Hosiery Departments.

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF THE MOST SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE MAKES OF LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND GENTS' SILK, LISLE THREAD, AND COTTON HOSIERY, IN ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES.

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S

Gossamer and Gauze Underwear.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENTS.

REAL ANTIQUE, TAMBOURED, AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN NETS.

COTTAGE DRAPERY AND LAMBREQUINS, CRETONNES, AND MOMIE CLOTHS.

TABLE-COVERS, BED-SPREADS, ANTIQUE LACES, ALL AT

LOWER PRICES

THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

FURS

STORED AND INSURED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS AT VERY REASONABLE RATES.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS.

Great Reduction in Prices.

The Boom Broken.

We shall open on MONDAY, May 10, fresh invoices of genuine ENGLISH CARPETS, just received, including a large line of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at 85c. per yard; best quality of ENGLISH FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS at $1 35 and $1 50 per yard; also, fine lines of ROYAL WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, rich PERSIAN and TURKISH (Whole Carpets) RUGS, ELEGANT SMYRNA REVERSIBLE CARPETS, &c. We have an extensive assortment of splendid BORDERS in all widths, to match these various carpets. Prices as low as last year. Also, 3-PLYS, HARTFORD and LOWELL EXTRA SUPERS, and other All-Wool Ingrains, some as low as 60c. and 75c. per yard. OIL-CLOTHS and LINOLEUM from one to eight yards wide. Special rates for large orders. Large stock of RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, &c.

Our prices are the lowest in the City, and we deal only in first-class goods.

LARGE DISPLAY of CHINA MATTINGS, white, red check, and fancy styles, from 15c. per yard up.

Also, TON SIN, a new article of fine Matting, with exquisite patterns and colors.

Large force of workmen employed. Thorough and prompt execution of all orders assured.

J. W. CROSSLEY,

740 & 742 Broadway, near Astor-pl.

Elevated railroads and street-cars to Eighth-st., two blocks below Stewart's.

CARPETS

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

Broadway, 5th-av. & 22d-st.,

ARE OFFERING

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS IN

AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, INGRAINS, OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, MATTINGS, CRUMB CLOTHS, AND

Persian, Turkish, and India

RUGS, MATS, AND CARPETS,

In all sizes and at very attractive prices.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

CONTAINS A LARGE VARIETY OF

FURNITURE COVERINGS AND DRAPERY MATERIALS,

IN

TAPESTRIES, SPUN SILKS, CASHMERES, RAW SILKS, SCOTCH AND GERMAN JUTES, PERSIAN AND ALGERIAN STRIPES.

And other New Fabrics in latest designs, the Prices of which are very reasonable.

J. & C. JOHNSTON.

REMOVAL.

DECKER & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

Grand, Square, and Upright

PIANOS,

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 126 THIRD-AVENUE

TO

NO. 1,550 THIRD-AV.

COR. 87TH-ST.

Daniell & Son

BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET.

SILKS.---WE HAVE SECURED and will offer on MONDAY, 17th inst., 75 pieces LYONS CACHEMIRE SATIN FINISH BLACK SILKS, at ONE DOLLAR a yard.

These goods are the BEST MAKE imported, are SOFT and BRILLIANT, specially adapted for DRESSES for street or house wear, and NEVER BEFORE OFFERED, even at WHOLESALE, at anything like so low a price as ONE DOLLAR.

50 pieces at TWO DOLLARS a yard, worth $2 25, which we guarantee CANNOT BE EQUALED by any other house in America.

BLACK and WHITE STRIPED SUMMER SILKS at 50c. yard and upward.

LACES.---WE NOTE A few of the bargains which we offer in our Lace Department for the coming week.

BLACK FRENCH LACES, all pure silk thread, 3 inches wide, 15c.; 4½ inches wide, 20c.; 5 inches wide, 25c.

LANGUEDOC LACES, 3 inches wide, 12c. yard; 4½ inches, 19c.

Special Bargains in REAL BRETON, TORCHON, and VALENCIENNES LACES.

Just on sale—A large importation of SPANISH FICHUS at half regular prices.

All the latest novelties in SNOWFLAKE, gold dot, and other fancy nets.

HOSIERY.---IMMENSE sale of Bargains in BALBRIGGANS at 19c. and 21c. Extra fine, three pairs for $1.

Rich embroidered HOSE, high colors, 37c. pair.

200 dozen fine open-work LISLE HOSE, in plain sky, and cardinal, at 25c.

Large lot of unbleached LISLE at 45c.

A lot of 40 dozen fine RIBBED LISLE at 79c.

Elegant line of FANCY STRIPED LISLE HOSE at $1 pair.

Gents' unbleached SOCKS, 12c.; superfine at 15c.

400 dozen SUPERFINE BRITISH, 20c., worth $3 dozen.

Gents' all-wool GAUZE UNDERWEAR, $1 38.

Fine FRENCH UNDERWEAR at $1 12 and $1 38.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A large lot of sample pairs of Ladies' and Gents' LISLE HOSE at extremely low prices.

Catalogues to any address on application. Samples sent on request.

MILLINERY.---UNPARALLELED BARGAINS in MILLINERY GOODS. 500 cases opened to-day of Tuscans, fancy lace braids, Milans, Leghorns, Split, Japanese, and Florence braids in all the Spring varieties. COLORED FAYALS in all the new shapes and shades.

Fine BLACK CHIPS, new shapes, 95c.

15 cases ECRU and GOLD LACE STRAWS, at 65c.

200 cases TRIMMED SAILOR HATS, 50c. each up.

Satin Straw DAISY HATS for children, ready trimmed, at $1.

FLOWERS. --- SWEEPING REDUCTIONS in PRICES in our FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Magnificent French Sprays and Corsage Clusters just received from Paris.

500 dozen Fine French SPRAYS, BUDS and BLOSSOMS, at 25c. each. Superb cardinal and GOLD WREATHS at 70c. each.

2,000 dozen PANSIES at 37c. per dozen.

300 dozen HELIOTROPES at 40c. per dozen.

French CHRYSANTHEMUMS, all new shades, 12c.

SUNFLOWERS from 25c. Large Crape POPPIES, 21c.

RIBBONS.---A LARGE ASSORTMENT of GROS GRAIN and SATIN, and GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, in all the most desirable widths and newest shades.

Selling rapidly, because so extensively used. BROCHE RIBBONS in great variety. Prices, 25c. and 38c. yard.

LADIES' TIES, embroidered ends, low prices.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, in plaid and broche.

A lot of Hem-stitched Silk Handkerchiefs at 50c.

PARASOLS.---A NEW DEPARTURE in the PARASOL DEPARTMENT.

Black Parasols in TWILLED SILK, variously lined, from $2 90 up; twelve-ribbed satin striped PARASOLS, handsomely lined, at $4 50.

We have just received an elegant importation of JAPANESE PARASOLS in new Oriental effects. BROCADED SATIN PARASOLS of every description, with the new sunset linings and broad Persian borderings.

REAL JAPANESE PARASOLS of every shade, to match Summer costumes.

2,000 SUN UMBRELLAS from $1 50.

DANIELL & SON, Broadway and Eighth-st., N. Y.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

20th-st. and 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

STRAWGOODS

5,000 DOZEN

ENGLISH SAILOR HATS,

40c., 50c., and 65c.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

FANCY AND LACE BRAIDS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, UNDERWEAR, &C.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, made to measure from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen. Bosoms 3-ply, all linen. Perfect fit guaranteed. Six for $10.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS, the very best. Same quality as Keep's Custom Shirts. Six for $6 75.

An elegant set of gold-plate Collar and Cuff Buttons given with each half-dozen Shirts.

KEEP'S COLLARS, CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, TIES, &c., at popular prices.

KEEP'S GLOVES.

200 dozen Men's fine heavy Kid Gloves, 70c. and 80c. 150 dozen Gents' town-made Driving Gloves, $1 25. KEEP'S Best Kid, plain or embroidered, $1 and $1 25.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR.

For Spring and Summer, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50; very best.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

UMBRELLAS, patent protected ribs, best cloth, $1. UMBRELLAS, twilled silk, Paragon frames, handles in ivory, walrus, and fancy woods, at popular prices.

Jewelry, Scarf-pins, Scarf-rings, Collar and Cuff Buttons, &c., new patterns, best gold plate.

Samples and circulars mailed free.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

We have removed our store from No. 1,200 Broadway to No. 1,136 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

STORES:

637 Broadway, 1,136 Broadway, New-York. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

MODERATE-PRICED DINNER SETS, TOILET SETS, GLASSWARE, PORCELAIN LAMPS, FOR THE COUNTRY.

19 Union-square, West, N. Y.

TIMBER LANDS!

Three Million Acres of Florida Pine Lands.

For sale by WILLIAM LITTLE, No. 59 Astor House, New-York City.

Waller & McSorley

245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S

AND

MISSES' SUITS.

WE HAVE JUST ORGANIZED THIS DEPARTMENT, AND CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO IT, AS THE GOODS ARE ALL NEW AND IN THE LATEST STYLES, AND WE KNOW MUCH LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC SUITS, 2 to 8 years, 25c. and upward.

PIQUE SUITS, ALL SIZES, 40c. and upward.

PIQUE SUITS, RICHLY TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY, all sizes, $1 and upward.

FLANNEL SUITS, all sizes, trimmed with braid, $2 50 and upward.

LAWN SUITS, all sizes, white and colored, $1 50 and upward.

CASHMERE and NOVELTY SUITS, all sizes, ELEGANT STYLES, WONDERFULLY CHEAP.

SILK SUITS, all sizes, $7 and upward.

BUNTING SUITS, all sizes, $5 50 and upward.

LACE OVERDRESSES, $2 50; worth $5.

GINGHAM, CHEVIOT, and SEERSUCKER SUITS, all sizes, 85c. and upward.

GREAT ASSORTMENTS AND EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

SILKS, BLACK and COLORED, FANCY, CHECKED and STRIPED SILKS, SATINS, DAMASSES, BROCADES, ALL styles and shades, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS in GREAT VARIETY, at DECIDED BARGAINS.

ALSO,

IMMENSE STOCK and ASTONISHING BARGAINS in DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS, LADIES' SUITS and WRAPS, MUSLIN and CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, LAWNS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, &c.

Waller & McSorley,

245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

JACKSON

Is offering this week the largest and best assorted stock of

BLACK DRESS GOODS

ever displayed at retail.

FRENCH CASHMERES from 35 CENTS. Superb quality at 75c.; former price, $1 10. WIDE SILK and WOOL TAMISE, 75c. to $1 50.

GRENADINES.

PURE SILK AND WOOL in all widths, 25c., 45c., &c., to $1.

MEXICANES, BOURETTE, DAMASSE, &c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1, TO $1 50.

These goods are special bargains, purchased from recent auction sales, and will be found much below the regular price.

OUR GENERAL STOCK OF BLACK GOODS, SUCH AS ENGLISH CRAPES, BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, SUITS, BONNETS, PARASOLS, &c., SURPASSES ANYTHING EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY.

MIXED GREY GOODS.

Over 1,000 pieces in great variety, AT A SACRIFICE.

N. B.—GOODS SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

JACKSON'S

MOURNING STORE,

NO. 777 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS.

Prices Far Below the Market.

PRIOR TO THE ENLARGEMENT OF OUR WAREHOUSE, WHICH COMMENCES EARLY NEXT MONTH, WE WILL, IN ORDER TO REDUCE STOCK LARGELY, MAKE SUCH PRICES AS WILL INDUCE RAPID SALES.

MATTINGS.

A CARGO JUST RECEIVED.

50 DIFFERENT STYLES,

IN ALL THE NEW COLORING, WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY PATTERNS, SOME AS LOW AS 15c. PER YARD, INCLUDING A LARGE INVOICE OF

TON SIN,

a new and very attractive [illegible] Matting, in the best grade, and printed with designs on the face in light delicate tints, and colors very harmoniously arranged.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

189 and 191 Sixth-av., cor. 13th-st.

Parrots.

African grey parrots make the best talkers; some fine young ones, only $15. [illegible]

JOHNSON'S,

NO. 34 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!

WE HAVE ADDED SEVERAL HUNDRED CASES THIS WEEK TO OUR ALREADY LARGE STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

FRENCH CHIP AND MILAN BRAID HATS AND BONNETS,

LEGHORN, TUSCAN, AND OTHER FANCY BRAIDS.

FINE FRENCH CHIP BONNETS, $1 25 AND UP.

FINE LEGHORN SHADES AND OTHER SHAPES, 50 CENTS AND UP.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HATS AT POPULAR PRICES.

FRENCH FLOWERS! FRENCH FLOWERS!

EVERY NOVELTY OUT IN MONTURES AND CLUSTERS, ROSES, BUDS, POPPIES, MARGUERITES, CARNATIONS, WALL FLOWERS, PANSIES, DAISIES, LILACS, &c., &c.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS,

NO. 5,	7,	9,	12,
5 CENTS,	7 CENTS,	9 CENTS,	12 CENTS.

BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES IN FANCY RIBBONS.

SASH RIBBONS AT POPULAR PRICES.

PLAIN AND FANCY

MILLINERY SILKS AND SATINS,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

DRESS TRIMMINGS! DRESS TRIMMINGS!

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF DRESS TRIMMINGS, PASSEMENTERIES, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF DRESS BUTTONS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES. FULL LINES OF

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

EVERY NOVELTY OUT, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FANCY GOODS, BERLIN WOOLS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c., &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAS. G. JOHNSON,

LATE

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

NO. 34 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

LONDON HARNESS AGENCY,

NO. 194 5TH-AV.,

Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

E. M. EARLE'S

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF

LONDON (WEST END) MADE

HARNESS,

made of the best Oak-tanned Leather. Mountings in Silver are plated by hand on German Silver; Mountings in Brass are solid, warranted to outwear anything made in this country.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, TANDEM, OR FOUR-IN-HAND HARNESS,

suitable for any style or weight of carriage.

Orders executed in three days, with crests or monograms, ready for use. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, CROPS,

SPURS, LINEN AND WOOLEN HORSE CLOTHING.

DRIVING APRONS to match linings of carriages for gentlemen and coachmen. COACHMEN'S TOP-BOOTS, COLLARS, and SCARFS, all of the latest and best material and workmanship, at much lower prices than are charged by City Manufacturers for inferior goods. Also, the largest stock of STABLE GOODS ever offered in this City.

SEND FOR PRINTED PRICE LIST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAUT NOUVEAUTÉS.

In Ladies' Fancy Shades. Richelieu Ribbed and Embroidered French Lisle Thread Hosiery. Polka Spots in Black, Sky-blue, Rose-pink, and Amethyst on White Grounds. Special order for Mourning, Extra Fine Quality Black, Slate, and Violet Lace Hose.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

E&W

EARL & WILSON'S

C. C. & R. S.

FANCY SETS,

CONSISTING OF

Collars, Cuffs, and Reversible Scarfs,

MADE OF HANDSOMELY-DESIGNED

FINE FRENCH PERCALES.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FURNISHING GOODS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

THE

N. Y. Weekly Times

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

During the ensuing Presidential campaign the earliest and fullest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest will, as usual, be found in THE TIMES.

This edition is PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, and is THE MOST EFFECTIVE DOCUMENT that can be placed in the hands of voters.

In order to place THE WEEKLY TIMES within reach of the greatest possible number of readers, it will be sent

FOR SIX MONTHS,

[illegible]

FOR 50 CENTS PER COPY.

Address THE TIMES, New-York City.

S. C. S.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,

6th-av. and 19th-st.

REOPENING

Tuesday & Wednesday, May 18 & 19.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE OUR FIRST SPECIAL OPENING SINCE THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR STOCK BY

FIRE!!

ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 12. WE ARE PLEASED TO SAY THAT WE EXPECT OUR STORE TO APPEAR

BRIGHTER,

FRESHER,

AND MORE

ATTRACTIVE

THAN EVER BEFORE.

NO OLD GOODS.

EVERY ARTICLE OF THE BURNED AND DAMAGED GOODS WAS SENT TO THE AUCTION-ROOM AND THERE SOLD. WE OPEN WITH AN ENTIRELY

NEW STOCK

IN EACH AND EVERY DEPARTMENT, AND AS WE HAPPENED TO BE IN A POSITION TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE RECENT GREAT BREAK IN PRICES, WE GUARANTEE SUCH

BARGAINS

AS COULD NOT BE AFFORDED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE OWNING THEIR GOODS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

OUR FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED BUYERS HAVE FOR THE PAST TWO WEEKS BEEN SCOURING THE MARKETS FOR EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE.

WE HAVE BEEN FORTUNATE IN SECURING MANY SPECIAL

NOVELTIES

EXACTLY ADAPTED FOR THE PRESENT ADVANCED STAGE OF THE SEASON, AND WHICH CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

IN

LADIES' SUITS,

CLOAKS,

WRAPS

WE OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY LATEST PRODUCTIONS AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED. SPECIAL ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO OUR

MISSES'

SUITS

DEPARTMENT, WHICH WILL BE FOUND TO CONTAIN MANY ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES OF OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNING.

OUR LADIES'

UNDERWEAR

DEPARTMENT, ALREADY SO FAVORABLY KNOWN, IS NOW MORE COMPLETE IN ALL ITS DETAILS THAN EVER BEFORE.

IN OUR

SILK

DEPARTMENT WE OFFER AN ELEGANT LINE OF THE FINEST QUALITY COLORED ALL-SILK DAMASSE NOVELTIES AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN COLORED AND BLACK SILKS AND SATINS.

IN ALL THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS WE ARE SHOWING COMPLETE LINES OF THE BEST QUALITIES AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

BLACK DRESS GOODS,
COLORED DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
KID AND LISLE GLOVES,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERY,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

AS IT IS OUR INTENTION TO MAKE THIS OUR SECOND OPENING OF THE SEASON MORE THAN USUALLY ATTRACTIVE BY OUR SPECIAL PRICES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, IT WILL AMPLY REPAY EVERY LADY TO MAKE A VISIT OF INSPECTION ON THIS OCCASION.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,

6th-av. and 19th-st.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF

150 PIECES FINE BLACK FRENCH

BUNTING

AT 38 CENTS PER YARD,

46 INCHES WIDE, SOFT FINISH, LIGHT WEIGHT, AND SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO SUMMER WEAR.

CORDUROY BUNTING, 46 INCHES WIDE, ALL WOOL, 79 CENTS.

GREAT VARIETY OF LACE AND SEA-SIDE BUNTING IN STRIPES, CHECKS, AND FIGURES.

NOVELTIES IN BLACK

GRENADINES

NOW OPEN.

NEW AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN DAMASSES, STRIPES, PLAIDS, AND POLKA DOTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OUR

BLACK SILK

DEPARTMENT.

5,000 YARDS BLACK SATIN PEKIN STRIPE AT 68 CENTS, WARRANTED PURE SILK.

BLACK DRESS SILKS LOWER THAN EVER.

LARGE ASSORTMENT BLACK BROCADES IN SATIN AND SILK,

COMPRISING A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGNS,

"AT OUR POPULAR PRICES."

THE BEST LINE OF

PARASOLS

IN THE CITY, CONTAINING EVERY DESIRABLE NOVELTY.

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS,

FEATHERS, AND FLOWERS,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY, AND AT

"OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES."

OUR TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

AND GAUZE

UNDERWEAR,

COMPRISING ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

150 DOZEN LADIES' EXTRA LONG EMBROIDERED HOSE AT 24 CENTS—A GREAT BARGAIN.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FULL LINE OF LATEST STYLES

NECKWEAR, COLLARS, CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c.

OUR UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT AT 69 CENTS IS EQUAL TO ANY DOLLAR SHIRT SOLD.

KID GLOVES.

FULL LINE OF OUR CELEBRATED LAFORGE GLOVE—3 TO 10 BUTTONS.

GREAT VARIETY IN LACE-TOP LISLE GLOVES.

WE OFFER, AS A GREAT BARGAIN, [illegible] DOZEN LACE-TOP LISLE GLOVES AT 38 CENTS.

NEWEST SPRING STYLES IN LADIES'

SUITS

AND MANTLES—OUR OWN PRODUCTION.

OUR PRICES ARE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

IN TIN, COPPER, IRON, AND WOODEN WARE.

STOCK LARGER, ASSORTMENT GREATER, AND "PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE."

FULL LINE OF TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.

A FULL LINE OF

ARCHERY

EQUIPMENTS AND

Lawn Tennis.

CLUBS SUPPLIED.

R. H. MACY & CO

THE PRESIDENT LAWN MOWER.

The most beautiful and perfect mower ever offered. [illegible]

CARR & HOBSON, 47 Cliff-st., [illegible]

PAGE, FARGO & CO., 325 Broadway.

WILHELMS-QUELLE

IMPORTED

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

MACK & BRUNLER

7 BARCLAY-ST., near Post Office.